



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HANDBOOK.

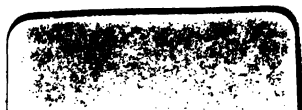
L. Eng. B. 58.6

Center for...

OW.U.K.

X 625

A278a1







HANDBOOK
FOR
ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND,
OF THE
LAWS AND REGULATIONS
RELATING TO
CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
AMONG ANIMALS.

*Prepared by the
Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.*



LONDON:

Printed under the Superintendence of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,

AND SOLD BY

**KNIGHT & Co., 90, Fleet Street; STEVENS & SONS, 119, Chancery Lane ;
W. CLOWES & SONS (LIMITED), 13, Charing Cross ;
HARRISON & SONS, 59, Pall Mall ; W. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo Place ;
W. MITCHELL, 39, Charing Cross ; LONGMANS & Co., Paternoster Row ;
TRUBNER & Co., 57 & 59, Ludgate Hill ; STANFORD, Charing Cross ;
and C. KEGAN PAUL & Co., 1, Paternoster Square :**

ALSO BY

A. & C. BLACK, and DOUGLAS & FOULIS, EDINBURGH.

1880.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introduction	iii
Dictionary Index	1
The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878	309
The Animals Order, No. 523	353
The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879, No. 499	418
Special Order relating to the Metropolis, No. 446	420
Special Order relating to Edinburgh, No. 447	421
Special Order relating to Glasgow, No. 449	421
Special Order relating to Leith, No. 450	422
Special Order relating to Edinburghshire, No. 462	423
Special Order relating to Paisley, No. 525	423
Special Order relating to the Port of Hull, No. 486	424
Special Order relating to the Port of London, No. 492	425
Special Order relating to the Port of Glasgow, No. 507	425
Special Order relating to the Port of Hull, No. 526	426
The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 (<i>except sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60</i>)	428
The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854 (<i>sections 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17</i>)	437
The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866	440
The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 (<i>section 90</i>)	441
The Public Health Act, 1875 (<i>section 176</i>)	443
The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (<i>section 34</i>)	445

INTRODUCTION.

In the former Handbooks which have been issued from the Veterinary Department, attempts were made to summarise the chief provisions of the Act and Orders then in force, for the purpose of making them more intelligible to the Inspectors and other officers of the Local Authorities. An objection to this course is the fact that nothing of an authoritative character attaches to a paraphrase of the terms of an Act of Parliament or an Order of Council ; and it has been deemed expedient to abandon the form hitherto used, and to endeavour to attain what is really the chief object of this Handbook, namely, facility of reference to every subject which is introduced into The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and the Orders of Council made thereunder, by means of a dictionary index which it is believed will be more useful in practice than a popular summary of the laws in force.

Plan of the Handbook

Object of the Handbook

The laws and regulations relating to contagious and infectious diseases among animals in England, Wales, and Scotland are contained in—

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 ;

The Animals Order, No. 523 ;

The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, No. 499 ;

Regulations made by Local Authorities under powers given by the above Orders ; and

The following Special Orders which relate only to particular localities, Nos. 446, 447, 449, 450, 462, 486, 492, 507, 525, and 526.

In addition to the dictionary index, a reprint of the Act of 1878 and the above Orders is given, as well as certain sections of other Acts of Parliament referred to.

It has not been considered necessary to reprint the Orders defining parts of ports for the landing of foreign animals for slaughter or quarantine.

It will be observed that the Act of 1878 applies to the whole of the United Kingdom and embodies two perfectly well-defined principles. The dictionary index, however, only deals with those sections which apply to England or Wales or Scotland.

Act of 1878 applies to United Kingdom

Principles on which the Act proceeds in regard to trade in home and foreign animals.

First, in regard to home stock, the Act deals most stringently with disease in the homesteads, and seeks to confine infection to those centres, leaving the movement of animals in the country generally as free from restriction as possible. Animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit are to be detained, but those which have been herded with them are *free to move* as if no disease had been detected.

Trade in foreign animals.

Secondly, in regard to the foreign animals trade, the Act proceeds on the assumption that all imported stock is to be slaughtered at the place of landing, leaving to the Privy Council a certain amount of discretionary power, guarded, however, by strict conditions, to prohibit importation altogether from some countries, and to permit it under modified restrictions from others. The Animals Order necessarily follows the lines of the Act.

Regulations affecting home stock.

Legislation for the prevention of the spreading of disease among home stock may be said to depend for its efficacy upon the early detection of disease, and to this end the Act provides for the giving of notice of the existence of disease by the owner or person in charge. This notice is required to be given to a police constable, and is compulsory. In addition, The Animals Order provides that the person concerned may, if he thinks fit, also give notice of an animal being affected with disease or with any illness or suspected of being so affected, to an Inspector of his district. He is further called upon by the Act to separate diseased animals from other animals not so affected. Any person neglecting these requirements of the Act is subject to a penalty.

Regulations extending to horses asses, and mules.

The above provisions of the Act relating to the giving of notice and the separation of diseased animals are extended by The Animals Order to horses, asses, and mules, except those under the charge of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Duty of Inspector.

Having received information of the existence of disease in his district, no matter how, the Inspector is bound to attend and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Duty of Local Authority.

Local Authorities, after being informed by their officers of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease sheep-pox, and swine-fever, are called upon to make such inquiries as will enable them to decide whether or not the in

formation was well founded. In cases of pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, and swine-fever, a veterinary Inspector or person qualified to be such must be called to aid in the inquiry; in cases of foot-and-mouth disease the mode of investigation is left to the discretion of the Local Authority; but in all cases the inquiry, which is to determine the existence or non-existence of disease, should be as complete as possible, and there is urgent necessity for the remark that no opportunity should be lost of testing the correctness of an opinion by post-mortem examination: this remark, as to post-mortem examination applies especially to pleuro-pneumonia, which disease can always be identified without risk of mistake by any practical veterinary pathologist.

Inquiry should be exhaustive

Pleuro-pneumonia can always be recognized in post-mortem examination,

When the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration of the existence, present or past, of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, they are to declare accordingly, and fix the limits of the infected place.

Declaration of infected place.

It is important to notice that the Inspector's declaration constitutes the place an infected place, and an infected place it will remain until it is declared free; but it has been ascertained during an investigation which has lately been made by the Inspectors attached to the Veterinary Department, that it is not unusual for owners of diseased or suspected animals to move them at once away from the rest of the herd before giving notice of disease, and to place them apart in a convenient shed, which shed becomes an infected place as soon as the Inspector declares the existence of disease. So far, there is nothing to which exception can be taken; but to complete the procedure, the Local Authority, after inquiry into the circumstances, should, as a measure of common precaution, extend the limits of the infected place so as to include all the animals of the herd out of which the diseased animal was taken; failing this protective measure, there is nothing to prevent the removal of the rest of the herd in any direction. In fact, unless the Local Authority are scrupulous in the performance of this part of their duty, the intention of the Legislature would be frustrated.

Effect of a declaration of an Inspector

Separation of diseased from healthy animals.

Action of Local Authority in fixing limits of infected place

Necessity for including all animals which have been exposed to infection.

It cannot be too plainly stated that the action of the Inspector in these diseases is not intended to be final or complete, but merely introductory to the more deliberate and developed action of the Local Authority.

Action of Inspector is only introductory to the proceedings of the Local Authority.

As a general principle it may be allowed that an infected place should be as small in extent as the circumstances will

General rule for fixing

limits of
infected
places.

sanction, but it is obvious that it should be large enough to include all the animals which have been exposed to the risk of infection.

Infected area
cannot be
declared by
Local Authority.

No power is vested in a Local Authority to declare an infected area; but they are required to state, in cases of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease, whether or not, in their opinion, an infected area should be declared by the Privy Council. It should, however, be understood that such a statement of opinion is not necessarily to be accepted as absolute proof that an "infected area" is required, but as part of the evidence which the Lords of the Council will have to consider in determining the question. In general terms it may be said that an "infected area" may be required when the spreading of disease in particular localities points to the desirability of restricting the movement of animals in a considerable space.

Infected areas
are not declared
unless in case
of necessity.

In reporting to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector in cases of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, and swine-fever, and in stating the opinion of the Local Authority as to the expediency of an infected area being declared by the Privy Council in cases of pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-mouth disease, it is suggested that the report be made in the form given at the end of this Introduction, or in a form to the like effect, far as the same is applicable.

Regulation of
markets and
fairs by Local
Authority.

Markets, fairs, auctions, sale-yards, sales, places of exhibition, lairs, and other places used for animals are, by the provisions of The Animals Order, in some respects, brought more under the powers of the Local Authority than formerly.

Prohibition of
sale of animals.

When, in consequence of the extensive spreading of disease, it appears to a Local Authority advisable to prohibit the sale or exposure of animals, or of any particular kind thereof, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition, or to impose conditions on such sale or exposure, they should apply for the authority of the Privy Council, as with this authority the Local Authority may from time to time make regulations in relation thereto, and alter or revoke them as occasion may require.

Restrictions
should not be
too severe in
the first
instance.

It may be desirable to suggest, in connexion with this subject, that the regulations should not be so onerous as to provoke opposition, which may defeat the object of the Local Authority. In some cases, perhaps, the enforcement of a certificate of health, to be provided by all persons who send animals to the market or other place might answer

the same purpose as a total prohibition with much less injury to those interested, as no difficulty would be found by an Authority acting on the spot in adding to the restrictions if the first measures were found to be insufficient.

Full powers are given by The Animals Order to Local Authorities to secure the proper cleansing and disinfection of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals. The mode of cleansing and disinfecting in these cases is left to the discretion of the Local Authority; it may not, however, be out of place to remark that Sanitary Authorities are agreed upon the necessity for a thorough cleansing by scraping, brushing, and washing, the last term including a liberal use of water, as a preparatory step which is essential to the perfection of any process of disinfection.

Cleansing & disinfection of markets & other places

Preliminary scraping and washing essential to perfect disinfection.

After the preliminary cleansing has been effected, the Local Authority may select from a number of disinfecting agents. Carbolic acid, chloride of lime, chloride of zinc, and sulphurous acid gas made by burning sulphur, are among the agents which are most popular, and it may be added, most effectual.

Agents used for disinfection

In selecting a disinfectant, a Local Authority would most probably be guided by the advice of their veterinary Inspector, but it is very desirable they should use a compound in which one at least of the following disinfectants, namely, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, chloride of zinc, or sulphurous acid, forms an integral part.

Some of the recognized disinfectants should be used.

It may be added, in conclusion, that the foregoing remarks are not to be considered as authoritative directions, but rather as suggestions for the consideration of Local Authorities in reference to matters on which the opinion and advice of the Veterinary Department are frequently sought.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office, May 1880.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

proposed form
to be used by
Local Authorities.

The Local Authority acting in and for the county [*or* borough, *or* burgh] of _____ have received from their Inspector a declaration of disease, of which the following is a copy :—

[*Here insert copy of Declaration.*]

The Local Authority have inquired into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of Mr. _____, a Veterinary Inspector [*or* person qualified according to the above Act to be a Veterinary Inspector], who has certified in accordance with section 51 (5) of the Act, and they are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, and have prescribed the limits of the infected place to be the _____

_____ and in their opinion it is [*not*] expedient that an infected area comprising the infected place should be declared by the Privy Council, and that the limits of such area should comprise _____

There is within the proposed area a place used for the holding of a market [*or* fair, *or* exhibition, *or* sale of animals] at _____

_____ and in the opinion of the Local Authority it is expedient that the holding in the proposed area, while infected, of a market [*or* fair, *or* exhibition, *or* sale of animals] should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

Clerk.

DICTIONARY INDEX.

EXPLANATION.—Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878. Sect. means Section of the Act of 1878. Art., used alone, means Article of The Animals Order. Art. of Dairies Order means Article of The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879. Special Order means a Local Order of Council.

A.

	PAGE
Act FOR TAKING AWAY AND ABOLISHING JURISDICTIONS IN SCOTLAND [20 Geo. 2. c. 43.]	
Applied to appeals in Scotland: Sect. 74 (5) - - -	339
<i>See also</i> APPEAL .	
Act TO FACILITATE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE DUTIES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OUT OF SESSIONS WITHIN ENGLAND AND WALES WITH RESPECT TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS AND ORDERS [11 & 12 Vict. c. 43.]	
In England and Wales proceedings in court of summary jurisdiction (other than proceedings under the Customs Acts) may be taken under and according to the above Act, and any Act amending the same: Sect. 63 - - -	335
In Scotland penalties, other than penalties recoverable under the Customs Acts, may be recovered under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.], and any Act amending the same: Sect. 74 (1) - - -	339
<i>See also</i> LEGAL PROCEEDINGS .	
Act TO RENDER MORE EFFECTUAL THE POLICE IN COUNTIES AND BURGHS IN SCOTLAND [20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.]	
All the provisions in regard to the recovery of assessments in the above Act are incorporated in Part III of the Act of 1878 relating to Scotland as far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of that Part: Sect. 70 (4) -	338
<i>See also</i> ASSESSMENT .	
Act TO AMEND THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1869 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 75:].	
Repealed: Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. II. - - -	313 & 344
Acts mentioned. <i>See</i> STATUTES MENTIONED .	
Action.	
The institution or prosecution of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any offence committed against, or penalty or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of, any enactments repealed, or any Order or regulation made thereunder, not interfered with by repeal of those enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (ii.) -	314
Provisions for protection of Local Authority and persons acting under the Act of 1878: Sect. 55 - - -	331
<i>See also</i> LEGAL PROCEEDINGS .	

Adjoining Occupier.

PAGE

Cattle-plague.—An Inspector having declared cattle-plague to exist must serve a notice, signed by him, of his declaration, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from the cow-shed, field, or other place mentioned in his declaration, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings : Sect. 10 (4) - - - 316

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers : Art. 124(1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - 388 & 392

Foot-and-mouth disease.—An Inspector having declared foot-and-mouth disease to exist must serve a notice, signed by him, of his declaration on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous to the cow-shed, field, or other place mentioned in his declaration as he considers necessary : Sect. 22 (2) - - - 319

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers of contiguous lands : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - 388 & 392

Advertisement. See PUBLICATION ; also PUBLIC WARNING.

Agent.

The declaration to the effect that an animal is intended for exhibition or other special purpose when carried in a horse-box or guard's van may be made by the owner or consignee or his agent : Art. 64 (1) (i.) - - - 374

The declaration declaring the purpose for which a foreign animal is intended to be quarantined may be made by the owner or consignee or his agent : Art. 98 (1) - - - 381

The bond conditioned for the observance of the conditions in relation to the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or quarantine required by the Customs, may be entered into by the owner or charterer of the vessel in which the animals are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 103 (2) (a) - - - 333

See also CHARTERER OF VESSEL ; also CONSIGNEE ; also IMPORTATION ; also OWNER.

Air-Space. See DAIRIES ; also VENTILATION.

Alderney. See IMPORTATION under heading CHANNEL ISLANDS.

America, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.

Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from Her Majesty's Possessions in North America can be landed at any of the following ports without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 101 382

Bristol.	Liverpool.	} Art. 102 (1) 382
Falmouth.	London.	
Glasgow.	Middlesbrough.	
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
Grimsby.	Plymouth.	
Hartlepool.	Portsmouth.	
Harwich.	Southampton.	
Hull.	Sunderland.	
Leith.	Weymouth.	

See also IMPORTATION.

Animal.	PAGE
Animals means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine: Sect. 5 (1) (ii.)	314
Horses, asses, and mules included in term Animals for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 34	363
Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39	364
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prevention or checking of disease among animals, and other purposes: Sect. 32	323
<i>For regulations as to foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also COMPENSATION; also CONSTABLE; also CRUELTY, PREVENTION OF; also FARCY; also FODDER; also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; also GLANDERS; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; also SHEEP-POX; also SHEEP-SCAB; also SLAUGHTER; also SWINE-FEVER; also WATER SUPPLY.</i>	
Apparatus for Loading and Unloading. See MOVEABLE GANGWAY.	
Appeal.	
If any person thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of a complaint by, or by any determination or adjudication of, a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act of 1878, he may appeal therefrom: Sect. 64 (1)	336
The appeal must be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal arises, holden not less than 21 days after the decision appealed from: Sect. 64 (2)	336
The appellant must, within 10 days after the decision, give notice to the clerk of the court whose decision is appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the grounds thereof, and to the other party: Sect. 64 (3)	336
The appellant must, within 3 days after such notice enter into a recognizance before a justice, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try the appeal: Sect. 64 (4)	336
The court may adjourn the appeal, and may make such order thereon as the court thinks fit: Sect. 64 (5)	336
None of the above enactments relative to appeal affect any enactment relative to appeals in cases of summary convictions or adjudications in the city of London or the metropolitan police district, or apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts: Sect. 64 (6)	336
In Scotland, an appeal against a conviction under the Act of 1878 must be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise; and such appeal may be made in the manner and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act "for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland"	

Appeal—continued.

[20 Geo. 2. c. 43.], or as near thereto as circumstances admit ;
 with this variation, that the appellant must find caution
 to pay any additional expenses awarded by the court dis-
 missing the appeal : Sect. 74 (5) - - - 3

Application of Penalty. See PENALTY.**Appointment.**

Any appointment made not affected by repeal of enactments :
 Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - 3

Every Local Authority must appoint Inspectors and other
 officers, and also Veterinary Inspectors : Sect. 42 - - 3

No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge can
 be demanded or made for, any appointment under the Act of
 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local
 Authority : Sect. 56 - - - 3

See also COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ;
 also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also
 LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also OFFICER ; also PUBLI-
 CATION.

Arbitration.

Where, in England or Wales, an animal is slaughtered by order
 of a Local Authority, they must within 6 days after the
 slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing
 of the valuation thereof made by them : Art. 130 (1) - 3

If the owner does not within 6 days after the receipt of that
 notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or
 other officer, a counter-notice in writing stating to the effect
 that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority,
 the compensation must be paid on that valuation : Art. 130
 (2) - - - :

If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the
 owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the
 question of the value of the animal stands referred to the
 arbitration of a single arbitrator, who must make his award
 ready for delivery within 7 days after he is appointed ; and
 the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854
 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125.], applies to the reference and arbitra-
 tion : Art. 130 (3) - - - :

If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the
 valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local
 Authority are liable to and must bear and pay all the
 expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner
 reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein,
 and their own costs of those proceedings : Art. 130 (4) - :

Otherwise, the Local Authority are liable to and must bear
 and pay one half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their
 own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses
 or costs : Art. 130 (5) - - - :

All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority are
 part of their expenses under the Act of 1878 : Art. 130 (6) -

See also COMPENSATION ; also VALUE.

Area. See INFECTED AREA.

Army Veterinary Medical Department.

PAGE

Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - 364

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation. See ARBITRATION.

Ass.

Power for Privy Council to apply all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to asses : Sect. 32 (xxxii.) - - 324

Included in term Animals for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878 : Art. 34 - - - - 363

Asses kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - 364

*For regulations as to foreign asses see IMPORTATION.
See also CARCASE; also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also
FARCY; also GLANDERS; also HORSE-BOX; also
MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also RAILWAY TRUCK;
also SLAUGHTER.*

Assessment.

The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county : Sect. 47 (1) - - - - 329

The following are the provisions respecting the levy and recovery of assessments in Scotland :—

The Local Authority in a county in Scotland must from time to time give notice to the Commissioners of Supply of the sums necessary to be provided under the provisions of the Act of 1878 by means of the local rate ; and the amount so intimated must be assessed and collected by the Commissioners of Supply according to the real rent of lands and heritages as appearing on the valuation roll in force for the year, and must be paid over to the Local Authority : Sect. 70 (1) - - - - 338

The Local Authority in a burgh in Scotland must in like manner assess and collect the amount required to be raised by local rate within such burgh : Sect. 70 (2) - 338

All such assessments are payable one half by the proprietor and one half by the tenant, but may be collected wholly from the tenant, who in that case is entitled to deduct one half thereof from the rent payable by him to the proprietor, or wholly from the proprietor, who in that case is entitled to relief against the tenant for one half of the assessment : Sect. 70 (3) - - - - 338

All the provisions in regard to the recovery of assessments in the Act [20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.] “to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs in Scotland,” are incorporated in Part III. of the Act of 1878 relating to Scotland, as far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of that Part : Sect. 70 (4) - - - 338

See also LAND,

Auction.

PAGE

A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at an auction : Art. 59 - - - 373

Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine) brought from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (1) - - - 380

Authority. See LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Avonmouth. See BRISTOL, PORT OF.

Award of Arbitrator. See ARBITRATION.

B.

Barrack. See ARMY VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Barrow-in-Furness, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—There is no landing-place approved for the landing of these animals at the port of Barrow-in-Furness, but they can be landed in the foreign animals wharf as below for slaughter : Art. 111 - 385

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at Ramsden Dock for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) 380 Animals from these countries are prohibited.
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.	
The Dominions of the King of Italy.	
The Principality of Montenegro.	
The Principality of Roumania.	
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	

*See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Batten.

Every place used for animals on board a vessel must be divided into pens by substantial divisions : Art. 77 (1) - 378

The floor of each pen must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 77 (3) - - - 378

The floor of every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84 379

Belgium.

Cattle brought from Belgium, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland: Art. 89 (2). - - - 380

Animals, other than the above, can only be landed—

In a foreign animals wharf for slaughter: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I; or - - - 326 & 346

If intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs, in a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II; Art. 96 (2) - - - 326, 347 & 381

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION;
also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.

Benefit.

Any benefit given or to be enjoyed not taken away or abridged by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (iii.) - - - 314

Board of Trade.

Where a carcase washed ashore is buried under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver: Sect. 53; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363

Boat.

An Inspector may at any time enter any boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner, or person in charge of the boat, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4) - - - 331

Power for constable, where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against the Act of 1878, to stop, detain, and examine a boat to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition: Sect. 50 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 330, 363 & 364

See also CONSTABLE; also FERRY-BOAT; also VESSEL.

Body Corporate or Unincorporate.

Included in term Person: Sect. 5 (1) (xviii.) - - - 315

A Local Authority, not being a body corporate, may sue and be sued, and take and hold land, and otherwise act and be dealt with for all purposes of the Act of 1878, by the name or title of the Local Authority under the Act of 1878 for their district, as if they were incorporated: Sect. 37 - - - 327

See also PERSON

Bones.

Bones of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.)	PAG 314
Bones of a horse, ass, or mule included in term Carcase : Art. 5	353
<i>See also CARCASE.</i>	

Borough.**Means—**

(a.) A place for the time being subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.]; or	
(b.) A place having for the time being under any general or local Act of Parliament, or otherwise, a separate police establishment : Sect. 7 (v.)	315
Districts, Authorities, rates, and officers of Local Authorities in boroughs in England and Wales described : Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. IV	315 & 345
The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county-rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county : Sect. 47 (1)	329
The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly : Sect. 47 (2)	329
<i>See also DISTRICT; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL RATE; also OFFICER.</i>	

Borrowing.

Any money borrowed not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.)	313
Sections 100 and 101 of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], relating to money borrowed by Local Authorities before the passing of that Act are not repealed by the Act of 1878 : Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. I (ii.)	313 & 344
Tolls received by a Local Authority for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things must be carried to a separate account, and must be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them for purposes of Part III, relating to foreign animals, of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], or of the Act of 1878, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and, subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under the Act of 1878 : Sect. 39 (5)	327
Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for the Act of 1878 exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a Local Authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money	

Borrowing—continued.

PAGE

- necessary under that Act, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding 7 years: Sect. 49 (1) - - - 329
- Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, on application of the Local Authority, extend the term to any period not exceeding 14 years: Sect. 49 (2) - - - 329
- A Local Authority so borrowing must borrow subject to the provisions of The Local Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.]; and every loan so raised is to be discharged in manner prescribed by section 13 of that Act, for which purpose a sinking fund is prescribed, if in any case the Local Government Board so direct, but not otherwise: Sect. 49 (3) 330
- The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to a Local Authority in manner provided by The Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.], and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act, the same to be repaid, with interest, within the term aforesaid, and the Local Authority may so borrow accordingly: Sect. 49 (4) - - - 330
- A Local Authority, borrowing for purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals, may, if they think fit, give as security, either with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom, the charges which they are authorized to make for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under the Act of 1878, and any estates, revenues, or funds belonging to them and not otherwise appropriated by law; and in that case the above limitations respecting the amount or proportion of rate and term of years do not operate: Sect. 49 (5) - - - 330
- The above provisions relating to borrowing by Local Authorities are, as regards Scotland, modified as follows:
- (i.) Those provisions have reference to the amount only of the local rate, and not to the proportion thereof.
 - (ii.) One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is substituted for the Local Government Board.
 - (iii.) Borrowing by a Local Authority is not subject to the provisions of The Local Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.]; and in lieu thereof the provisions of The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 16.], with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the Commissioners, are, for the purposes of that borrowing, incorporated with the Act of 1878, the Local Authority being deemed to be the Commissioners; and any mortgagee or assignee may enforce payment of his principal and interest by appointment of a judicial factor: Sect. 72 - 339

Bosnia, PROVINCE OF. See DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN.

Breeding.

Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle: Art. 13 (1) B - 355

Breeding—*continued.*

PAGE

- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals: Art. 19 (1) B 358
- Form of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - - 388 & 394

See also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; also INFECTED PLACE; also MOVEMENT; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Bristol, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Railway Dock or at Avonmouth Dock in the port of Bristol:

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----|
| Her Majesty's Possessions in North America. | } Art. 101 | 382 |
| Denmark. | | |
| Norway. | | |
| Sweden. | | |
| Spain. | | |
| Portugal. | | |
| The Channel Islands: Art. 112 - - - - - | | 386 |

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be landed in either of the foreign animals wharves situate at Avonmouth Dock or Cumberland Tidal Basin for slaughter if brought from any country except the following:

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| The Austrian-Hungarian Empire. | } Art. 89 (1) | 380 |
| The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes. | | |
| The Dominions of the King of Italy. | | |
| The Principality of Montenegro. | | |
| The Principality of Roumania. | | |
| The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia. | | |
| The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. | | <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i> |

* *See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those Countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.*

British Columbia. *See AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.***Buffer.**

- Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers: Art. 84 - - - - - 379

Bull.

- Included in term Cattle: Sect. 5 (1) (i.) - - - - - 314
- See also ANIMAL; also CATTLE.*

Burgh.

- Means in Scotland a burgh which returns, or contributes to return, a member to Parliament: Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. II 337 & 349
- Districts, Authorities, rates, and officers of Local Authorities of burghs in Scotland described: Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. II 337 & 349

Burgh—continued.

PAGE

The burgh of Maxwelltown is part, not of the parliamentary burgh of Dumfries, but of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright : Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. 2	337 & 349
Levy and recovery of assessments in burghs in Scotland : Sect. 70	338

Burial.**Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For prescribing and regulating the burial of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.)	323
For prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcases, buried : Sect. 32 (viii.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the burial of carcases of animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or dying while diseased or suspected : Sect. 32 (xvi.)	324
The carcase of an animal slaughtered on account of cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia belongs to the Privy Council or to the Local Authority, as the case may be, ordering the slaughter, and must be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by them, or as they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit : Sect. 30 (2)	322
The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—	
(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or	
(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction : Art. 55 (1)	372
If the carcase is disposed of by burial it must be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than 6 feet of earth : Art. 55 (1) (i.)	372
With a view to the execution of the above provision respecting burial, the Local Authority may make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same : Art. 55 (2)	372
Where, as above, a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they must first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless : Art. 55 (4)	372
A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise : Art. 55 (5)	373
Regulations under which a carcase of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox for burial : Art. 25 (2) (ii.)	360
Regulations under which a carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever for burial : Art. 43 (3) (ii.)	366
The Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase of an animal slaughtered by their order any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any	

Burial—continued.

PAGE

- common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council : Sect. 30 (4) - - - 322
- A Local Authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for use for burial of carcasses in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable, and approved by the Privy Council, in that behalf : Sect. 40 (1) - - - 327
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried : Art. 56 - - - 373
- If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority or of a receiver of wreck, he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878 : Sect. 62 (xi.) - - - 335
- Where a carcase washed ashore is buried under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver : Sect. 53 ; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363
- See also* CARCASE ; *also* DESTRUCTION ; *also* LAND ; *also* POWER OF ENTRY.

Burning. *See* DESTRUCTION.**Butter.** *See* DAIRIES.**Byelaws.**

- A wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, is a market within The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.], and byelaws must be approved by the Privy Council, which approval is sufficient without any other approval or allowance, notice of application for approval being given, and proposed byelaws being published before application, as required by that Act : Sect. 39 (3)
- A Local Authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place so provided by them such sums as byelaws from time to time appoint : Sect. 39 (4) - - - 327
- The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them : Sect. 39 (7) - - - 327

C.

	PAGE
Cage. See MOVEABLE GANGWAY.	
Calf.	
Included in term Cattle : Sect. 5 (1) (i.)	314
See also ANIMAL ; also CATTLE.	
Camp. See ARMY VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Canada. See AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.	
Canal. See RIVER.	
Carcase.	
Means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.)	314
And also includes, in addition to its meaning as above defined, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof : Art. 5	353
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iv.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.)	323
For prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses buried : Sect. 32 (viii.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses of animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or dying while diseased or suspected : Sect. 32 (xvi.)	324
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses : Sect. 32 (xvii.)	324
For regulating the removal of carcasses into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease : Sect. 36 (1) (vii.)	326
For prohibiting the landing of carcasses brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof : Sect. 35 (1)	326
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign carcasses, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xiii.)	326
The carcase of an animal slaughtered on account of cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia belongs to the Privy Council or to the Local Authority, as the case may be, ordering the slaughter, and must be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by them, or as they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit : Sect. 30 (2)	322
If, in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council, or a Local Authority on sale of a carcase of an animal slaughtered	

Carcase—continued.**PAGE**

by their order exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses :
Sect. 30 (3) - - - - -

322

The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

must be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows :

(i.) Either the Local Authority must cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than 6 feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase must be disinfected, and must then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and must be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents : Art. 55 (1) - - - - -

372

A Local Authority may make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same : Art. 55 (2) - - - - -

372

In every case of destruction the Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction : Art. 55 (3) - - - - -

372

A Local Authority causing the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule to be so buried or destroyed, must first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless : Art. 55 (4) - - - - -

372

A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise : Art. 55 (5) - - - - -

373

The Privy Council or the Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase of an animal slaughtered by their order any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or unclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or unclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council : Sect. 30 (4) - - - - -

322

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried : Art. 56 - - - - -

373

If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, digs up or causes to be dug up, a

Carcase—continued.

PAGE

- carcase buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority or of a receiver of wreck, he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878 : Sect. 62 (xi.) - - - 335
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to throw or place, or cause or suffer to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected : Sect. 61 (1) (vii.) - - - 334
- Where a carcase washed ashore is buried under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver : Sect. 53 ; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363
- Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, no carcase must be moved out of a place infected with cattle-plague : Art. 8 - - - 354
- Regulations under which a carcase of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (2) - - - 360
- Regulations under which the skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (3) - - - 361
- A Local Authority may make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab : Art. 32 (3) - - - 362
- Regulations under which the carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 43 (3) - - - 366
- A slaughter-house in which the carcase of a diseased animal is found, cannot, by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council : Art. 57 - - - 373
- A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, or disposal of foreign carcasses : Sect. 39 (1) - - - 327
- No carcase must be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 93 (1) - - - 381
- If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 93 (2) - - - 381
- No carcase must be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not liable to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 109 (1) - - - 385
- If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the

Carcase—continued.

PAGE

same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 109 (2) - - - - - 385

Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease : Art. 117 - - - - - 386

If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port; but the carcase must not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer : Art. 118 - - - - - 386

The provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, apply to animals in a foreign animals quarantine station : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 9 - 326 & 347

See also BURIAL; *also* COMPENSATION; *also* DESTRUCTION; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* LAND; *also* OFFENCE; *also* POWER OF ENTRY.

Cardiff, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—There is no landing-place approved for the landing of these animals at the port of Cardiff, but they can be landed in the foreign animals wharf as below for slaughter : Art. 111 - - - 385

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at Roath Basin of the Bute Docks for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) 380 <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.	
The Dominions of the King of Italy.	
The Principality of Montenegro.	
The Principality of Roumania.	
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	

**See also* BELGIUM *and also* GERMAN EMPIRE *for special legislation as to importation from those Countries.* *See also* FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN.

Cargo. *See* IMPORTATION.

Cattle.		PAGE
Means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves : Sect. 5 (1) (i.)	-	314
Included in term Animals : Sect. 5 (1) (ii.)	-	314
Pleuro-pneumonia means contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle : Sect. 5 (1) (iii.)	-	314

For regulations as to foreign cattle see IMPORTATION. See also ANIMAL; also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also COMPENSATION; also COW; also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; also SLAUGHTER.

Cattle-Plague.

That is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague, included in term Disease : Sect. 5 (1) (iii.)	-	314
Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with cattle-plague must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is : Sect. 31 (1)	-	523
Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with cattle-plague, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122	-	387
The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given as above must immediately give information thereof to his superior officer, who must immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Whitehall, London : Art. 6 (1)	-	354
The constable must also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority : Art. 6 (2)	-	354
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123	-	387
General powers of Inspectors in cattle-plague (including power of entry) : Sect. 51	-	331
Where it appears to an Inspector that cattle-plague exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 10 (1)	-	316
Form of declaration of cattle-plague : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	-	388 & 390

Cattle-Plague—continued.

Pa

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place:

Sect. 10 (2) - - - - -

Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - - 388 & :

Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become a place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council:

Sect. 10 (3) - - - - -

The Inspector must serve a like notice, signed by him, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings: Sect. 10 (4) - - - - -

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - - 388 & :

Thereupon all the lands and buildings aforesaid, on the occupiers whereof the Inspector serves such a notice, become part of the aforesaid place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council: Sect. 10 (5)

The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Privy Council and the Local Authority of his declaration and notices, and must send to the Privy Council his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any): Sect. 10 (6) - - - - -

No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog must be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within 10 days existed: Art. 7 - - - - -

Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal must be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder must be removed thereout: Art. 8 - - - - -

Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority must take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Art. 9 (1) - - - - -

After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers must assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same: Art. 9 (2) - - - - -

Inquiry by Privy Council into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration and prescription by them of the limits of the infected place: Sect. 10 (7) to (9) - - - - -

Cattle-Plague—continued.

	PAGE
Power for Privy Council to declare at any time a place to be infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 11	316
Power for Privy Council to declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle-plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 12	316
Power for Privy Council to extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place or area infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 13	316
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54	331
Slaughter by Privy Council on account of cattle-plague and payment of compensation out of money provided by Parliament: Sect. 15	317
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered on account of cattle-plague, but subject to payment of compensation by the Privy Council as in case of actual slaughter: Sect. 30 (1)	322
The carcase of an animal slaughtered by their order on account of cattle-plague belongs to the Privy Council: Sect. 30 (2)	322
Power for Privy Council to declare at any time a place or area infected with cattle-plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle-plague: Sect. 14	317
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose animals affected with or suspected of cattle-plague: Art. 52	370
Seizure of animals in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53	370
Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	388 & 400

For regulations as to cattle-plague among foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASE; also COMPENSATION; also CONSTABLE; also DECLARATION; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also INSPECTOR OF PRIVY COUNCIL; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also SLAUGHTER.

Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866 [29 Vict. c. 17.]

Not interfered with by The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879: Art. 14 of Dairies Order - 420

Certificate. See INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also VETERINARY INSPECTOR; also OFFENCE.

Cessation of Disease. See EXISTENCE OF DISEASE.

Channel Islands. See IMPORTATION under heading CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Charterer of Vessel.

The bond conditioned for the observance of the conditions in relation to the landing of foreign animals not subject to

Charterer of Vessel—cont.

Pa

slaughter or to quarantine required by the Customs, may be entered into by the owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland: Art. 103 (2) (a.) - - - -

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the charterer of the vessel in or in respect of which the same is done or omitted is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 75 -

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the charterer of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted is to be deemed guilty of any offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 87 - - - -

See also AGENT; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* OFFENCE;
also OWNER.

Cheese. *See* DAIRIES.

Cheshire.

The provisions of section 101 of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], relating to money borrowed by the Local Authority of the county of Chester before the passing of that Act, are not repealed by the Act of 1878: Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. I - - - 313 &

City of London. *See* CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Cleanliness.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen: Sect. 34 (iii.) - - - -

See also DAIRIES.

Cleansing. *See* DISINFECTION.

Clerk of Local Authority. *See* OFFICER.

Clerk of the Council.

Any act of the Privy Council under the Act of 1878, done otherwise than by Order of Council, is sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council; and every act done and signified by an instrument purporting to be so signed is to be deemed to have been duly done by the Privy Council; and every such instrument must be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof: Sect. 58 (6) - - -

See also EVIDENCE.

Clothes.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons: Sect. 32 (vii.) -

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease: Sect. 36 (xi.) -

Clothes—continued.

For prescribing modes of disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) -	PAGE 324
Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals wharf, or of a foreign animals quarantine station, or of a place of landing approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice : Art. 116 - - - - -	386

Coasting Vessel. See VESSEL.**Commencement of Act.**

The Act of 1878 (except that portion relating to foreign animals) commenced on the 1st of October 1878 : Sect. 2 (1)	313
The portion relating to foreign animals commenced on the 1st of January 1879 : Sect. 35 (3) - - - - -	326

Commissioners' Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 16.]

Applied to the borrowing by Local Authorities in Scotland under section 49 of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 72 (iii.) -	339
---	-----

Commissioners of Customs.

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs : Art. 5 - - -	353
Foreign animals are to be landed in a foreign animals wharf in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I 2 - - -	326 & 346
Animals landed in a foreign animals wharf must, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council ; and, until his arrival, they must remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 91 - - -	381
Foreign animals are to be landed in a foreign animals quarantine station in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 6 - - -	326 & 347
Animals landed in a foreign animals quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 96 (2) - - - - -	381
Animals landed in a foreign animals quarantine station must, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council ; and, until his arrival, they must, remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 97 - - - - -	381
Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine are to be landed at a landing-place approved for that purpose in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs direct : Art. 102 (2) - - - - -	382
Animals landed at a landing-place approved as above must, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council ; and, pending his arrival, they must remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 102 (3) - - - - -	383

Commissioners of Customs—continued.

PA

In order to entitle animals to be landed at a landing-place approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, it is (among other conditions) necessary that—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the conditions laid down in respect of those animals; and

(b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported: Art. 103 (2)

A cow or goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114

If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port; and the carcase must not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer: Art. 118

Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he must forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit: Art. 119

See also IMPORTATION.

Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. *See* TREASURY.

Committee of Local Authority.

Any committee or sub-committee constituted not affected by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (1) (i.)

Committee of Local Authority—continued.

The following are the provisions respecting Committees of Local Authorities—

1. Each Local Authority shall form and keep up a committee or committees, and may appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a committee may be exercised, and may at any time add to or diminish the number of the members of a committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another committee or committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a committee, who shall act accordingly.
2. Each committee may consist wholly of members of the Local Authority, or partly thereof, and partly of other persons, being rated occupiers in the district of the Local Authority, and otherwise qualified as the Local Authority think fit.
3. A Local Authority may delegate all or any of their powers, except the power to make a rate, to a committee, with or without conditions or restrictions.
4. A Local Authority may revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee.
5. A Local Authority may, if they think fit, appoint and designate one committee as their executive committee.
6. An executive committee shall have all the powers of the Local Authority, except the power to make a rate, and may, if they think fit, appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any of the powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and from time to time revoke or alter any such delegation, and appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a sub-committee may be exercised, and add to or diminish the number of the members of a sub-committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another sub-committee or other sub-committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee, who shall act accordingly.
7. Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee, or, in the case of a committee appointed by the Local Authority for a county, by the termination of the session at which they were appointed.
8. In case of the formation of two or more committees, they shall act according to rules laid down for their guidance by the Local Authority.
9. A committee, and a sub-committee of an executive committee, may elect a chairman of their meetings.
10. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman so elected is not present at the time appointed for a meeting, the members then present shall choose a chairman for *that meeting*.

Committee of Local Authority—continued.

11. A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.
12. Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members, including the chairman, present and voting on the question; and in case of equal division, the chairman shall have a second vote: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. - - - 327 & 3

Common.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or uninclosed lands: Sect. 32 (xii.) - - - 3
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land: Art. 52 (e) - - - 3
- Seizure of animals, horses, asses, or mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53 (1) - - - 3
- Forms of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5), (6), (7), and (8) - 388, 397, 398, 399 & 4
- In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of common or uninclosed land where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—
- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
 - (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
 - (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
 - (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
 - (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
- unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - 3
- Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being on common or uninclosed land: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 (5) - - - 320, 364 & 3
- Forms of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5), (6), and (7) - - - 388, 397, 398 & 3
- All animals being in or on the land or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt within all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (g) - - - 3
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that common or uninclosed land, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being

Common—continued.

found thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369

In case of an animal being so found, under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for any person to again use that portion of common or uninclosed land where the diseased animal was found,—

- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) - - - - - 369

Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council: Sect. 30 (4) - - - - - 322

See also LAND.

Common Land. See COMMON.

Common Law Procedure Act, 1854 [17 & 18 Vict. c. 125].
Applied, in England and Wales, to cases of arbitration for the ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered by order of a Local Authority: Art. 130 (3) - - - - - 389

Commons, House of. See PARLIAMENT.**Compensation.****Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

- For directing or authorizing, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia, slaughter of animals by Local Authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all or any of such cases payment of compensation for the same by Local Authorities out of the local rate: Sect. 29 - - - - - 322
- For prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority: Sect. 32 (xiv.) - - - - - 324
- For regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament: Sect. 32 (xv.) - - - - - 324

Cattle-plague.—The Privy Council must, for animals slaughtered by their order, pay compensation as follows, out of money provided by Parliament:

- (a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with cattle-plague, the compensation to be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected,

Compensation—continued.

Pag

but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds :

- (b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds : Sect. 15 (3) - - - 31

Pleuro-pneumonia.—A Local Authority must, for cattle slaughtered by their order, pay compensation as follows, out of the local rate :

- (a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation to be three fourths of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds :
- (b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds : Sect. 21 (3) - - - 31

Sheep-pox.—The Local Authority must, for sheep slaughtered by their order, pay compensation as follows, out of the local rate :

- (a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation to be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings :
- (b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds : Art. 26 (3) - - - 36

Swine-fever.—The Local Authority must, for swine slaughtered by their order, pay compensation as follows, out of the local rate :

- (a.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation to be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings :
- (b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds : Art. 44 (3) - - - 36

Miscellaneous.—The Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their respective order, where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in their respective judgment, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against the Act of 1878, or where the animal, being a foreign animal, was, in their respective judgment, diseased at the time of its landing : Sect. 30 (7) - - - 32

A Local Authority before determining, under the above power, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, must give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of

Compensation—continued.

making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and must consider the same:	
Art. 129	388
Provisions for the ascertainment by arbitration of the value of an animal, slaughtered by order of a Local Authority in England or Wales, for the purposes of compensation:	
Art. 130	388
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Privy Council or the Local Authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter: Sect. 30 (1)	322
If, in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council or a Local Authority on sale of a carcass of an animal slaughtered by their order exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses: Sect. 30 (3) -	322
If the owner of an animal slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof: Sect. 30 (5) -	322
If any person by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Privy Council or a Local Authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence, he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878: Sect. 62 (x.) -	335
The provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, apply to animals in a foreign animals quarantine station: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 9 -	326 & 347

See also ARBITRATION; *also* INSURANCE.

Computation of Time. *See* TIME, COMPUTATION OF.**Consignees.****Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For prescribing and regulating the liability of the consignee of an animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.)

Foreign animals when landed in a foreign animals quarantine station are to be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the Local Authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals or other persons, and approved by the Privy Council: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 7 -

326 & 347

Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the consignee

Consignee—continued.

- thereof must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed: Art. 117 -
- The railway company supplying water or food for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company, may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by Order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal is a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and is recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company: Sect. 33 (5) -
- Where an animal is seized as being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the special provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 50 -
- Where a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is seized as being unlawfully moved or exposed, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 53 (2) -
- The declaration to the effect that an animal is intended for exhibition or other special purpose when carried in a horse-box or guard's van may be made by the consignee: Art. 64 (1) (i.) -
- The declaration declaring the purpose for which a foreign animal is intended to be quarantined may be made by the consignee: Art. 98 (1) -

See also AGENT; also GUARD'S VAN; also HORSE-BOX; also OWNER.

Consignor.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prescribing and regulating the liability of the consignor of an animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) -
- The railway companies working the railways named in the Third Schedule to The Animals Order must make a provision of water, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on those railways, and

Consignor—continued.**PAGE**

the water so provided must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof: Sect. 33 (2); Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. - - - - - 325, 380 & 403

If such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal are each guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878; and it lies on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water: Sect. 33 (3) - - - - - 325

The railway company supplying water or food for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company, may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by Order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal is a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and is recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company: Sect. 33 (5) - - - 325

The consignor of the animals in respect of which a vessel bringing animals to any port in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom is overcrowded is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Arts. 78 and 87 - - - - - 378 & 380

The consignor of the animals in respect of which a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway is overcrowded is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Arts. 85 and 87 - - - - - 379 & 380

The consignor of the sheep illegally carried by railway shorn and unclotted is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Arts. 86 and 87 - - - - - 379 & 380

Where an animal is seized as being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the special provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animal seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 50 - - - - - 370

Where a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is seized as being unlawfully moved or exposed, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 53 (2) - - - - - 371

Constable.

Pa

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal, horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal, horse, ass, or mule so affected is: Sect. 31 (1); Arts. 34 and 40 - 323, 363 & 3

Cattle-plague.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, must immediately give information thereof to his superior officer, who must immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Whitehall, London: Art. 6 (1) - - - - - 3

The constable must also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority: Art. 6 (2) - - - - - 3

Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority, a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority are to take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Art. 9 (1) - - - - - 3

After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, all constables and police officers must assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same: Art. 9 (2) - - - - - 3

Pleuro-pneumonia.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 10 - - - - - 3

Foot-and-mouth disease.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 17 - - - - - 3

Sheep-pox.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 23 - - - - - 3

Sheep-scab.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of Local Authority: Art. 30 - - - - - 3

Glanders and farcy.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 35 - - - - - 3

Constable—continued.**PAGE**

Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care or supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations :
 Art. 39 - - - - - 364

Swine-fever.—The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority :
 Art. 41 - - - - - 364

Foreign.—Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, all constables and police officers must assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same : Art. 120 - - - - - 387

Miscellaneous.—The police of each police district or area, county, borough, town, and place must execute and enforce the Act of 1878 and every Order of Council : Sect. 50 (1) - 330
 An officer or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention ; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction : Art. 126 388

Where a person is seen or found committing, or it is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against the Act of 1878, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him ; and if his name and address are not known to the constable, and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him ; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine an animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition : Sect. 50 (2) : Arts. 34 and 40 - , 330, 363 & 364

If any person obstructs or impedes a constable or other officer in the execution of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender : Sect. 50 (3) - 330

A person so apprehended must be taken with all practicable speed before a justice, and must not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose ; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by an officer of police or a constable apply in the case of a person so apprehended : Sect. 50 (4) - 330

The foregoing provisions respecting the power of a constable to apprehend persons extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance : Sect. 50 (5) - 330

A constable must forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he stops any person,

Constable—*continued.*

PA

animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing under the foregoing provisions, and of his proceedings consequent thereon: Sect. 50 (6); Arts. 34 and 40 - 330, 363 & 3

The Act of 1878 provides that nothing in the above provisions takes away or abridges any power or authority that a constable would have had if those provisions had not been enacted: Sect. 50 (7) - 3

If any person in any respect obstructs or impedes a constable in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 61 (1) (vi.) - 3

See also OFFENCE.

Construction of Terms. *See* INTERPRETATION.**Contagious Disease.** *See* DISEASE.**Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869** [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.].

Repealed, except—

(i.) Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of section 28 (local), relating to the markets of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London, with the Fifth Schedule, referred to in that section:

(ii.) Sections 100 and 101 (transitory), relating to money borrowed by Local Authorities before the passing of that Act: Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. I - 313 & 3

The Act of 1878, instead of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], is to be deemed to be referred to in The Destructive Insects Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vict. c. 68.]: Sect. 4 (4) - 3

The regulations contained in Part III of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.] relating to foreign animals remained in force until 1st January 1879, notwithstanding repeal: Sect. 35 (2) - 3

All sums received by a Local Authority for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them for foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things must be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them for purposes of Part III, relating to foreign animals, of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], or of the Act of 1878, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under the Act of 1878: Sect. 39 (5) - 3

The provisions of section 39 of the Act of 1878, relating to the provision of places for landing of foreign animals, apply to a wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.]: Sect. 39 (8) - 3

Any nomination and intimation in regard to the appointment of Local Authorities in counties in Scotland made for the purposes of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], continue to have effect for the purposes of the Act of 1878: Sect. 69 (3) - 3

The following is approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the *Veterinary Certificate* of the Highland and Agricultural Society

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 — <i>continued.</i> of Scotland,) to be a Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, namely,—that he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or Veterinary Adviser under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.] : Art. 121 - - -	387
---	-----

Contamination.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination : Sect. 34 (iv.)	325
---	-----

See also DAIRIES.

Contribution.

The City of London and the liberties thereof must contribute for purposes of the Act of 1878 to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate : Sect. 9 (ii.) - - -	316
--	-----

No part of the expenses of the Local Authority for a county must be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis : Sect. 9 (iii.) - - -	316
--	-----

The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county : Sect. 47 (1) - - -	329
--	-----

The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate ; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county ; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly : Sect. 47 (2) - - -	329
---	-----

Conviction.

General offences against the Act of 1878. On a further conviction within a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent offence of a similar kind, a person is liable to imprisonment in lieu of a pecuniary penalty : Sect. 61 - - -	334
---	-----

Offences for which a person is liable to imprisonment on conviction in lieu of a pecuniary penalty : Sect. 62 - - -	334
---	-----

Appeal against a conviction : Sect. 64 - - -	336
--	-----

Special regulations as to appeal against a conviction in Scotland : Sect. 74 (5) - - -	339
--	-----

See also APPEAL ; also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; also OFFENCE.

Corporate Body. *See BODY CORPORATE OR UNINCORPORATE ; also PERSON.*

Corporation of London.

Means the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of that City, in Common Council assembled : Sect. 5 (1) (xiii.) L 718.	314
--	-----

Corporation of London—continued.

The City of London and the liberties thereof is a separate Local Authority; the district, Authority, rate, and officer of the Local Authority described: Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. II	315 & 3
The Corporation of London is alone the Local Authority in and for the Metropolis for purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals: Sect. 9 (i.)	3
The City of London and the liberties thereof must contribute for purposes of the Act of 1878 to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate: Sect. 9 (ii.)	3
Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of section 28 (local) of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], relating to the markets of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, with the Fifth Schedule, referred to in that section are not repealed by the Act of 1878: Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. I (i.)	313 & 3

Costs. See ARBITRATION; also EXPENSES; also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Council of Borough. See BOROUGH; also OFFICER.

Counterfeiting. See COMPENSATION; also FALSE PRETENCE; also LICENCE; also OFFENCE.

County.

As regards England and Wales, county does not include a county of a city or a county of a town, but includes a riding or division or parts of a county having a separate commission of the peace: Sect. 7 (i.)	3
The liberty of the Isle of Ely and the soke of Peterborough are each a county: Sect. 7 (ii.)	3
Every other liberty or franchise of a county is part of the county by which it is surrounded, or, if partly surrounded by two or more counties, is part of that county with which it has the longest common boundary: Sect. 7 (iii.)	31
Districts, Authorities, rates, and officers of Local Authorities in counties in England and Wales described: Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. I	315 & 3
No part of the expenses of the Local Authority for a county are to be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis: Sect. 9 (iii.)	3
As regards Scotland, county includes any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament, but does not include a county of a city: Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. I	337 & 3
Districts, Authorities, rates, and officers of Local Authorities in counties in Scotland described: Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. I	337 & 3
The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county: Sect. 47 (1)	3
The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by	

County—continued.

PAGE

The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly: Sect. 47 (2) - - - - -	329
Appointment of Local Authorities in counties in Scotland: Sect. 69 - - - - -	337
Levy and recovery of assessments in counties in Scotland: Sect. 70 - - - - -	338

County Rate.

No part of the expenses of the Local Authority for a county must be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis: Sect. 9 (iii.) - - - - -	316
The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county: Sect. 47 (1) - - - - -	329
The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly: Sect. 47 (2) - - - - -	329

*See also LOCAL RATE.***Court of Summary Jurisdiction.**

Means two or more justices sitting in petty sessions at a court or other public place appointed in that behalf, or a police, stipendiary, or other magistrate or officer, however designated, having by law power to act for any purpose with the authority of two justices, and sitting at a police court or other place appointed in that behalf: Sect. 5 (1) (xvi.) - - - - -	314
Proceedings in England and Wales in court of summary jurisdiction (except proceedings under the Customs Acts): Sect. 63	335
Appeal: Sect. 64 - - - - -	336
Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping: Sect. 65 - - - - -	336
General provision as to procedure: Sect. 66 - - - - -	336
Proceedings in Scotland other than under the Customs Acts: Sect. 74 - - - - -	339

See also APPEAL; also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; also OFFENCE.

Cow.		PAGE
Included in term Cattle: Sect. 5 (1) (i.)	- - -	314
A cow taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114	- - - - -	386
<i>See also ANIMAL; also CATTLE; also DAIRIES; also IMPORTATION; also SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.</i>		
Cow-Keeper.	<i>See DAIRIES.</i>	
Cow-Shed.	<i>See DAIRIES.</i>	
Cruelty, Prevention of.		
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—		
For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiii.)	- - -	324
For protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiv.)	- - -	324
For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit: Sect. 32 (xxv.)	- - -	324
For securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof: Sect. 32 (xxvi.)	- - -	324
The Privy Council may direct a railway company to make a provision of food and water at railway stations for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company: Sect. 33	- - - - -	325
<i>Transit by water.</i> —Every place used for animals on board a vessel must be divided into pens by substantial divisions: Art. 77 (1)	- - - - -	378
Each pen must not exceed 9 feet in breadth, or 15 feet in length: Art. 77 (2)	- - - - -	378
The floor of each pen must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds: Art. 77 (3)	- - - - -	378
Every such place, if inclosed, must be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather: Art. 77 (4)	- - - - -	378
A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom must not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board: Art. 78	- - - - -	378
Between each 1st November and the next following 30th April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep must not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 79	- - - - -	378
Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gang-ways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried: Art. 80	- - - - -	379

Cruelty, Prevention of—continued.

PAGE

Shipping and unshipping places.—At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal: Art. 82 - - - - - 379

At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve: Art. 83 - - - - - 379

Transit by railway.—Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds: Art. 84 - - - - - 379

A railway company must not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway, to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein: Art. 85 - - - - - 379

Between each 1st November and the next following 30th April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed must be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation, except that this provision does not apply to sheep last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 86 - - - - - 379

List of railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway: Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. 380 & 403

An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 126 388

See also HORSE-BOX; also FODDER; also RAILWAY TRUCK; also VESSEL; also WATER SUPPLY.

Customs. *See* COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

Customs Acts.

Means The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.], and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act: Sect. 5 (1) (xiv.) - - - - - 314

If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, he is liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under

Customs Acts—continued.

PAGE

the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under the Act of 1878 for an offence against that Act, but so that he be not punished twice for the same offence: Sect. 65 (1)	336
The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed is to be forfeited, under and according to the Customs Acts, as goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited: Sect. 65 (2)	336

Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36].*See* CUSTOMS ACTS.**D.****Dairies.****Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk: Sect. 34 (i.)	325
For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen: Sect. 34 (ii.)	325
For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons: Sect. 34 (iii.)	325
For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination: Sect. 34 (iv.)	325
For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe: Sect. 34 (v.)	325
An Inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cowshed to which the Act of 1878 applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—	
(a.) that disease (i.e., cattle-plague, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever) exists or has within 56 days existed; or	
(b.) that the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or	
(c.) that there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority; or	
(d.) that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40	331, 363 & 364
An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land,	

Dairies—continued.

PAGE

- building or place, state in writing his reasons for entering:
Sect. 51 (4) - - - - - 331
- If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land, building or place which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 61 (1) (vi.) - - - - - 334
- And on a further conviction within a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent offence against the above he is liable, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878 : Sect. 61 (2) - - - - - 334
- Orders and regulations of Local Authorities under former Orders are not affected by revocation of former Orders, and forms of registers and other forms prepared under former Orders may be used : Art. 13 of Dairies Order - - - - - 420
- Every Local Authority must keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and must from time to time revise and correct the register : Art. 12 (1) of Dairies Order - - - - - 419
- The Local Authority must from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit by placards, hand-bills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration : Art. 12 (2) of Dairies Order - - - - - 419
- The following are the exceptions to the necessity of being registered as above :
- A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk : Art. 12 (4) of Dairies Order - - - - - 420
 - A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours, for their accommodation, by reason only of such selling : Art. 12 (5) of Dairies Order - - - - - 420
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878—
- For any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein : Art. 12 (3) of Dairies Order - - - - - 420
 - For any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation *including* air-space, and the cleansing,

Dairies—continued.**PAGE**

drainage, and water-supply, of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed : Art. 5 (1) of Dairies Order -	418
For any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do : Art. 5 (2) of Dairies Order -	418
For any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879, or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—	
(a.) for the health and good condition of the cattle therein ; and	
(b.) for the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale ; and	
(c.) for the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination : Art. 6 of Dairies Order -	418
For any person following the trade of cow-keeper, or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—	
(1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk ; or	
(2.) If himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—	
until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased : Art. 9 of Dairies Order -	419
For any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used, for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein : Art. 10 of Dairies Order -	419
For any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale : Art. 11 of Dairies Order -	419

Dairies—continued.

PAGE

If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) must not be mixed with other milk ; and
- (b.) must not be sold or used for human food ; and
- (c.) must not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled : Art. 8 of Dairies Order - - - - -

419

A Local Authority may make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons : Art. 7 of Dairies Order - - - - -

419

The Cattle-Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866 [29 Vict. c. 17.], not interfered with : Art. 14 of Dairies Order - - - - -

420

See also CONSTABLE ; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also POWER OF ENTRY.

Dairyman. See DAIRIES.

Declaration.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration : Sect. 32 (i.) - - - - -

323

For prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith : Sect 28 (1) - - - - -

321

Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, is an infected place or area within the Act of 1878 : Sect. 28 (2) - - - - -

321

Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular places or areas may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State : Sect. 8 (2) - - - - -

315

Where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the Local Authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle-plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by Order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit : Sect. 28 (3) - - - - -

321

Where a place or area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled, as regards the place or as regards any part thereof, then, as from the time specified in that

Declaration—continued.**PAGE**

behalf by the Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, the place or area, or that portion of the area, or that part of the place, ceases to be, or to be in, an infected place or area : Sect. 28 (4) - - - - -	321
An order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority declaring a place or area to be an infected place or area, or a place or area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, is conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the order proceeds : Sect. 28 (5) - - -	322
<i>Cattle-plague.</i> —Where it appears to an Inspector that cattle-plague exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 10 (1) - - - - -	316
Form of declaration of cattle-plague : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place : Sect. 10 (2) - - - - -	316
Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - -	388 & 390
Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become a place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council : Sect. 10 (3) - - - - -	316
The Inspector must serve a like notice, signed by him, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings : Sect. 10 (4) - - - - -	316
Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - -	388 & 392
Thereupon all the lands and buildings aforesaid, on the occupiers whereof the Inspector serves such a notice, become part of the aforesaid place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council : Sect. 10 (5) - - - - -	316
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Privy Council and the Local Authority of his declaration and notices, and must send to the Privy Council his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any) : Sect. 10 (6) - - - - -	316
The Privy Council must forthwith on receipt of the information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration : Sect. 10 (7) - - - - -	316
If the Privy Council are satisfied of the correctness of that declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 10 (8) - - - - -	316
<i>If the Privy Council are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past</i>	

Declaration—continued.

PAGE

- existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the Order, the place comprised in the Inspector's declaration and notices ceases to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (9) - - - 316
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 11 - - - 316
- The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle-plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 12 - - - 316
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, by Order declare a place or area infected with cattle-plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle-plague: Sect. 14 - - - 317
- Pleuro-pneumonia.*—Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that pleuro-pneumonia exists, or has within 56 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Sect. 16 (1) - - - 317
- Form of declaration of pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - 388 & 390
- He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Sect. 16 (2) - - - 317
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - 388 & 390
- Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (3) 317
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (4) - - - 317
- The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Sect. 16 (5) - - - 317
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Sect. 16 (6) - - - 317
- The Local Authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Sect. 16 (7) - - - 317
- If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and

Declaration—continued.

PAGE

declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 16 (8) - - - 317

The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 16 (9) - - - 318

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 17 (1) - - - 318

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 18 (1) - - - 318

Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (1) - - - 318

Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (2) - - - 318

Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declare by Order that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (3) - 318

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 22 (1) - - - 319

Form of declaration of foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - 388 & 390

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on *the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also*

Declaration—continued.

	PAGE
on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he considers necessary : Sect. 22 (2) -	319
Forms of notice of declaration to occupier and adjoining occupiers : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) and (8) 388, 391 &	392
Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (3) -	319
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (4) -	319
The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration : Sect. 22 (5) -	319
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 22 (6) -	319
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 22 (7) -	319
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 22 (8) -	319
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 22 (9) -	319
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 23 (1) -	320
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease,	

Declaration—continued.

	PAGE
and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area: Sect. 24 (1) - - -	320
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 26 (1) - - -	320
Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 26 (2) -	320
Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by Order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 26 (3)	320
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Art. 24 (1) - - -	360
Form of declaration of sheep-pox: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place: Art. 24 (2) -	360
Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - -	388 & 391
Thereupon that shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority: Art. 24 (3) - - -	360
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Art. 24 (4) - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Art. 24 (5) - - -	360
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Art. 24 (6) - - -	360
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local	

Declaration—continued.

	PAGE
Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Art. 24 (7) - - -	360
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with sheep-pox: Art. 24 (8) - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon: Art. 24 (9) - - -	360
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox: Art. 27 - -	361
Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of sheep-pox: Art. 29 -	362
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Art. 42 (1) - -	364
Form of declaration of swine-fever: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place: Art. 42 (2) -	365
Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - -	388 & 391
Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place becomes a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority: Art. 42 (3) - -	365
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Art. 42 (4) - - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Art. 42 (5) - - -	365
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Art. 42 (6) - - -	365
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Art. 42 (7) - - -	365
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare	

Declaration—continued.

PAGE

accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 42 (8) - - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 42 (9) - - -	365
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever : Art. 45 - - -	367
Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of swine-fever : Art. 47 - - -	367
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order apply : Sect. 27 ; Art. 48 (r) - - -	320 & 369
A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, cannot, by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council : Art. 57 - - -	373
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - -	388
A defined part of a port, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council : Sect. 36 (2) - - -	326
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 102 (5) - - -	383
No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge can be demanded or made for, any certificate, declaration, or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, or other thing : Sect. 56 - - -	332
<i>See also CATTLE-PLAGUE ; also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ; also INFECTED AREA ; also INFECTED PLACE ; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ; also SHEEP-POX ; also SWINE-FEVER.</i>	

Defacing Placard. *See OFFENCE ; also PUBLIC WARNING.*

Default of Local Authority.

Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named

Default of Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof: Sect. 41 (2) -	328
The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, are expenses of the Local Authority, and the amount thereof must be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the Local Authority; and in default of payment the same is recoverable from the Local Authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf: Sect. 41 (3) -	328
For the above purposes an Order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing: Sect. 41 (4) -	328
The above provisions are without prejudice to the right or power of the Privy Council, or any other authority or any person, to take any other proceedings for requiring a Local Authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council: Sect. 41 (5) -	328

See also LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Defendant.

Means Defender in Scotland: Sect. 74 (7) -	-
--	---

*See also COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION; also
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.*

Defined Part of Port.**Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For defining parts of ports: Sect. 36 (1) (iii.) -	326
For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, in, or out of a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (iv.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (v.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals and being in a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (vi.) -	326
For regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease: Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof: Sect. 36 (1) (viii.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout: Sect. 36 (1) (ix.) -	326
For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (x.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease: Sect. 36 (1) (xi.) -	326
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 36 (xxii.) -	324

Foreign animals, the landing whereof is not for the time being prohibited or that are not by Order of Council allowed

Defined Part of Port—continued.

P

to be landed without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine, can only be landed at a part of a port defined for that purpose by special Order of Council: namely,—at a foreign animals wharf for slaughter, or at a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. 326 & The following ports have parts defined by special Orders of Council as foreign animals wharves:

Barrow-in-Furness.	Liverpool.	} For Naval purposes only. } Art. 90
Bristol.	London.	
Cardiff.	Plymouth	
Glasgow.	Portsmouth	
Goole.	Southampton.	
Grimsby.	South Shields.	
Hartlepool.	Sunderland.	
Hull.		

The following is the only port that has a part defined by special Order as a foreign animals quarantine station:

Southampton: Art. 96 (1) - - - - -

A defined part of a port, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council: Sect. 36 (2) -

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION;
also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION.

Definition of Terms. See INTERPRETATION.**Delegation of Powers.**

Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof: Sect. 41 (2) -

A Local Authority may delegate to their Inspectors and officers such authorities and discretion as to the Local Authority seem fit: Sect. 42 (1) - - - - -

A Local Authority may delegate all or any of their powers, except the power to make a rate, to a committee, with or without conditions or restrictions: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. 3

A Local Authority may revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. 4 - 327 &

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, appoint and designate one committee as their executive committee: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. 5 - - - - - 327 &

An executive committee have all the powers of the Local Authority, except the power to make a rate, and may, if they think fit, appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any of the powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and from time to time revoke or alter any such delegation: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. 6 - - - - - 327 &

See also COMMITTEE; also DEFAULT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Denmark.

Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from Denmark can be landed

Denmark—continued.**PAGE**

at any of the following ports without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine: Art. 101 :

Bristol.	Liverpool.	} Art. 102 (1) 382
Falmouth.	London.	
Glasgow.	Middlesbrough.	
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
Grimsby.	Plymouth.	
Hartlepool.	Portsmouth.	
Harwich.	Southampton.	
Hull.	Sunderland.	
Leith.	Weymouth.	

See also IMPORTATION.

Destruction.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the destruction of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout: Sect. 32 (v.) - - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the destruction of carcasses of animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or dying while diseased or suspected: Sect. 32 (xvi.) - - - 324

For prescribing and regulating the destruction of things being in the defined part of a port or removed thereout: Sect 36 (1) (ix.) - - - 326

The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction: Art. 55 (1) - - - 372

If the carcase is disposed of by destruction, it is necessary that the Local Authority be authorized in that behalf by licence from the Privy Council: Art. 55 (1) (ii.) - - - 372

The carcase must be destroyed under the inspection of the Local Authority so licensed, in the mode following: The carcase must be disinfected, and must then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and must be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents: Art. 55 (1) (ii.) - - - 372

In every case of destruction the Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction: Art. 55 (3) - - - 372

Where a Local Authority so cause a carcase to be destroyed, they must first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless: Art. 55 (4) - - - 372

A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise: Art. 55 (5) - - - 373

Regulations under which a carcase of a sheep may be taken

Destruction—continued.

	PAGE
out of a place infected with sheep-pox for destruction : Art. 25 (2) (ii.) - - - - -	360
Regulations under which a carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever for destruction : Art. 43 (3) (ii.) - - - - -	366
A Local Authority must cause all litter, dung, or other thing to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed that has been in contact with or used about any—	
(a.) cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 16 -	357
(b.) animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 22 -	359
(c.) sheep affected with sheep-pox : Art. 28 -	361
(d.) swine affected with swine-fever : Art. 46 -	367
If an Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any carcase, fodder, litter, or dung in a foreign animals wharf may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 93 (2) -	381
If an Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any animal, fodder, litter, or dung in a lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, may introduce dis- ease, the same must be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 109 (2) -	385
Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same ; and he must forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restora- tion thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit : Art. 119 -	387
Where a carcase washed ashore is destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver : Sect. 53 ; Art. 34 -	331 & 363
<i>See also CARCASE ; also BURIAL ; also DUNG ; also LITTER ; also POWER OF ENTRY.</i>	

Destructive Insects Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vict. c. 68.].

The Act of 1878, instead of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], is to be deemed to be referred to in The Destructive Insects Act, 1877 [40 & 41 Vict. c. 68.] ; and penalties under the provisions of that Act relating to Great Britain are recoverable in manner provided in Parts II and III of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 4 (4) -

314

Detention.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the seisure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council ; and for prescribing and regulating

Detention—continued.**PAGE**

the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) - 324

For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread: Sect. 36 (1) (xii.) - 326

For securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof: Sect. 32 (xxvi.) - 324

Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against the Act of 1878, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him; and if his name and address are not known to the constable, and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine an animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition: Sect. 50 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - 330, 363 & 364

If any person obstructs or impedes a constable or other officer in the execution of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender: Sect. 50 (3) - 330

A person so apprehended must be taken with all practicable speed before a justice, and must not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by an officer of police or a constable apply in the case of a person so apprehended: Sect. 50 (4) - 330

The foregoing provisions respecting a constable extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance: Sect. 50 (5) - 330

A constable must forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he so stops any person, animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing, and of his proceedings consequent thereon: Sect. 50 (6); Arts. 34 and 40 - 330, 363 & 364

Where, under the special provisions of Article 48 of The Animals Order, animals are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must be seized and detained by the Inspector of the Local Authority: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (q) 369

Where diseased or suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer

Detention—continued.

of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them: Art. 53 (1)	31
Where an Inspector of the Privy Council is satisfied that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the Inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Sect. 52 (1); Art. 34	331 & -
The officer detaining the vessel must forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation: Sect. 52 (2)	-
Section 34 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 80.], applies in the case of such detention, as if it were effected under an Act in that section mentioned: Sect. 52 (3)	-
Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that any of the regulations respecting fittings of a vessel or the overcrowding of a vessel or the carrying of sheep on a vessel, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Art. 81	37
Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine must be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing: Art. 104 (1)	383
The detention must continue for at least 12 hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place: Art. 104 (2)	383
An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal not subject to slaughter or to quarantine which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease: Art. 108	385
Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he must forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit: Art. 119	387
An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 126	388
<i>See also</i> CONSTABLE; <i>also</i> IMPORTATION; <i>also</i> INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; <i>also</i> INSPECTOR OF PRIVY COUNCIL; <i>also</i> SEISURE; <i>also</i> VESSEL.	

Digging up.**PAGE**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcases buried: Sect. 32 (viii.) -	323
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried: Art. 56 -	373
If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority or of a receiver of wreck he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878: Sect. 62 (xi.) -	335

Disease.

Means, as defined in the Act of 1878, cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab: Sect. 5 (1) (iii.) -	314
Glanders and farcy made diseases for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 34 -	363
Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 -	364
Swine-fever made a disease for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 40 -	364
The term disease in The Animals Order includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever: Art. 5 -	353

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or the spreading of disease: Sects. 32 and 36	323 & 326
--	-----------

For applying all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to horses, asses, and mules, and to glanders and farcy, and other diseases thereof: Sect. 32 (xxxii.) -	324
--	-----

For extending, for all or any of the purposes of the Act of 1878, the definition of disease as above, so that the same for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases above-mentioned: Sect. 32 (xxxiii.) -	325
---	-----

For prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of section 31 of the Act of 1878: Sect. 31 (3); Arts. 34 and 40 -	323, 363 & 364
--	----------------

For directing to what person or Authority the constable, to whom notice is given under section 31 of the Act of 1878, is to give information thereof: Sect. 31 (2) -	323
--	-----

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease must, as far

Disease—continued.

as practicable, keep that animal, horse, ass, or mule separate from animals, horses, asses, and mules not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal, horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal, horse, ass, or mule so affected is: Sect. 31 (1); Arts. 34 and 40

323, 363 & 364

Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Arts. 40 and 122

364 & 387

An Inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cowshed to which the Act of 1878 applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that disease exists or has within 56 days existed: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40

331, 363 & 364

Where the owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, or mule is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, he is to be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge: Sect. 66 (4); Arts. 34 and 40

336, 363 & 364

A certificate of a veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal, horse, ass, or mule is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate is for the purposes of the Act of 1878 conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified: Sect. 51 (5); Arts. 34 and 40

331, 363 & 364

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose diseased or suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules: Art. 52

370

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53-

370

Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)

388 & 400

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51

320, 364 & 367

Forms of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5), (6), and (7)

388, 397, 398 & 399

See also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also CONSTABLE; also EXISTENCE OF DISEASE; also FARCY; also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; also GLANDERS; also IMPORTATION; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; also POWER OF ENTRY; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also SHEEP-SCAB; also SHEEP-POX; also SUSPECTED; also SWINE-FEVER.

Diseased.

Means affected with disease : Sect. 5 (1) (iv.) - - - **PAGE 314**

See also DISEASE.

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING).

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected places and areas, or parts thereof : Sect. 32 (vi.) - - - **323**

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons : Sect. 32 (vii.) - **323**

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals : Sect. 32 (xx.) - - - **324**

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith : Sect. 32 (xxi.) - - - **324**

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen : Sect. 34 (ii.) - **325**

For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons : Sect. 34 (iii.) - - - **325**

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof : Sect. 36 (1) (viii.) - **326**

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout : Sect. 36 (1) (ix.) - - - **326**

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xi.) **326**

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - **324**

Pleuro-pneumonia.—A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 16 - - - **357**

Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia cannot be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia until a veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority, among other things, that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 12 - - - **355**

Foot-and-mouth disease.—A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.

that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 22

Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease cannot be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease until a veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority, among other things, that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 18

Sheep-pox.—A Local Authority must cause the shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 28

No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep must be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction : Art. 25 (3)

No sheep must be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified, among other things, that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 25 (4)

Sheep-scab.—A regulation of a Local Authority prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab, operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 32

Glanders and farcy.—The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected : Art. 36 (1)

A regulation of a Local Authority prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy, operates so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected : Art. 37

Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.	PAGE
Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —No swine must be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 43 (4) - - - - -	366
A Local Authority must cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 46 - - - - -	367
<i>Transit.</i> —A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected : Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (1) and (3) -	373
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.</i>	
A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed : Art. 62 (1) - - - - -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.</i>	
A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway must, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed : Art. 63 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway must, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 64 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see GUARD'S VAN ; also HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A railway truck must, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 65 (1) - - - - -	375
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see RAILWAY TRUCK.</i>	

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.

PAC

A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, must, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 66 (1) - - - - - 3'

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VAN.

A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed : Art. 67 (1) - - - - - 3'

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.

Every railway pen must be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used : Art. 68 - - - - - 3

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see RAILWAY PEN.

A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, must, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 70 (1) - - - - - 3'

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VAN.

Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto (not being a foreign animals wharf, or a foreign animals quarantine station, or a landing-place for foreign animals) is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been must not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 71 - - - - - 3

A float or a cattle-van used for moving for slaughter cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia (by special Order) must, immediately after each occasion of use, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 74 :— 3

Metropolis : Special Order, No. 446 - - - - - 4

Edinburgh : Special Order, No. 447 - - - - - 4

Glasgow : Special Order, No. 449 - - - - - 4

Leith : Special Order, No. 450 - - - - - 4

Edinburghshire : Special Order, No. 462 - - - - - 4

Paisley : Special Order, No. 525 - - - - - 4

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VAN.

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.**PAGE**

A landing vessel used for the transhipment of animals brought from the United States of America to the following ports (by special Order) must, immediately after each occasion of use, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 74 :—				377
Hull : Special Orders, Nos. 486 and 526	-	-	-	424 & 426
London : Special Order, No 492	-	-	-	425
Glasgow : Special Order, No. 507	-	-	-	425

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.

Miscellaneous.—A Local Authority may make regulations—

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 72 - - - 377

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which the cleansing and the disinfection of such markets and other places are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) - - - 378

Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place must give all reasonable facilities for that purpose : Art. 73 - - - 377

Where, under the special provisions of section 27 of the Act of 1878, an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - 369

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised as being unlawfully moved or exposed, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.**PAGE**

market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

- (i) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

372

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - - -

372

In the case of the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule being taken by licence of the Privy Council to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council or other place so approved, for destruction, the carcase must, before being taken, be disinfected : Art. 55
Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 94 - - - - -

372

381

Where an animal in a foreign animals wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 95 - - - - -

381

Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 99 - - - - -

382

Where an animal in a foreign animals quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 100 - - - - -

382

Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place, approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 110 - - - - -

385

Disinfection (INCLUDING CLEANSING)—continued.**PAGE**

Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals wharf, or of a foreign animals quarantine station, or of a place of landing approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice: Art. 116 - - - 386

See also OFFENCE.

Disposal. *See* CARCASE; *also* DUNG; *also* FODDER; *also* HURDLE; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* LITTER; *also* PRN; *also* UTENSIL.

District.

The Districts of Local Authorities in England and Wales described: Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. - - - 315 & 345

The Districts of Local Authorities in Scotland described: Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. - - - 337 & 349

Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular districts may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315

The provisions of the Act of 1878 conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a Local Authority, or their Inspectors or officers, are, unless otherwise expressed, to be read as having reference to the district of the Local Authority; and powers thereby conferred are, unless it is otherwise expressed, exercisable and operate within and in relation to that district only: Sect. 45 - - - 329

The powers conferred on a Local Authority by section 40 of the Act of 1878 with respect to the acquirement of land may be exercised by a Local Authority with respect to land within or without their district: Sect. 40 (4) - - - 328

Where the district or part of a district of a Local Authority described in the second schedule of the Act of 1878 is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port, the Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, in relation to that port or part of a port, by Order, make any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals: Sect. 36 (3) - - - 326

See also LOCAL RATE; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* OFFICER; *also* PUBLICATION.

Dog.

No dog must be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within 10 days existed: Art. 7 - - - 354

Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Dominions of

Dominions of the King of the Hellenes—continued.	PAGE
the King of the Hellenes cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (1) - - -	380
Dominions of the King of Italy.	
Animals (<i>i.e.</i> , cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Dominions of the King of Italy cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (1) - - -	380
Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	
Animals (<i>i.e.</i> , cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Dominions of the Emperor of Russia cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (1) - - -	380
Dominions of the Sultan.	
Animals (<i>i.e.</i> , cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (1) - - -	380
Donkey. See ASS; also MULE.	
Drainage.	
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prescribing and regulating the drainage of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen : Sect. 34 (ii.) -	325
See also DAIRIES.	
Dung.	
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of dung into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iv.) -	323
For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of dung being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.) -	323
For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of dung likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on railways, canals, rivers, or inland navigations, or in coasting vessels, or otherwise : Sect. 32 (x.) - - -	323
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of dung : Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - -	324
For regulating the removal of dung into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease : Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign dung whereby disease may be introduced or spread : Sect. 36 (1) (xii.) - - -	326
For prohibiting the landing of dung, or other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof : Sect. 35 (1) - - -	326
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign dung, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xiii.) - - -	326

Dung—continued.

PAGE

Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules and no manure must be removed out of a place infected with cattle-plague: Art. 8 (b.) - - - 354

A Local Authority must cause all dung to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed that has been in contact with or used about any—

- (a.) cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 16 - 357
- (b.) animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 22 359
- (c.) sheep affected with sheep-pox : Art. 28 - 361
- (d.) swine affected with swine-fever : Art. 46 - 367

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the dung moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - 372

All dung must be effectually removed from the under-mentioned vehicles, apparatus, and places, as follows :

A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime : Art. 63 - 374

A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals: Art. 64 - 374

A railway truck, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 65 - - - 375

A van—

(a.) if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules, while carried on a railway ; or

(b.) when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road ;

on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Arts. 66 and 70 - - - 375 & 376

A railway pen, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than

Dung—continued.

12 o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals: Arts. 68 and 69 - - -

A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus—

(a.) used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation; or

(b.) used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway;

as soon as practicable after being so used. The dung so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals: Arts. 62 and 67 - - - 374 &

A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, or disposal of foreign dung and other things: Sect. 39 (1) - - -

No dung must be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 93 (1) - - -

If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that such dung as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council: Art. 93 (2) - - -

Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 94 - - -

Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 99 - - -

No dung must be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 109 (1) - - -

If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that such dung as last mentioned may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council: Art. 109 (2) - - -

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also GUARD'S VAN; also HORSE-BOX; also LANDING-PLACE; also MOVEABLE GANGWAY; also RAILWAY PEN; also RAILWAY TRUCK; also VAN.

Duty. See FEES.

E.**Enactments.**

PAGE

Repeal of enactments, with savings and other provisions : Sect. 4
and 1st Sch. - - - - - 313 & 344

Entry. See POWER OF ENTRY.

Evidence (INCLUDING SERVICE OF INSTRUMENTS).

Power for Privy Council to make Orders —

For prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service
or delivery of notices and other instruments : Sect. 32 (xxx.) 324

No proof is required of the appointment or handwriting of an
Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, or of the
clerk or an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority :
Sect. 57 (1) - - - - - 332

Every notice or other instrument under the Act of 1878 or
under an Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority
may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly
in print : Sect. 57 (2) - - - - - 332

Any such notice or other instrument may be served on the
person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof
to him personally, or by the leaving thereof for him at his
last known place of abode or business, or by the sending
thereof through the post in a registered letter addressed to
him there : Sect. 57 (3) - - - - - 332

A notice or other instrument so sent by post is to be deemed
to have been served at the time when the letter containing it
would be delivered in the ordinary course : Sect. 57 (4) - 332

In order to prove service by letter of a notice or other instru-
ment, it is sufficient to prove that the letter was properly
addressed, registered, and posted, and contained the notice
or other instrument to be served : Sect. 57 (5) - - - 332

A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of
any building, land, or place may, except when sent by post,
be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of
that building, land, or place, without naming or further
describing him ; and where it is to be served on the several
occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, may, except
when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the
designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands,
or places, without further naming or describing them, but
separate copies thereof being served on them severally : Sect.
57 (6) - - - - - 332

Where an Order of Council affects only a particular Local
Authority, person, port, town, district, place, area, vessel, or
thing, or is a licence or revocation of a licence, or in the
nature thereof, or is an appointment or removal of an In-
spector or other officer, a copy of the London Gazette con-
taining a notice of the making of the Order of Council is
evidence of the Order, as if the notice were the Order :
Sect. 58 (3) - - - - - 333

The validity or effect of an Order of Council, licence, or other
instrument issued by the Privy Council is not affected by
want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof :
Sect. 58 (5) - - - - - 333

Evidence (INCLUDING SERVICE OF INSTRUMENTS)—cont. PA

Any act of the Privy Council under the Act of 1878, done otherwise than by Order of Council, is sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council; and every act done and signified by an instrument purporting to be so signed is to be deemed to have been duly done by the Privy Council; and every such instrument must be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof: Sect. 58 (6) -

N.B.—By The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 [31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.], it is enacted that prima facie evidence of any Order issued by the Privy Council may be given in all Courts of Justice, and in all legal proceedings whatsoever, either (1) by the production of a copy of the London or Edinburgh Gazette purporting to contain such Order; or (2) by the production of a copy of such Order purporting to be printed by the Government printer; or (3) by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the Clerk of the Council or by a Privy Councillor.

An order or regulation of a Local Authority may be proved—

- (i.) By the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement; or
- (ii.) By the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the Local Authority as a true copy: Sect. 44 (1) -

An order or regulation so proved must be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved: Sect. 44 (2) -

An order or regulation of a Local Authority authorized by the Act of 1878 or by Order of Council must alone be deemed for purposes of the Act of 1878 an order or regulation of a Local Authority: Sect. 44 (3) -

A certificate of a veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal, horse, ass, or mule is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate is for the purposes of the Act of 1878 conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified: Sect. 51 (5); Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 3

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order—

Declare a place to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 11 -

Declare a place to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 17 (1) -

Declare a place to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 23 (1) -

Extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 23 (2) -

Declare an area to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 18 (1) -

Declare an area to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 24 (1) -

An Order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority declaring a place or area to be an infected place or area, or a place or area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, is conclusive evidence to all intents

Evidence (INCLUDING SERVICE OF INSTRUMENTS)—cont.	PAGE
of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the Order proceeds : Sect. 28 (5)	322
A Local Authority must keep a record relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6)	322
Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, and the Privy Council by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof, the Order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing : Sect. 41 (4)	328
If, with regard to the supplying of water at the stations named in the third schedule to The Animals Order to animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway, the consignor or the person in charge of any animal fails to request a supply from the railway company so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal is each guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 ; and it lies on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water : Sect. 33 (3)	325
If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, does any of the following things, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 :	
(i.) If he does anything in contravention of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority :	
(ii.) If, where required by the Act of 1878 to keep an animal, horse, ass, or mule separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so :	
(iii.) If he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by the Act of 1878, or by an Order of Council, or by a regulation of a Local Authority, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do :	
(iv.) If he does anything which by the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council is made or declared to be not lawful :	
(v.) If he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by the Act of 1878 or by an Order of Council to be an offence by him against the Act of 1878 :	
(vi.) If he refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or constable or other officer in the	

Evidence (INCLUDING SERVICE OF INSTRUMENTS)—cont. PA

execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding :

- (vii.) If he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected : Sect. 61 ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 334, 363 & 3

If any person does any of the following things, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 :

If, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, he digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcass buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority or of a receiver of wreck :

If, where an Order of Council has prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals, horses, asses, or mules, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place, he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, does anything so prohibited : Sect. 62 (xi.) and (xii.) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 335, 363 & :

Any exception, exemption, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in the Act of 1878, or in the Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority under which the offence arises, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information ; and, if it is so specified or negatived, proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived must not be required on the part of the informant : Sect. 66 (2) - - - - - 3

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) - - - - - 3

A person charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness : Sect. 66 (6) - - - - - 3

See also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; *also* PUBLICATION ; *also* RECORD.

Executive Committee. *See* COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Exhibition.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the holding of exhibitions of animals : Sect. 32 (xix.) - - - - - 3

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of places used for the holding of exhibitions of animals : Sect. 32 (xx.) - - - - - 3

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - - 3

Exhibition—continued.

PAGE

A Local Authority reporting to the Privy Council that it is, in their opinion, expedient that an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease should be declared, must state whether or not there is within the proposed area any place used for the holding of an exhibition of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of an exhibition should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sects. 16 (9) and 22 (9) - - - 318 & 319

The Privy Council must, on declaring an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any exhibition of animals, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sects. 18 (2) and 24 (2) - 318 & 320

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while exhibited in a place of exhibition or other place : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (1) - - - 320, 364 & 367

Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5), (6), and (7) - - - 388, 397, 398 & 399

All animals being in or on the place of exhibition or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (g). - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place, that place of exhibition or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - 369

In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such place of exhibition or other place or any person to again use that portion where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - 369

A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in an exhibition : Art. 59 - - - 373

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of places of exhibition to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

Exhibition—continued.**PAGE**

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) -

378

If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold an exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - -

378

Existence of Disease.

Notice of disease.—Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease must, as far as practicable, keep that animal, horse, ass, or mule separate from animals, horses, asses, or mules not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal, horse, ass or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal, horse, ass, or mule so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - -

323, 363 & 364

Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Arts. 40 and 122 - - - - -

364 & 387

Power of entry.—An Inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cow-shed to which the Act of 1878 applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that disease exists or has within 56 days existed : Sect. 51 (2) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - -

331, 363 & 364

Cattle-plague.—Where it appears to an Inspector that cattle-plague exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 10 (1) - - - - -

316

Form of declaration of cattle-plague : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - -

388 & 390

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 11 - - - - -

316

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, by Order declare a place or area infected with cattle-plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle-plague : Sect. 14 - - - - -

317

Existence of Disease—continued.**PAGE**

- Pleuro-pneumonia.**—Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that pleuro-pneumonia exists, or has within 56 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Sect. 16 (1) - - - - - 317
- Form of declaration of pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - - 388 & 390
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 17 (1) - - - - - 318
- Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 20 (1) - - - - - 318
- Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 20 (2) - - - - - 318
- Foot-and-mouth disease.**—Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Sect. 22 (1) - - - - - 319
- Form of declaration of foot-and-mouth disease: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - - 388 & 390
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 23 (1) - - - - - 320
- Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 26 (1) - - - - - 320
- Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 26 (2) - - - - - 320
- Sheep-pox.**—Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within 10 days

Existence of Disease—continued.

	PAGE
existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Art. 24 (1) -	360
Form of declaration of sheep-pox: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	388 & 390
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox: Art. 27 -	361
<i>Sheep-scab.</i> —A regulation of a Local Authority prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab, operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 32 -	362
<i>Glanders and farcy.</i> —The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 36 -	363
A regulation of a Local Authority prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy, operates so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 37 -	363
Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Art. 42 (1) -	364
Form of declaration of swine-fever: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	388 & 390
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever: Art. 45 -	367
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —A certificate of a Veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal, horse, ass, or mule is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate is for the purposes of	

Existence of Disease—continued.

PAGE

the Act of 1878 conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified : Sect. 51 (5) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364

Where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the Local Authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle-plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, may, by Order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit : Sect. 28 (3) - - - 321

An Order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority declaring a place or area to be an infected place or area, or a place or area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, is conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the Order proceeds : Sect. 28 (5) - - - 322

See also CATTLE-PLAGUE ; also CONSTABLE ; also DISEASE ; also FARCY ; also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ; also GLANDERS ; also INFECTED AREA ; also INFECTED PLACE ; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ; also SHEEP-POX ; also SHEEP-SCAB.

Expenditure. *See EXPENSES ; also LOCAL RATE ; also PARLIAMENT.*

Expenses.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council ; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof : Sect. 32 (xiii.) - - - 324

For prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals : Sect. 32 (xxix.) - 324

No part of the expenses of the Local Authority for a county must be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis : Sect. 9 (iii.) - - - 316

Tolls received by a Local Authority for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung and other things, must be carried to a separate account, and must be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them for purposes of Part III, relating to foreign animals, of The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.], or of the Act of 1878, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and, subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under the Act of 1878 : Sect. 39 (5) - - - 327

Expenses—continued.

PAGE

- The Local Authority must make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Privy Council from time to time require: Sect. 39 (6) - - - - - 327
- The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them: Sect. 39 (7) - - - - - 327
- Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof: Sect. 41 (2) - - - - - 328
- The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, are to be expenses of the Local Authority, and the amount thereof must be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the Local Authority; and in default of payment the same is recoverable from the Local Authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf: Sect. 41 (3) - - - - - 328
- For the above purposes an Order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing: Sect. 41 (4) - - - - - 328
- The expenses of a Local Authority must be defrayed out of the local rate; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses must from time to time be levied with and as part of the local rate: Sect. 46 - - - - - 329
- If, in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council or a Local Authority on sale of a carcase of an animal slaughtered by their order exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses: Sect. 30 (3) - - - - - 322
- The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county: Sect. 47 (1) - - - - - 329
- The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local

Expenses—continued.**PAGE**

- Authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly: Sect. 47 (2) - - - - - 329
- Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of the receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver: Sect. 53; Art. 34 - 331 & 363
- Where an animal is seized as being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the special provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 50 - - - - - 370
- Where a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is seized as being unlawfully exposed or moved, the Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions respecting those cases from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 53 (2) - - - - - 371
- An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 126 - - - - - 388
- A Local Authority may make regulations—
- For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places, used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:
 - For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required: Art. 76 (1) - - - - - 378
- If, in England or Wales, with a view to the ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, arbitration under the provisions of Article 130 of The Animals Order is had recourse to, and if, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority are liable to and must bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings: Art. 130 (4) - - - - - 389

Expenses—continued.**PAGE**

Otherwise, the Local Authority are liable to and must bear and pay one half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs: Art. 130 (5) - - - 389

All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority are to be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878: Art. 130 (6) - - - 389

A yearly return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament stating the expenditure under the Act of 1878 of the Privy Council, and, as far as reasonably may be, of Local Authorities: Sect. 59 - - - 333

See also ARBITRATION; *also* CATTLE-PLAGUE; *also* COMPENSATION; *also* DETENTION; *also* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; *also* LOCAL RATE; *also* PARLIAMENT; *also* PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; *also* SEISURE; *also* SHEEP-POX; *also* SWINE-FEVER.

Exportation.

If any person ships or attempts to ship an animal or thing in contravention of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, he is liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons exporting or attempting to export goods the exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under the Act of 1878 for an offence against that Act, but so that he be not punished twice for the same offence: Sect. 65 (1) - - - 336

The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed is to be forfeited, under and according to the Customs Acts, as goods the exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited: Sect. 65 (2) 336

See also CUSTOMS ACTS.

Exposure.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or fairs or sale-yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale: Sect. 32 (ix.) - - - 323

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale, or to place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale: Art. 52 - - - 370

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53 - - - 370

Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - 388 & 400

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth

Exposure—continued.

PAGE

disease or swine-fever while exposed for sale, or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - - -	320, 364 & 367
Forms of movement licences in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) (6) and (7) - - -	388, 397, 398 & 399
A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition: Art. 59 - - -	373

Extension of Act.**Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For applying all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to horses, asses, and mules, and to glanders and farcy, and other diseases thereof: Sect. 32 (xxxii.) -	324
For extending, for all or any of the purposes of the Act of 1878, the definition of disease in that Act, so that the same shall for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxxiii.) - - -	325
Horses, asses, and mules made animals, and glanders and farcy made diseases, for the purposes certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 34 - - -	363
Except horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department which are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - - -	364
Swine-fever made a disease for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 40 - - -	364

F.**Fair. See MARKET.****Falmouth, PORT OF.***Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—*

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Penryn Wharf in the Port of Falmouth:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

The Channel Islands: Art. 112 - - - 386

} Art. 101 382

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals cannot be landed at the Port of Falmouth.

See also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

False Pretence.**PAGE**

If any person does any of the following things he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878 :

If, with intent to unlawfully evade the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, he alters, or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under or for any purpose of the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority : Sect. 62 (1) (iv.) - - - - - 334

If, for the purpose of obtaining such a licence, certificate, or instrument, he makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof : Sect. 62 (1) (v.) - - - 335

If he obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate, or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof : Sect. 62 (1) (vi.) - - - - - 335

If he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, being false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, or grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, having, and knowing that he has, no lawful authority to grant or issue the same : Sect. 62 (1) (vii.) - 335

If he by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Privy Council or a Local Authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence : Sect. 62 (1) (x.) - - - 335

See also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; *also* OFFENCE.

Farcy.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For applying all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to farcy : Sect. 32 (xxxii.) - - - - - 324

Farcy made a disease for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878 : Art. 34 - - - - - 363

Every person having in his possession or under his charge a horse, ass, or mule affected with farcy must, as far as practicable, keep that horse, ass, or mule separate from horses, asses, and mules not so affected, and must, with all prac-

Farcy—continued.

ticable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the horse, ass, or mule so affected is: Sect. 31 (1); Art. 34 - - - 323 & 363

The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with farcy, or with disease supposed to be farcy, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 35 - 363

An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of farcy, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of farcy, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector: Art. 123 - - - 387

General powers of Inspectors in farcy (including power of entry): Sect. 51; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 36 (1) - - - 363

A Local Authority may make regulations—

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with farcy:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 37 - - - 363

The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that has died of farcy, or that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with farcy, must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction: Art. 55 - - - 372

Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district farcy, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided

* These forms may be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Farcy—*continued.*

PA

by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased : Art. 125	-	3
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose horses, asses, or mules affected with, or suspected of, farcy :		
Art. 52	-	3
Seizure of horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53	-	3
Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	-	388 & 4
Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39	-	3

For power of Customs to seize and detain and deal with farcy among foreign horses, asses, and mules see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASS; also CONSTABLE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PUBLIC WARNING.

Feeding.

Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding : Art. 13 (1) B	-	3
Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding : Art. 19 (1) B	-	3
Form of movement licence for the above purposes : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2)	-	388 & 3

See also FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; also FODDER; also INFECTED PLACE; also MOVEMENT; also PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Fees.

No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge must be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing : Sect. 56	-	3
--	---	---

Ferry-Boat.

A ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water must be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (3)	-	3
--	---	---

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.

Fine. See PENALTY.

Fittings of Railway Vehicles and Vessels.

PAGE

Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84	379
Every place used for animals on board a vessel must be divided into pens by substantial divisions : Art. 77 (1)	378
Each pen must not exceed 9 feet in breadth, or 15 feet in length : Art. 77 (2)	378
The floor of each pen must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 77 (3)	378
Every such place, if inclosed, must be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather : Art. 77 (4)	378
Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried : Art. 80	379

*See also OFFENCES ; also TRANSIT BY RAILWAY ;
also TRANSIT BY WATER.*

Fleece. *See WOOL.***Flesh.**

Of a horse, ass, or mule included in term Carcase : Art. 5	353
<i>See also MEAT.</i>	

Fodder.

Means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals : Sect. 5 (1) (vii.)	314
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of fodder into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iv.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of fodder being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.)	323
For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food during the passage and on landing : Sect. 32 (xxiii.)	324
For securing a proper supply of food to animals during any detention thereof : Sect. 32 (xxvi.)	324
For prohibiting or regulating the removal of fodder : Sect. 32 (xvii.)	324
For regulating the removal of fodder into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease : Sect. 36 (1) (vii.)	326
For prohibiting the landing of fodder or other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof : Sect. 35 (1)	326
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign fodder, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xiii.)	326

Fodder—continued.

P.

Every railway company must make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of food at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company: Sect. 33 (1)

The food so provided must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof: Sect. 33 (2)

The company so supplying food may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by Order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals: Sect. 33 (5)

An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 126

At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve: Art. 83

Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, no fodder must be removed out of a place infected with cattle-plague: Art. 8 (b.)

Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding: Art. 13 (1) B

Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding: Art. 19 (1) B

Form of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 141 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) 388 &

A Local Authority may make regulations--

For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of any fodder that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but such regulation operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 32

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any fodder that has been in a place infected

Fodder—continued.

PAGE

- with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the fodder moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - - - 372
- All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 61 - - - - - 374
- All fodder must be effectually removed from a horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, and, when so removed, must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime : Art. 63 - - - - - 374
- All fodder must be effectually removed from a horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, and, when so removed, must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 64 - - - - - 374
- A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, or disposal of foreign fodder and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - - - - 327
- No fodder must be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 93 (1) - - - - - 381
- If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such fodder as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 93 (2) - - - - - 381
- No fodder must be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not liable to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 109 (1) - - - - - 385
- If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such fodder as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 109 (2) - - - - - 385

See also CONSIGNEE; also CONSIGNOR; also FEEDING; also OWNER; also RAILWAY COMPANY.

Food. See FODDER.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Included in term Disease : Sect. 5 (1) (iii.) - - - - - 314

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—continued.

P

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is :
Sect. 31 (1) - - - - -

Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122 - - - - -

The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 17 - - - - -

An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - - - - -

General powers of Inspectors in foot-and-mouth disease (including power of entry) : Sect. 51 - - - - -

Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 22 (1) - - - - -

Form of declaration of foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - - 388 &

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he considers necessary : Sect. 22 (2) - - - - -

Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - - - - 388 &

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers of contiguous lands : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 &

Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (3) - - - - -

The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (4) - - - - -

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—continued.**PAGE**

The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration : Sect. 22 (5) - - - - - 319

If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 22 (6) - - - 319

The Local Authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 22 (7) - 319

If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 22 (8) - - - - - 319

The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 22 (9) - - - 319

Power for Privy Council to declare at any time a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 23 (1) - - - 320

Power for Privy Council to extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a Local Authority : Sect. 23 (2) - - - 320

Power for Privy Council to declare at any time any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and to extend the limits of such an area, and to prohibit or regulate the holding of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals in that area : Sect. 24 - - - - - 320

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with foot-and-mouth disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - - 331

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—continued.

P/

- The rules in relation to a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease do not restrict the movement into such a place of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 1 - - - - - 320 &
- The rules in relation to a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease do not restrict the movement of animals in such a place : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 4 - - - - - 320 &
- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 18 - - - - - - -
- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 19 - - - - - - -
- Forms of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) and (2) - - - - - 388, 393 &
- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 20 - - - - - - -
- Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - - 388 &
- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 21 - - - - - - -
- Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - - - - 388 &
- Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (1) - - - - - - -
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128
- Power for Privy Council to declare free from foot-and-mouth disease a place declared by the Privy Council or a Local Authority to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (2) - - - - - - -
- Power for Privy Council to declare free from foot-and-mouth disease an area, or some particular portion thereof, declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, at any time when there is not within that area, or within that particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (3) - - - - -
- A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 22 - - - - - - -

Foot-and-Mouth Disease—continued.

PAGE

The carcase of every animal that has died of foot-and-mouth disease must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction : Art. 55	372
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district foot-and-mouth disease, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased : Art. 125	388
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose animals affected with, or suspected of, foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 52	370
Seizure of animals in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53	370
Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) and (8)	388, 398 & 400
Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 48 to 51	320 & 367
Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6)	388 & 398

For regulations as to foot-and-mouth disease among foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASE ; also COMMON ; also CONSTABLE ; also DECLARATION ; also GRAZING-PARK ; also INFECTED AREA ; also INFECTED PLACE ; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also MOVEMENT ; also NOTICE ; also PRIVY COUNCIL ; also RAILWAY STATION.

Foot-Hold. See BATTEN.

Foreign.

Applied to a country, denotes a country out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from a foreign country : Sect. 5 (1) (ix.)

314

See also IMPORTATION.

Foreign Animal. See FOREIGN ; also IMPORTATION.

Foreign Animals Quarantine Station.

Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) the landing of which is not prohibited, and which otherwise could only be landed in a foreign animals wharf for slaughter, may, if intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs, be landed in a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II ; Art. 96 (2) -

326, 347 & 381

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Foreign Animals Quarantine Station--continued.**Page**

When landed they are to be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the Local Authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals or other persons, and approved by the Privy Council : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 7	326 & 347
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal : Art. 82	379
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve : Art. 83	379
Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 99	382
Where an animal in a foreign animals quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 100	382
Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals quarantine station, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that station will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice : Art. 116	386
All animals for the time being in a foreign animals quarantine station are to be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the station apply to all those animals : Art. 115	386
A foreign animals quarantine station, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council : Sect. 36 (2)	326
The following is the only port that has a foreign animals quarantine station : Southampton (<i>southern side of the Close Dock</i>) : Art. 96 (1)	381
The special provisions respecting the case of animals being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or other place during transit do not apply to a foreign animals quarantine station : Art. 51	370
<i>For regulations as to the landing and treatment of animals at a foreign animals quarantine station see IMPORTATION.</i>	

Foreign Animals Wharf.

Any wharf or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.)	313
---	-----

Foreign Animals Wharf—continued.

	PAGE
A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 39 (1) -	327
A wharf so provided by a Local Authority is a market within The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.]: Sect. 39 (3) -	327
A Local Authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves: Sect. 40 (1) -	327
The provisions of section 39 of the Act of 1878, relating to the provision of places for landing of foreign animals, apply to a wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.]: Sect. 39 (8) -	327
Foreign animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) the landing whereof is not for the time being prohibited or that are not by Order of Council allowed to be landed without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine, can only be landed at a part of a port defined for that purpose by Special Order of Council: namely,—at a foreign animals wharf for slaughter, or at a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. -	326 & 346
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal: Art. 82 -	379
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve: Art. 83 -	379
No carcase, fodder, litter, or dung must be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 93 (1) -	381
If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council: Art. 93 (2) -	381
Dung and manure must, before being removed from a foreign animals wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 94 -	381
Where an animal in a foreign animals wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council: Art. 95 -	381
Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals wharf, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf will be required before leaving to disinfect them-	

Foreign Animals Wharf—continued.

	PAGE
...selves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice: Art. 116 -	386

All animals for the time being in a foreign animals wharf are to be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf apply to all those animals: Art. 115 - 386

A foreign animals wharf, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council: Sect. 36 (2) - 326

The following ports have parts defined as foreign animals wharves: Art. 90 - 380

Barrow-in-Furness (*Ramsden Dock*).

Bristol (*Avonmouth Dock*).

„ (*Cumberland Tidal Basin*).

Cardiff (*Roath Basin*).

Glasgow (*Yorkhill Wharf*).

Goole (*Railway Dock*).

Grimsby (*The 70-feet Lock of the Royal Dock*).

Hartlepool (*West side of the Jackson Dock*).

Hull (*Citadel Estate*).

Liverpool (*Huskisson Branch Dock, No. 2, Liverpool*).

„ (*Wallasey Landing-stage, Birkenhead*).

„ (*Woodside Landing-stage, Birkenhead*).

London (*Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford*).

Plymouth (*Royal William Victualling*

Yard) -

Portsmouth (*Royal Clarence Victualling*

Yard) -

For Naval
purposes
only.

Southampton (*Extension Quay*).

South Shields (*Tyne Dock*).

Sunderland (*North Half Tide Basin*).

The special provisions respecting the case of animals being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place or wharf or other place during transit do not apply to a foreign animals wharf: Art. 51 - 370

For regulations as to the landing and treatment of animals at a foreign animals wharf see IMPORTATION. See also BORROWING; also BYELAWS; also EXPENSES; also LAND; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Foreign Country. See FOREIGN; also IMPORTATION.

Forms.

Forms for use by an Inspector: Art. 124 (1) -	388
Declaration of Disease: 1st Sch. (1) -	390
Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Cattle-Plague: 1st Sch. (2) -	390
Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia: 1st Sch. (3) -	390
Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (4) -	391
Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Sheep-Pox: 1st Sch. (5) -	391

Forms—continued.

	PAGE
Forms for use by an Inspector—continued.	
<i>Notice of Declaration to Occupier in Swine-Fever: 1st Sch. (6)</i>	391
<i>Notice of Declaration to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle-Plague: 1st Sch. (7)</i>	392
<i>Notice of Declaration to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (8)</i>	392
Forms of Movement Licence: Art. 124. (1)	388
<i>Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (1)</i>	393
<i>Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (2)</i>	394
<i>Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (3)</i>	395
<i>Movement of Animals out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease: 1st Sch. (4)</i>	396
<i>Movement to a Slaughter-House of Cattle seized as having been found affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit: 1st Sch. (5)</i>	397
<i>Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit: 1st Sch. (6)</i>	398
<i>Movement to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with Swine-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit: 1st Sch. (7)</i>	399
<i>Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed: 1st. Sch. (8)</i>	400
Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of The Animals Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of The Animals Order: Art. 124 (2)	388
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased: Art. 125	388
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* pro-	

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Forms—continued.**PAGE**

vided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased : Art. 33	362
Every Local Authority must keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule to The Animals Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require : Art. 131	389
Form of above Record to be used by a Local Authority : Art. 131 and 2nd Sch.	389 & 401
Except where otherwise provided for in any Order of Council, a Local Authority must provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council : Art. 137	389
<i>See also</i> PRINTED DOCUMENTS AND FORMS ; <i>also</i> RECORD.	

Fraud. *See* FALSE PRETENCE.**Freedom from Disease.** *See* EXISTENCE OF DISEASE.**G.****Gangway.**

Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried : Art. 80	379
<i>See also</i> MOVEABLE GANGWAY ; <i>also</i> OFFENCE.	

German Empire.

*Cattle brought from the German Empire, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland : Art. 89 (2)	380
Animals, other than the above, can only be landed—	
In a foreign animals wharf for slaughter : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I ; or	326 & 346
If intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs, in a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II ; Art. 96 (2)	381, 347 & 381
<i>See also</i> FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ; <i>also</i> FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.	

* This is subject to any Special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or any other Special Order, or any General Order ; a Special Order being usually issued each year exempting, under special conditions, cattle brought from the Provinces of Schleswig and of Holstein from this prohibition.

Glanders.

PAGE

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For applying all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to glanders: Sect. 32 (xxxii.) - - - 324

Glanders made a disease for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878: Art. 34 - - - 363

Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders must, as far as practicable, keep that horse, ass, or mule separate from horses, asses, and mules not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the horse, ass, or mule so affected is: Sect. 31 (1); Art. 34 - - - 323 & 363

The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders, or with disease supposed to be glanders, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 35 - - - 363

An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of glanders, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of glanders, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector: Art. 123 - - - 387

General powers of Inspectors in glanders (including power of entry): Sect. 51; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 36 (1) - 363

A Local Authority may make regulations—

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders;

but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as glanders exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other

Glanders—continued.**PAGE**

place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 37	363
The Local Authority may, in certain circumstances, call upon the owner of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders to slaughter it or to permit them to slaughter it: Art. 38	364
The carcase of every horse, ass, or mule that has died of glanders, or that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with glanders, must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction: Art. 55	372
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district glanders, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased: Art. 125	388
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose horses, asses, or mules affected with, or suspected of, glanders: Art. 52	370
Seizure of horses, asses, or mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53	370
Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	388 & 400
Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39	364

For power of Customs to seize and detain and deal with glanders among foreign horses, asses, and mules see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASE; also CONSTABLE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PUBLIC WARNING; also SLAUGHTER.

Glasgow, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Plantation Quay in the port of Glasgow:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 -	382
Denmark.		
Norway.		
Sweden.		
Spain.		
Portugal.	}	386
The Channel Islands: Art. 112		

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at Yorkhill Wharf

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Glasgow, PORT OF—continued.

PAGE

for slaughter if brought from any country except the following : *

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) 380 <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.	
The Dominions of the King of Italy.	
The Principality of Montenegro.	
The Principality of Roumania.	
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	

* See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries.

Transshipment.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Glasgow may be transhipped in the Firth of Clyde or in the River Clyde from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Yorkhill Wharf for slaughter: Special Order, No. 507 - - - 425

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN; also TRANSHIPMENT.

Goat.

Included in term Animals: Sect. 5 (1) (ii.) - - - 314

A goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114 - - - 386

See also ANIMAL; also IMPORTATION; also SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

Goole, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—There is no landing-place approved for the landing of these animals at the Port of Goole, but they can be landed in the foreign animals wharf as below for slaughter: Art. 111 - 385

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—* These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at the Railway Dock for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) 380 <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.	
The Dominions of the King of Italy.	
The Principality of Montenegro.	
The Principality of Roumania.	
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.	
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	

* See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Granton, Port of.

P.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Granton Harbour or at Granton Quay in the Port of Granton:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 -
Denmark.	
Norway.	
Sweden.	
Spain.	
Portugal.	}
The Channel Islands: Art. 112 - - - -	

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—These animals cannot be landed at the Port of Granton.

See also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Grazing. *See GRAZING-PARK; also HIGHWAY.*

Grazing-Park.

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in a park or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 (6) - - - - 320, 364 &

Forms of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5), (6), and (7) - - - - 388, 397, 398 &

All animals being in or on the park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (g) - - - -

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that park or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - -

In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such park or other place or any person to again use that portion where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) - - - -

Greece. *See DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF THE HELLENES.*

Grimsby, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Royal Dock in the port of Grimsby :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 -	382
Denmark.		
Norway.		
Sweden.		
Spain.		
Portugal.	} - - -	386
The Channel Islands : Art. 112		

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—**These animals can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at the 70-feet Lock of the Royal Dock for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1)	380
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.		
The Dominions of the King of Italy.		
The Principality of Montenegro.		
The Principality of Roumania.		
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.		
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the	} <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>	
Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.		

* See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those Countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Ground. See LAND.**Guard's Van.**

A guard's van, if used for carrying animals on a railway must, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(i) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle must be cleansed as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom : and
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact must be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument : but

Guard's Van—continued.

PAGE

(ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle must be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed from the vehicle : then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(e.) The same parts of the vehicle must have applied to them a coating of limewash :
Art. 64 - - - - -

374

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vehicle or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) - - - - -

337

An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies, or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any vehicle or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (2) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector may at any time enter any vehicle in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (3) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector entering as above authorized must, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land or vehicle state in writing his reasons for entering : Sect. 51 (4) - - - - -

331

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxviii.) - - - - -

324

See also OFFENCE ; also RAILWAY COMPANY.

Guernsey. See IMPORTATION under heading CHANNEL ISLANDS.

H.

Handbill. See PUBLIC WARNING.

Page

Handwriting. See EVIDENCE.**Hartlepool, PORT OF.***Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—*

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the south-east corner of the Jackson Dock in the port of Hartlepool:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	}	Art. 101	382
Denmark.			
Norway.			
Sweden.			
Spain.			
Portugal.	}		386
The Channel Islands: Art. 112 - - -			

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—**These animals can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at the west side of the Jackson Dock for slaughter if brought from any country except the following:

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	}	Art. 89 (1)	380
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.			
The Dominions of the King of Italy.			
The Principality of Montenegro.			
The Principality of Roumania.			
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.			
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.	}		<i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>

* See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those Countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Harwich, PORT OF.*Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—*

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Great Eastern Railway Company's pier in the port of Harwich:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	}	Art. 101	382
Denmark.			
Norway.			
Sweden.			
Spain.			
Portugal.	}		386
The Channel Islands: Art. 112 - - -			

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals cannot be landed at the port of Harwich.

See also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Hay.

Included in term Fodder: Sect. 5 (1) (vii.) - - - 314

See also FODDER.

Heifer.

P.

Included in term Cattle : Sect. 5 (1) (i.) - - -

*See also CATTLE ; also ANIMAL.***Herzegovina, PROVINCE OF.** *See DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN.***Hide.**

Of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.) -

*See also CARCASE.***Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.** *See TERMS ; also VETERINARY INSPECTOR.***Highway.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere : Sect. 32 (xi.) - -

For prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on the sides of highways : Sect. 32 (xii.) - - -

It is an offence against the Act of 1878—

To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare : Art. 52 (d) -

To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof : Art. 52 (e)

To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway : Art. 52 (f)

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - -

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while in course of being moved by land : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (4) - - - 320, 364 &

All animals being in or on any place while being so moved as aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (g) - - -

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r)

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a highway or thoroughfare any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a disease animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which *such place* is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certify-

Highway—continued.	PAGE
ing that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - - -	372

See also TRANSIT BY ROAD.

Hog Cholera. *See* SWINE-FEVER.

Holstein. *See* GERMAN EMPIRE.

Hoof.

Of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.) -	314
Of a horse, ass, or mule included in term Carcase : Art. 5 -	353

See also CARCASE.

Horn.

Of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.) -	314
---	-----

See also CARCASE.

Horse.

Power for Privy Council to apply all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to horses : Sect. 32 (xxxii.) -	324
Included in term Animals for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878 : Art. 34 - - - - -	363
Horses kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Depart- ment are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - -	364

For regulations as to foreign horses see IMPORTATION. *See also* CARCASE; *also* CATTLE-PLAGUE; *also* FARCY; *also* GLANDERS; *also* HORSE-BOX; *also* MOVEMENT; *also* NOTICE; *also* RAILWAY TRUCK; *also* SLAUGHTER.

Horse-Box.

- Every horse-box, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84 - - - - - 379
- A railway company must not allow any horse-box used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein : Art. 85 - - - 379
- A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway must, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows :
- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, saw-dust, fodder, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom : and
 - (ii.) The sides of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come

Horse-Box—continued.

Pag

in contact must be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument :

Art. 63 - - - - -

37

A horse-box, if used for carrying animals on a railway must, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle must be cleansed as follows :

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom : and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact must be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument : but

(ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle must be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed from the vehicle : then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(e.) The same parts of the vehicle must have applied to them a coating of limewash :

Art. 64 - - - - -

3

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vehicle or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) ; Art. 34 - - - - - 337 & 3

An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies, or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any vehicle or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation

Horse-Box—continued.

PAGE

- of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector may at any time enter any vehicle in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector entering as above authorized must, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land or vehicle state in writing his reasons for entering : Sect. 51 (4) - - - - - 331
- Power for Privy Council to make Orders—
- For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxviii.) 324
- See also OFFENCE; also RAILWAY COMPANY.*

Horse-Slaughterer. *See KNACKER'S-YARD.***Hull, PORT OF.***Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—*

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Albert Dock or at the quay wall of the Albert Dock in the port of Hull :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America. }

Denmark. }

Norway. }

Sweden. }

Spain. }

Portugal. }

Art. 101 - 382

The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - - - - 386

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—**These animals can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire. }

The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes. }

The Dominions of the King of Italy. }

The Principality of Montenegro. }

The Principality of Roumania. }

The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia. }

The Dominions of the Sultan, including the }

Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. }

Art. 89 (1) 380
*Animals
from these
countries
are
prohibited.*

**See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those Countries.*

Transshipment.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in the Albert dock from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter: Special Order, No. 486 - - - - -

Hull, PORT OF—continued.

P.

Sheep, goats, and swine brought from the port of Hamburg in the German Empire to the port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in any Dock in the port of Hull approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter: Special Order, No. 526 - - - - -

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN; *also* TRANSHIPMENT.

Hungary. *See* AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.**Hurdle.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prohibiting or regulating the removal of hurdles into, in, or out of an infected place or area: Sect. 32 (iv.) -
- For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of hurdles being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout: Sect. 32 (v.) -

See also INFECTED AREA; *also* INFECTED PLACE.

I.**Illness.** *See* DISEASE.**Importation.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prohibiting the landing of animals, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof: Sect. 35 (1) - - - - -
- For prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed: Sect. 36 (1) (i.) - - - - -
- For defining the limits of ports for purposes of the Act of 1878: Sect. 36 (1) (ii.) - - - - -
- For defining parts of ports: Sect. 36 (1) (iii.) - - - - -
- For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, in, or out of a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (iv.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (v.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals and being in a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (vi.) - - - - -
- For regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease: Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) -
- For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof: Sect. 36 (1) (viii.) - - - - -

Importation—continued.

	PAGE
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout: Sect. 36 (1) (ix.)	326
For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (x.)	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease: Sect. 36 (1) (xi.)	326
For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread: Sect. 36 (1) (xii.)	326
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.)	324
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease: Sect. 36 (1) (xiii.)	326
For defining foreign animals wharves: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I. 1	326 & 346
For defining foreign animals quarantine stations: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II. 5	326 & 347
For prescribing conditions in respect of the landing of animals intended for quarantine, or of the vessel from which they are landed: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II. 6	326 & 347
For prescribing conditions on which animals may be moved out of a quarantine station: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II. 8	326 & 347
For altering or adding to the provisions relating to slaughter or to quarantine in relation to animals brought from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. III. 10	326 & 347
<i>This may also be done by licence.</i>	
For allowing animals, or any specified kind of animals, other than those brought from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, to be landed, without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine, and for that purpose to alter or add to the provisions relating to slaughter or to quarantine, as the case may require: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. IV. 11	326 & 347
For making any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule to the Act of 1878, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the Local Authority, where the district or part of a district of such Local Authority is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port: Sect. 36 (3)	326
A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 39 (1)	327

Importation—continued.**PAGE**

- A wharf or other place so provided by a Local Authority is a market within The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.], and byelaws must be approved by the Privy Council, which approval is sufficient without any other approval or allowance, notice of application for approval being given, and proposed byelaws being published before application, as required by that Act : Sect. 39 (3) - - - 327
- A Local Authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them as above such sums as byelaws from time to time appoint : Sect. 39 (4) - - - 327
- Regulations as to the application of sums so received : Sect. 39 (5) - - - 327
- The Local Authority must make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 39 (6) - - - 327
- The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them : Sect. 39 (7) - - - 327
- The above provisions apply to a wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70] : Sect. 39 (8) - 327
- Prohibition.*—Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from any of the following countries cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland :
- | | | | |
|---|---|-------------|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Austrian-Hungarian Empire. The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes. The Dominions of the King of Italy. The Principality of Montenegro. The Principality of Roumania. The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia. The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. | } | Art. 89 (1) | 380 |
|---|---|-------------|-----|
- *Cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland :
- | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-----|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belgium. The German Empire. | } | Art. 89 (2) | 380 |
|--|---|-------------|-----|
- Animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.*—These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other rumi-

* This is subject to any special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or any other special Order, or any general Order; a special Order being usually issued each year, exempting, under special conditions, cattle brought from the Provinces of Schleswig and of Holstein from this prohibition.

Importation—continued.**PAGE**

nating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

} Art. 101 - 382

May be landed at the following ports :

Bristol.

Falmouth.

Glasgow.

Granton.

Grimsby.

Hartlepool.

Harwich.

Hull.

Leith.

Liverpool.

London.

Middlesbrough,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Plymouth.

Portsmouth.

Southampton.

Sunderland.

Weymouth.

} Art. 102 (1) 382

They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct : Art. 102 (2) - 382

When landed they must be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council ; and, until his arrival, they must remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 102 (3) - 383

The landing is subject to the following conditions :

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man :

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place :

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place : Art. 103 (1) 383

And the animals imported must not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions ; and

(b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the above provisions : Art. 103 (2) 383

The animals must be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing : Art. 104 (1) 383

Importation—continued.**PAGE**

- The detention must continue for at least 12 hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place: Art. 104 (2) - 383
- They are not to be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals, until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 105 (1) - 383
- If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals, except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of section 30 of the Act of 1878 relating to the withholding of compensation: Art. 105 (2) - 383
- If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel must be dealt with according to the Rules set forth in article 105 of The Animals Order: Art. 105 (3) and 4) - 384
- All animals brought at the same time in the same vessel are to be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the 12 hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place: Art. 106 - 385
- Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes must be dealt with as if they formed one cargo: Art. 107 - 385
- An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal not subject to slaughter or to quarantine which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease: Art. 108 - 385
- No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung must be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council: Art. 109 (1) - 385
- If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council: 109 (2) - 385
- Channel Islands.*—Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Channel Islands are subject to the same provisions as animals under "*Animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine*": Art. 112 - 386
- Isle of Man.*—Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject to any of the provisions respecting foreign animals: Art. 113 - 386
- Quarantine.*—Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) not prohibited, and that

Importation—continued.

PAGE

- otherwise could only be landed in a foreign animals wharf for slaughter, may, if intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs, be landed in the foreign animals quarantine station at Southampton for quarantine : Art. 96 - 381
- They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 6 - - - - - 326 & 347
- When landed they are to be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the Local Authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals or other persons, and approved by the Privy Council : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 7 - - - - - 326 & 347
- Animals landed in a foreign animals quarantine station must, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council ; and, until his arrival, they must remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs : Art. 97 381
- The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals quarantine station is subject to the following conditions :
- First.* The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.
- Second.* The animals when landed must be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.
- Third.* When moved thereout they must be accompanied by—
- (a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease :
- (b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.
- Fourth.* The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence must send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken : Art 98 (1) - - - - - 381
- The provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcasses of such animals, apply to animals in a foreign animals quarantine station : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 9 - - - - - 326 & 347
- Animals subject to slaughter.*—Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from any country except those before mentioned under “*Prohibition*,” may (if not landed in a foreign animals quarantine station for quarantine) be landed in a foreign animals wharf for slaughter : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I 1 - - - - - 326 & 346
- They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I 2 - - - - - 326 & 346
- They are not to be moved alive out of the wharf, but must be slaughtered within 14 days after the landing thereof, exclu-

Importation—continued.

PAC

- sive of the day of landing: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. I 3;
Art 92 (1) - - - - - 326, 346 & 3
- The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time
after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector
of the Privy Council: Art. 92 (2) - - - - - 31
- Animals landed in a foreign animals wharf must, when landed,
be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy
Council; and, until his arrival, they must remain under the
charge of the Commissioners of Customs: Art. 91 - - - - - 31
- Transshipment.*—Special regulations under which animals
brought from the United States of America to the port of
Glasgow may be transhipped in the Firth of Clyde or in the
River Clyde from the vessel in which they are brought into
another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf
at Yorkhill Wharf for slaughter: Special Order, No. 507 - - - - - 41
- Special regulations under which animals brought from the
United States of America to the port of Hull may be tran-
shipped in the River Humber or in the Albert dock from
the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for
conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadale Estate
for slaughter: Special Order, No. 486 - - - - - 41
- Special regulations under which sheep, goats, and swine brought
from the port of Hamburg in the German Empire to the
port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in
any dock in the port of Hull approved by the Privy Council
from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel
for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate
for slaughter: Special Order, No. 526 - - - - - 4
- Special regulations under which animals brought from the
United States of America to the port of London may be
transhipped in the River Thames or in any dock within the
port of London approved by the Privy Council from the
vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for
conveyance to the foreign animals wharf, known as the
Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, for slaughter: Special
Order, No. 492 - - - - - 4
- Miscellaneous.*—Animals landed from a vessel must, on a
certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying
to the effect that the provisions relating to the fittings of a
vessel or the overcrowding of a vessel or the carrying of
sheep on a vessel, or some or one of them, have not or has
not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of
landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council
otherwise direct: Art. 81 - - - - - 31
- Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with
respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any
fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be
thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may
seize and detain the same; and he must forthwith report the
facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such
directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or de-
struction or the further detention thereof or for the restora-
tion thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including
payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in
respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit: Art 119 - - - - - 3

Importation—continued.

PAGE

All animals for the time being in a foreign animals wharf, or in a foreign animals quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, are to be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing apply to all those animals: Art. 115 386

Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease: Art. 117 386

If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port; but the carcase must not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer: Art. 118 - 386

Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers must assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same: Art. 120 - 387

A cow or goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114 - 386

The Corporation of London is alone the Local Authority in and for the Metropolis for the purposes of provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals: Sect. 9 (i.) - 316

A yearly return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals: Sect. 59 - 333

If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, he is liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under the Act of 1878 for an offence against

Importation—*continued.*

that Act, but so that he be not punished twice for the same offence : Sect. 65 (1)

The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed is to be forfeited, under and according to the Customs Acts, as goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited : Sect. 65 (2)

The Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their respective order, where the animal, being a foreign animal, was, in their respective judgment, diseased at the time of its landing : Sect. 30 (7)

See also BORROWING ; also COMPENSATION ; also CUSTOMS ACTS ; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF ; also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ; also LANDING-PLACE ; also OFFENCE ; also TRANSIT BY WATER ; also SLAUGHTER.

Imprisonment. *See DETENTION ; also OFFENCE.*

Infected Area. [*N.B.—An infected area can only be declared by the Privy Council.*]

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of an area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration : Sect. 32 (i.)

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, in, or out of an infected area : Sect. 32 (ii.)

For prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected area : Sect. 32 (iii.)

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, in, or out of an infected area : Sect. 32 (iv.)

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.)

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected areas, or parts thereof : Sect. 32 (vi.)

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.)

For prescribing the conditions on which cattle may be moved by licence of the Local Authority into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. (3) 318 &

For prescribing the conditions on which animals may be moved by licence of the Local Authority into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. (3) 320 &

For prescribing the cases in which areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the

Importation—continued.

PAGE

All animals for the time being in a foreign animals wharf, or in a foreign animals quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, are to be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing apply to all those animals: Art. 115 386

Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease: Art. 117 386

If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port; but the carcase must not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer: Art. 118 - 386

Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers must assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same: Art. 120 - 387

A cow or goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114 - 386

The Corporation of London is alone the Local Authority in and for the Metropolis for the purposes of provisions of the the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals: Sect. 9 (i.) - 316

A yearly return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals: Sect. 59 - 333

If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal or thing in contravention of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, he is liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under the Act of 1878 for an offence against

Infected Area—continued.

	Page
from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 18 (1) - - -	318
The Privy Council, on making any such Order, must consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sect. 18 (2) -	318
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved by licence of the Local Authority in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 14 - - -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - -	388 & 395
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved by licence of the Local Authority out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 15 - - -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - -	388 & 396
Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declare by Order that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (3) -	318
A person owning or having charge of animals in an area declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - -	331
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient than an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 22 (9) - - -	319
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease,	

Infected Area—continued.

PAGE

and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 24 (1) -	320
The Privy Council, on making any such Order, must consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sect. 24 (2)	320
Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved by licence of the Local Authority in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 20 -	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) -	388 & 395
Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved by licence of the Local Authority out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 21 -	359
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) -	388 & 396
Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by Order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (3)	320
A person owning or having charge of animals in an area declared infected with foot-and-mouth disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 -	331
Sheep-pox. —Reservation of power for Privy Council by special Order—	
To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area : Art. 29 (d) -	362
To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox : Art 29 (e) -	362
A person owning or having charge of animals in an area declared infected with sheep-pox may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 -	331

Infected Area—continued.

Swine-fever.—Reservation of power for Privy Council by special Order—

To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area : Art. 47 (d) -

To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever : Art. 47 (e) -

A person owning or having charge of animals in an area declared infected with swine-fever may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54

Miscellaneous.—Where an area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, then, as from the time specified in that behalf by the Privy Council, the area, or that portion of the area, ceases to be an infected area : Sect. 28 (4) -

An Order of the Privy Council declaring an area to be an infected area, or an area, or a portion of an area, to be free from disease, is conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, and of any other matter whereon the Order proceeds : Sect. 28 (5)

See also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also COMPENSATION; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also PUBLICATION; also SLAUGHTER.

Infected Place.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place declared infected, of the fact of such declaration : Sect. 32 (i.) -

For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, in, or out of an infected place : Sect. 32 (ii.)

For prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place : Sect. 32 (iii.) -

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, in, or out of an infected place : Sect. 32 (iv.)

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.) -

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected places, or parts thereof : Sect. 32 (vi.)

For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons : Sect. 32 (vii.) -

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - -	324
For prescribing the cases in which, and the conditions on which, cattle may be moved into or out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the cattle are affected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 1 and 2 - - - - -	318 & 346
For prescribing the cases in which, and the conditions on which, animals may be moved into or out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the animals are affected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 1 and 2 - - - - -	320 & 346
For prescribing the cases in which places are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith: Sect. 28 (1) - - - - -	321
Every place so declared infected, as well as a place declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, is an infected place within the Act of 1878: Sect. 28 (2) - - - - -	321
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular places may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - - -	315
<i>Cattle-plague.</i> —The cow-shed, field, or other place referred to in the declaration of an Inspector declaring the existence of cattle-plague, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become by virtue of that declaration an infected place, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council: Sect. 10 (3) - - - - -	316
As also all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, on the occupiers of which the Inspector serves a notice, signed by him, of his declaration, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council: Sect. 10 (5) - - - - -	316
If the Privy Council are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (8) - - - - -	316
If the Privy Council are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the Order, the place comprised in the Inspector's declaration and notices ceases to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (9) - - - - -	316
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings	

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 11 - - - - -	316
No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog must be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within 10 days existed : Art. 7 - - -	354
Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—	
(a.) No animal must be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place, which has become a place infected with cattle-plague ; and	
(b.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder must be moved thereout : Art. 8 - - - - -	354
Where a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority must take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place : Art. 9 (1) - - -	354
After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers must assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same : Art. 9 (2) - - - - -	354
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 13 - - - - -	316
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, by Order declare a place infected with cattle-plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle-plague : Sect. 14 - - - - -	317
The Privy Council may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered all animals being in a place infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 15 (2) (iii.) - - - - -	317
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place declared infected with cattle-plague may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - -	331
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —The cow-shed, field, or other place referred to in the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority declaring the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, becomes by virtue of that declaration an infected place, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Sect. 16 (3) - - - - -	317
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining	

Infected Place—continued.

	PAGE
or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Sect. 16 (6) - - -	317
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Sect. 16 (7) -	317
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 16 (8) -	317
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon: Sect. 16 (9) - - -	318
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 17 (1) - - - - -	318
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council: Sect. 17 (2) - - - - -	318
The rules in relation to a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia do not restrict the movement into such a place of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 1	318 & 346
The rules in relation to a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia do not restrict the movement of cattle in such a place: Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 4 - - - - -	318 & 346
Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient: Art. 11 -	355
Special Orders of Council as above have been made on the application of the following Local Authorities:	
Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446 - - - - -	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447 - - - - -	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449 - - - - -	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450 - - - - -	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462 - - - - -	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525 - - - - -	423
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 12 - - - - -	355
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved by licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 13 -	355
Forms of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) and (2) - - - - -	388, 393, & 394

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

- Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (1) - - - - - 318
- Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (2) - - - - - 318
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - - - - 388
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia being found therein or thereon in any case in which the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369
- A person owning or having charge of animals in a place declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - - 331
- Foot-and-mouth disease.*—The cow-shed, field, or other place referred to in the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority declaring the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, becomes by virtue of that declaration an infected place, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (3) - - - - - 319
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 22 (6) - - - - - 319
- The Local Authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 22 (7) - - - - - 319
- If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates

Infected Place—continued.

	PAGE
ceases to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 22 (8) - - - - -	319
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Sect. 22 (9) - - -	319
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 23 (1) - - - - -	320
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a Local Authority : Sect. 23 (2) - - -	320
The rules in relation to a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease do not restrict the movement into such a place of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 1 - - - - -	320 & 346
The rules in relation to a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease do not restrict the movement of animals in such a place : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 4 - - - - -	320 & 346
Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 18 - - - - -	357
Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved by licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 19 - - - - -	357
Forms of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st. Sch. (1) and (2) - - - - -	388, 393, & 394
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (1) - - - - -	320
Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (2) - - -	320
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - - - -	388
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with	

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

foot-and-mouth disease being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order apply : Art. 48 (r.) - - - - -	369
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - -	331
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —The shed, field, or other place referred to in the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority declaring the existence of sheep-pox, becomes by virtue of that declaration an infected place, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Art. 24 (3) - - - - -	360
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 24 (6) - - - - -	360
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 24 (7) - - - - -	360
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 24 (8) - - - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 24 (9) - - - - -	360
No sheep must be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (1) - - - - -	360
Regulations under which a carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (2) - - - - -	360
Regulations under which the skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (3) - - - - -	361
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox : Art. 27 - - - - -	361
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - - - -	388
Reservation of power for Privy Council by special Order— To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without	

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 29 (a) - - - - -	362
To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 29 (b) - - - - -	362
To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox : Art. 29 (c) - - - - -	362
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place declared infected with-sheep-pox may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - -	331
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —The pig-sty, shed, or other place referred to in the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority declaring the existence of swine-fever, becomes by virtue of that declaration an infected place, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Art. 42 (3) - - - - -	365
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 42 (6) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 42 (7) - - - - -	365
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 42 (8) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 42 (9) - - - - -	365
No swine affected with swine-fever must be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 43 (1) - - - - -	365
Regulations under which swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 43 (2) - - - - -	365
Regulations under which a carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 43 (3) - - - - -	366
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessa-	

Infected Place—continued.

Pa

tion therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever: Art. 45 - -

A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from swine-fever must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made: Art. 128 - -

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, or any part thereof, by reason of a pig affected with swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - -

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place declared infected with swine-fever may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54 - -

Reservation of power for Privy Council by special Order—
To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever: Art. 47 (a) - - - -

To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever: Art. 47 (b) - - - -

To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever: Art. 47 (c) - -

Miscellaneous.—It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected: Art. 54 - -

Where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the Local Authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle-plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by Order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit: Sect. 28 (3) - -

Where a place is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled, as regards the

Infected Place—continued.

PAGE

- place or as regards any part thereof, then, as from the time specified in that behalf by the Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, the place, or that part of the place, ceases to be, or to be in, an infected place: Sect. 28 (4) 321
- An order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority declaring a place to be an infected place, or a place to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, is conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or cessation of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter whereon the order proceeds: Sect. 28 (5) - - - 322
- A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcase of a diseased animal is found, cannot, by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council: Art. 57 - - - - - 373
- A defined part of a port, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council: Sect. 36 (2) - 326
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine: Art. 102 (5) - - - - 383
- See also* CARCASE; *also* CATTLE-PLAGUE; *also* COMPENSATION; *also* FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; *also* PLKURO-PNEUMONIA; *also* PRIVY COUNCIL; *also* PUBLICATION; *also* SHEEP-POX; *also* SKIN; *also* SLAUGHTER; *also* SWINE-FEVER; *also* WOOL.

Infection.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination: Sect. 34 (iv.) - 325

See also DAIRIES.**Infectious Disease of Cattle and other Animals.** *See* DISEASE.**Infectious Disorder, Person suffering from Dangerous.** *See* DAIRIES.**Informers.** *See* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**Inland Navigation.** *See* RIVER.**Inspection.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For the inspection of cattle in dairies: Sect. 34 (ii.) - 325
- For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination of animals in a defined part of a port: Sect. 36 (1) (v.) - - - - - 326

See also DAIRIES; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.**Inspector.**

The term Inspector, used alone, means a person appointed to be an Inspector for purposes of the Act of 1878, by the Privy Council, or by a Local Authority: Sect. 5 (1) (x.) - 314

See also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* INSPECTOR OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Inspector of Local Authority.

Means a person appointed to be an Inspector for purposes of the Act of 1878 by a Local Authority : Sect. 5 (1) (x.)

Cattle-plague.—An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of cattle-plague, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of cattle-plague, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123

Where it appears to an Inspector that cattle-plague exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 10 (1)

Form of declaration of cattle-plague : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) 388 &

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place : Sect. 10 (2)

Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) 388 &

He must serve a like notice, signed by him, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings : Sect. 10 (4)

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) 388 &

He must, with all practicable speed, inform the Privy Council and the Local Authority of his declaration and notices, and must send to the Privy Council his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any) : Sect. 10 (6)

Pleuro-pneumonia.—An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving information from a constable of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 10

An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123

Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that pleuro-pneumonia exists, or has within 56 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Sect. 16 (1)

Form of declaration of pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) 388 &

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place : Sect. 16 (2) - - - - -	317
Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - -	388 & 390
He must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Sect. 16 (4)	317
Where cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the cattle so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 13 (1) A (d) and C (j) - - - - -	355 & 356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - -	388 & 393
Where cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, the cattle so moved must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority : Art. 13 (1) B (g) - - - - -	355
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - -	388 & 394
Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are, by special Order of Council, moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia for slaughter, the diseased cattle must be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and the same officer must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and must forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority : Art. 11 - - - - -	355
Special Orders as above have been made on the application of the following Local Authorities : ¶	
Metropolis : Special Order, No. 446 - - - - -	420
Edinburgh : Special Order, No. 447 - - - - -	421
Glasgow : Special Order, No. 449 - - - - -	421
Leith : Special Order, No. 450 - - - - -	422
Edinburghshire : Special Order, No. 462 - - - - -	423
Paisley : Special Order, No. 525 - - - - -	423
Where, under the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order, cattle are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must be seized by the Inspector of the Local Authority, and, if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the cattle so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

there of the cattle, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 48 A (e) and (g) - - - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - - -	388 & 397
The Inspector of the Local Authority acting as above must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him: Art. 49 - - - - -	369
Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them, and, if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the cattle so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) A (b) - - - - -	370
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - - -	388 & 397
Where cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them, and, if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the cattle so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art 53 (1) B (i) and (k) - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
The suspected cattle so seized, if not slaughtered as above, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place: Art. 53 (1) B (iii.) - - - - -	371
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —An Inspector of a Local Authority, on receiving information from a constable of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 17 - - - - -	357
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of foot-and-mouth disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector: Art. 123 - - - - -	387
Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that <i>foot-and-mouth</i> disease exists, or has within 10 days existed	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Sect. 22 (1) -	319
Form of declaration of foot-and-mouth disease: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto, as he may consider necessary: Sect. 22 (2) -	319
Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) -	388 & 391
Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers of contiguous lands: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) -	388 & 392
He must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 22 (4) -	319
Where animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the animals so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 19 (1) A (d) and C (j) -	357 & 358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) -	388 & 393
Where cattle not affected with foot-and-mouth disease are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, the animals so moved must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority: Art. 19 (1) B (g) -	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) -	388 & 394
Where, under the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order, animals are found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must be seized by the Inspector of the Local Authority, and, if moved to a slaughter-house for slaughter, they can only be so moved with a licence of the Inspector. If not slaughtered, they must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place: Art. 48 B (k) and (i) -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) -	388 & 398
The Inspector of the Local Authority acting as above must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him: Art. 49 -	369
Where animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them, and, if moved to a slaughter-house for slaughter, they can only be so moved with a licence of the Inspector.	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.	PAGE
If not slaughtered, they must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place : Art. 53 (1) A (b) - -	370
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - -	388 & 398
Where animals suspected of foot-and-mouth disease are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf, must seize and remove and detain them, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the animals so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 (1) B (i) and (k) - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - -	388 & 400
The suspected animals so seized, if not slaughtered as above, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place : Art. 53 (1) B (iii.) - - - -	371
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving information from a constable of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 23 - - - -	359
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - -	387
Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Art. 24 (1) - - - -	360
Form of declaration of sheep-pox : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place : Art. 24 (2) -	360
Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - -	388 & 391
He must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Art. 24 (4) - - - -	360
A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox—	
(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned ; or	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.	PAGE
(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed : Art. 25 (2) -	360
If the carcass is taken out for burial or destruction, it must be taken to the place specified in the licence, under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there : Art. 25 (2) (ii.) (c) and (e) -	360
No sheep must be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 25 (4) -	361
Where sheep affected with sheep-pox are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf, must seize and remove and detain them : Art. 53 (1) A (a) -	370
Where sheep suspected of sheep-pox are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf, must seize and remove and detain them, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter house for slaughter, they must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the sheep, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 (1) B (i) and (k) -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) -	388 & 400
The suspected sheep so seized, if not slaughtered, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place : Art. 53 (1) B (iii.) -	371
<i>Sheep-scab.</i> —An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving information from a constable of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 30 -	362
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 -	387
Where sheep affected with sheep-scab are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them : Art. 53 (1) A (c) -	370
Where sheep suspected of sheep-scab are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

F

them, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, they must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the sheep, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) B (i) and (k) - - - - -

Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 &

The suspected sheep so seised, if not slaughtered as above, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place: Art. 53 (1) B (iii.) - - - - -

Glanders and Farcy.—An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving information from a constable of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 35 - - -

An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of glanders or farcy, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of glanders or farcy, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector: Art. 123 - - - - -

Where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf, must seize and remove and detain it, and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seised, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and must report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) A (d) - - - - -

Where a horse, ass, or mule suspected of glanders or farcy is illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf, must seize and remove and detain it, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for slaughter, the horse, ass, or mule so moved must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) B (i) and (k) - - -

Form of movement licence for above the purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 &

The suspected horse, ass, or mule so seised, if not slaughtered, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.	PAGE
the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place : Art. 53 (1) B (iii.) - - - - -	371
Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving information from a constable of the fact of a pig being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 41 - - - - -	364
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine- fever, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of swine-fever, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - - -	387
Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a pig- sty, shed, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Art. 42 (1) - - - - -	364
Form of declaration of swine-fever : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place : Art. 42 (2) -	365
Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - - -	388 & 391
He must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Author- ity of his declaration and notice, and must send his decla- ration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Art. 42 (4) - - - - -	365
Where swine not affected with swine-fever are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the swine so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and must forthwith report to the Local Author- ity the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 43 (2) (d) and (f) -	365
A carcass of a pig may be taken out a place infected with swine-fever— (i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Author- ity certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or (ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the pur- pose of being buried or destroyed : Art. 43 (3) - - -	366
If the carcass is taken out for burial or destruction, it must be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direc- tion and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the <i>Local Authority</i> ; and he must enforce and superintend the	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

PAG

immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there: Art. 43 (3) (c) and (e) - - -	36
No swine must be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 43 (4) - - -	36
Where, under the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order, swine are found to be affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must be seized by the Inspector of the Local Authority, and, if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the swine so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 48 C (n) and (p) - - -	36
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - -	388 & 39
The Inspector of the Local Authority acting as above must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him: Art. 49 - - - - -	36
Where swine affected with swine-fever are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the swine so moved must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) A (e) - - -	3
Where swine suspected of swine-fever are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them, and if moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the swine so moved must be moved to the slaughter-house specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and must forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 53 (1) B (i) and (k) - - -	3
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	338 & 4
The suspected swine so seized, if not slaughtered, must be moved in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place: Art. 53 (1) B (iii) - - - - -	3
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —Every Local Authority must from time to time appoint so many Inspectors and other officers as they think necessary for the execution and enforcement of the	

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

- Act of 1878, and must assign to those Inspectors and officers such duties and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the Local Authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made: Sect. 42 (1) - - - 328
- The Privy Council, on being satisfied on inquiry that an Inspector of a Local Authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he ceases to be an Inspector: Sect. 42 (3) - 328
- Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315
- An Inspector has for the purposes of the Act of 1878 all powers which a constable has under that Act or otherwise in the place where the Inspector is acting: Sect. 51 (1); Arts 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- The provisions of the Act of 1878 conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a Local Authority, or their Inspectors or officers, are, unless otherwise expressed, to be read as having reference to the district of the Local Authority; and powers thereby conferred are, unless it is otherwise expressed, exerciseable and operate within and in relation to that district only: Sect. 45 - - - 329
- An Inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cowshed to which the Act of 1878 applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—
- (a.) That disease (*i.e.* cattle-plague, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine fever) exists or has within 56 days existed; or
 - (b.) That the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or
 - (c.) That there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority; or
 - (d.) That the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 & 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4) - - - 331
- Provisions for protection of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority acting under the Act of 1878, or of an

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.

- Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation : Sect. 55 - 3
- In any proceeding under the Act of 1878, no proof is required of the appointment or handwriting of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority : Sect. 57 (1) - - - 3
- If any person refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 61 (1) (vi.) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - 334, 363 & 3
- No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge can be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing: Sect. 56 - - - 3
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - 3
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pluerono-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased : Art. 125 - - - 3
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased : Art. 33 - - - 3
- Every Inspector and officer of a Local Authority must send and give to the Privy Council such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 43 - - - 3

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary partment, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of cha

Inspector of Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

- An Inspector or officer detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 126 - 388
- Wherever an Inspector is appointed by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or there is any change in the name or address or district of an Inspector, the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council: Art. 127 - 388

See also CARCASE; *also* CONSTABLE; *also* FORMS; *also* OFFENCE; *also* OFFICER; *also* POWER OF ENTRY; *also* PUBLICATION.

Inspector of Privy Council.

- Means a person appointed to be an Inspector for purposes of the Act of 1878 by the Privy Council: Sect. 5 (1) (x.) - 314
- Powers conferred on the Privy Council as to the appointment or removal of Inspectors may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - 315
- An Inspector of the Privy Council has all the powers of an Inspector throughout England and Wales or that part thereof for which he is appointed: Sect. 51 (6); Arts 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector of the Privy Council has all the powers of an Inspector throughout Scotland or that part thereof for which he is appointed: Sect. 73 (1) - 339
- Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that any of the regulations respecting fittings of a vessel or the overcrowding of a vessel or the carrying of sheep on a vessel, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Art. 81 - 379
- Where an Inspector of the Privy Council is satisfied that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the Inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Sect. 52 (1); Art. 34 - 331 & 363
- Provisions for protection of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council acting under the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation: Sect. 55 - 331
- In any proceeding under the Act of 1878, no proof is required of the appointment or handwriting of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council: Sect. 57 (1) - 332
- If any person refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land,

Inspector of Privy Council—continued.

PAGE

building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 61 (1) (vi.); Arts. 34 and 40 - - 334, 363 & 364

For duties of Inspector of Privy Council in relation to foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also CATTLE-PLAGUE; also DETENTION; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also OFFENCE; also PUBLICATION.

Instrument. See EVIDENCE; also NOTICE.

Insurance.

If the owner of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him under the Act of 1878 may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof: Sect. 30 (5) - - - - 322

See also COMPENSATION.

Interpretation.

The Act of 1878.—Interpretation of general terms: Sect. 5 - 314
 Definition of county and other districts: Sect. 7 - - 315
 Definition of term Privy Council: Sect. 8 (1) - - 315
 Definition of terms in Scotland:
 Justice and Justices: Sect. 74 (2) - - - 339
 Plaintiff and Defendant: Sect. 74 (7) - - - 340
The Animals Order.—Interpretation of terms: Art. 5 - 353
 Exceptional use of terms Skin, or Fleecce, or Wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep: Arts. 25 (3) and 32 (3) 361 & 362

See also TERMS; also TIME, COMPUTATION OF.

Ireland.

Part IV of the Act of 1878 applies exclusively to Ireland,
 Part II of the Act of 1878 also extends to Ireland subject to Part. IV: Sect. 75 - - - - 340
N.B.—The provisions specially applying to Ireland are not treated in this Handbook.

See also ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Isle of Ely. See LIBERTY OF THE ISLE OF ELY.

Isle of Man. See IMPORTATION under heading ISLE OF MAN.

Isolation.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—
 For prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place or area: Sect. 32 (iii.) - - - - 323
 For prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased: Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - 324

Isolation—continued.

PAGE

- Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease (i.e., cattle-plague, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever) must, as far as practicable, keep that animal, horse, ass, or mule separate from animals, horses, asses, or mules not so affected: Sect. 31 (1); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 323, 363 & 364
- Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for the purpose of isolation: Art. 13 (1) B - - - - - 355
- Regulations under which animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for the purpose of isolation: Art. 19 (1) B - - - - - 358
- Form of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - - 388 & 394
- Where, under the special provisions of article 48 of The Animals Order, an animal is seized by an Inspector of a Local Authority as being found affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where it is seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; or, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, it must be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and must be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof: Art. 48 B - - - - - 368
- Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is seized by an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority appointed in that behalf, as suspected of disease while being moved or exposed, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where it is seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; or, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, it must be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and must be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371

Italy. See DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF ITALY.

J.

Jersey. See IMPORTATION under heading CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Jetsam. See BURIAL; also CARCASE; also EXPENSES; also RECEIVER OF WRECK.

Jurisdiction of Local Authority.**PAGE**

The provisions of the Act of 1878 conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a Local Authority, or their Inspectors or officers, are, unless otherwise expressed, to be read as having reference to the district of the Local Authority; and powers thereby conferred are, unless it is otherwise expressed, exercisable and operate within and in relation to that district only: Sect. 45 - - - - - 329

Justice.

Means Justice of the Peace: Sect. 5 (1) (xv.) - - - 314

In Scotland the terms Justice and Justices include any magistrate having jurisdiction under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.]: Sect. 74 (2) - - - 339

See also CONSTABLE; *also* DETENTION; *also* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; *also* WARRANT.

K.**Knacker's-Yard.**

Where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is seised as being illegally moved or exposed, it may, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seised, be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to be there slaughtered: Art. 53 (1) A (d) - - - - - 370

Where a suspected horse, ass, or mule is seised as being illegally moved or exposed, and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to which the horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and that horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard must be the nearest available: Art. 53 (1) B (ii.) - - - - - 371

A Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

after the carcase has been disinfected, to be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, to be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents: Art. 55 (1) (ii.) - - - 372

See also CARCASE; *also* DESTRUCTION; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY.

L.

Lair.	PAGE
Any lair or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - -	313
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting or regulating the placing of diseased or suspected animals in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale: Sect. 32 (ix.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of places used for lairage of animals: Sect. 32 (xx.)	324
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - -	324
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale: Art. 52 (b) - - - - -	370
Seizure of animals in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53 (1) and (2) - - - - -	370 & 371
Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the lair or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—	
(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—	
(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—	
(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—	
(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—	
(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—	
unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - - -	372
Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 (2) -	
All animals being in or on the lair or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (q) - - - - -	369
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that lair or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - - -	369

Lair—continued.**PAGE**

In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such place or any person to again use that portion of the lair or place where the diseased animal was found,—

- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

369

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of lairs or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) - - - - -

378

If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to use that lair or place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - -

378

Foreign animals, &c.—A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up lairs and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - - - -

327

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine must, when landed, be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing : Art. 104 (1) - - - - -

383

And those animals are not to be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals, until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 105 (1) - - - - -

383

Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 110 - - - - -

385

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ;
also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF ; also IMPORTA-
TION ; also LAND ; also LANDING-PLACE ; also
MARKET.

Land.

PAGE

- A Local Authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use for burial of carcases in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable, and approved by the Privy Council, in that behalf, or for any other purpose of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 40 (1) - - - - - 327
- They may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired, but not required for the Act of 1878, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate : Sect. 40 (2) - - - - - 328
- The regulations contained in section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.], must be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1878, as if the Local Authority were a local board, and purposes of the Act of 1878 were purposes of that Act; save that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any 2 consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned : Sect. 40 (3) - - - - - 328
- The above powers may be exercised by a Local Authority with respect to land within or without their district : Sect. 40 (4) 328
- In Scotland, the above provisions relating to the purchase of land have effect as if section 90 of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.], were thereby applied, instead of section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.] ; and in the said section 90 the Local Authority and local rate under the Act of 1878 for Scotland are substituted for the Local Authority and the assessment therein mentioned : Sect. 71 - - - - - 339
- Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878, by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council : Sect. 30 (4) 322

See also COMMON ; also POWER OF ENTRY.

Landing. *See CUSTOMS ACTS ; also IMPORTATION.*

Landing-Place.

- Any landing-place or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (1) (i.) - - - 313
- Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (3) - - - - - 320, 364 & 367
- All animals being in or on the landing-place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-

Landing-Place—continued.

PAGE

and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q)	361
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place, that landing-place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r)	369
In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such landing-place or any person to again use that portion where the diseased animal was found,—	
(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—	
(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—	
(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—	
unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s)	369
Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been must not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 71	376
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals ; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal : Art. 82	379
At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them ; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve : Art. 83	379
Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that the provisions relating to the fittings of a vessel or the overcrowding of a vessel or the carrying of sheep on a vessel, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct : Art. 81	379
Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been	

Landing-Place—continued.

PAGE

- must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 110 - - - 385
- Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a place of landing approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice : Art. 116 - - - 386
- A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, must not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than such foreign animals : Art. 102 (4) - 383
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 102 (5) - - - 383

For regulations as to the landing and treatment of animals at a landing-place approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine see IMPORTATION. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.

Landing-Vessel. See TRANSHIPMENT.**Legal Proceedings.**

- The institution or prosecution of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any offence committed against, or penalty or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of, any enactments repealed or any order or regulation made thereunder not affected by repeal of those enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (ii) - - - 314
- Proceedings and penalties for offences against the Act of 1878 may be taken and recovered, and expenses and other money by the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council made recoverable summarily may be recovered with costs, and summary orders under the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council may be made with costs, by or before a court of summary jurisdiction, under and according to the Act [11 and 12 Vict. c. 43.] “to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders,” and any Act amending the same ; but the above does not apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts : Sect. 63 - - - 335
- Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping : Sect. 65 - - - 336
- The description of an offence against the Act of 1878 in the words of that Act, or of the Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority under which the offence arises, or in similar words, is sufficient in law : Sect. 66 (1) - - - 336
- Any exception, exemption, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in the

Legal Proceedings—continued.

	PAG
The terms "justice" and "justices" include any magistrate having jurisdiction under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.] : Sect. 74 (2) - - -	35
In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may give information thereof to the procurator fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form : Sect. 74 (3) - -	35
All judicial powers given to justices and quarter sessions or to magistrates in boroughs by the Act of 1878 may also be exercised by the sheriff or sheriff-substitute of the county : Sect. 74 (4) - - -	35
An appeal against a conviction under the Act of 1878 must be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise; and such appeal may be made in the manner and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act [20 Geo. 2. c. 43.] for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; with this variation, that the appellant must find caution to pay any additional expenses awarded by the court dismissing the appeal : Sect. 74 (5) - - -	35
In Scotland, plaintiff means pursuer, and defendant means defender : Sect. 74 (7) - - -	3
The provisions in Part II of the Act of 1878 relating to tender and payment into court do not apply to Scotland : Sect. 74 (8) - - -	3
<i>See also</i> ARBITRATION; <i>also</i> COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION; <i>also</i> CUSTOMS ACTS; <i>also</i> DETENTION; <i>also</i> EVIDENCE; <i>also</i> FALSE PRETENCE; <i>also</i> OFFENCE; <i>also</i> PENALTY.	

Leith, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Albert Dock or at the Victoria Dock in the port of Leith :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101	3
Denmark.		
Norway.		
Sweden.		
Spain.		
Portugal.	}	3
The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - -		

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals cannot be landed at the port of Leith.

See also IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN.

Lessee.

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the lessees of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

Lessee—continued.

PAGE

For requiring the lessees of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) -

378

If the lessee of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - -

378

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the lessee of the railway pen in which,—and the lessee of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the lessee of any other place or thing in respect of which,—the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 75 - - - - -

377

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the lessee of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 87 - - - - -

380

Levy of Assessment. See ASSESSMENT.**Liability.**

Any liability accrued under or in consequence of any enactments repealed or any order or regulation made thereunder not affected by repeal of those enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) -

313

See also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; also OFFENCE.

Liberty of the Isle of Ely.

Made a separate county : Sect. 7 (ii.) - - - - -

315

See also COUNTY ; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Liberty of Peterborough (OTHERWISE HUNDRED OF NASSABURGH). See SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.**Licence.**

Any licence granted not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - - -

313

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing conditions on which cattle may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 3 - - - - -

318 & 346

For prescribing conditions on which animals may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 3 - - - - -

320 & 346

Licence—continued.**PAGE**

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.)	324
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the issuing and revocation of licences may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2)	315
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter, in the following districts:	
Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525	423
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 13 (1) A	355
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	388 & 393
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation. They cannot be again moved except with a further licence: Art. 13 (1) B	355
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2)	388 & 394
No licence will authorize the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition: Art. 13 (2)	356
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 14	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3)	388 & 395
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 15	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4)	388 & 396
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of cattle found affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the cattle to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 48 A	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5)	388 & 397
Where cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the	

Licence—continued.

PAGE

Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	388 & 400
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 19 (1) A	357
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	388 & 393
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with the foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation. They cannot be again moved except with a further licence : Art. 19 (1) B	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2)	388 & 394
No licence will authorize the movement of animals out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition : Art. 19 (2)	358
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 20	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3)	388 & 395
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 21	359
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4)	388 & 396
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of animals found affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the animals to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 48 B	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6)	388 & 398
Where animals suspected of foot-and-mouth disease are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	388 & 400
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —A licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority is required for the removal out of a place infected with sheep-pox of the carcase of a sheep for the purpose of being buried or destroyed : Art. 25 (2)	360
Where sheep suspected of sheep-pox are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local	

Licence—continued.

	PAGE
Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Sheep-scab.</i> —Where sheep suspected of sheep-scab are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Glanders and farcy.</i> —Where horses, asses, or mules suspected of glanders or farcy are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a horse-slaughter's or knacker's-yard for slaughter: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - - - - -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of swine not affected with swine-fever out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 43 (2) - - - - -	365
A licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority is required for the removal out of a place infected with swine-fever of the carcase of a pig for the purpose of being buried or destroyed: Art. 43 (3) - - - - -	366
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of swine found affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, swine affected with swine-fever are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the swine to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 48 C - - - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - -	388 & 399
Where swine suspected of swine-fever are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the removal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, of any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule: Art. 54 - - - - -	372
A licence of the Privy Council is required to authorize a Local Authority to destroy carcasses at a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard: Art. 55 (1) (ii.) - - - - -	372
A licence of the Privy Council is required to authorize a Local Authority to take a carcase into the district of another	

Land.	PAGE
A Local Authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use for burial of carcases in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable, and approved by the Privy Council, in that behalf, or for any other purpose of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 40 (1) - - - - -	327
They may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired, but not required for the Act of 1878, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate : Sect. 40 (2) - - - - -	328
The regulations contained in section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.], must be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1878, as if the Local Authority were a local board, and purposes of the Act of 1878 were purposes of that Act; save that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any 2 consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned : Sect. 40 (3) - - - - -	328
The above powers may be exercised by a Local Authority with respect to land within or without their district : Sect. 40 (4)	328
In Scotland, the above provisions relating to the purchase of land have effect as if section 90 of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.], were thereby applied, instead of section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.] ; and in the said section 90 the Local Authority and local rate under the Act of 1878 for Scotland are substituted for the Local Authority and the assessment therein mentioned : Sect. 71 - - - - -	339
Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878, by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council : Sect. 30 (4)	322

See also COMMON ; also POWER OF ENTRY.

Landing. *See CUSTOMS ACTS ; also IMPORTATION.*

Landing-Place.

Any landing-place or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (1) (i.) - - -	313
Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (3) - - - - -	320, 364 & 367
All animals being in or on the landing-place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-	

Landing-Place—*continued.*

PAGE

and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q) - - - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place, that landing-place, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369

In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such landing-place or any person to again use that portion where the diseased animal was found,—

- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - - 369

Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been must not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 71 - - - - - 376

At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals ; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal : Art. 82 - - - - - 379

At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them ; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve : Art. 83 - - - - - 379

Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying to the effect that the provisions relating to the fittings of a vessel or the overcrowding of a vessel or the carrying of sheep on a vessel, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct : Art. 81 - - - - - 379

Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place approved by the Privy Council for the landing of *foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been*

Landing-Place—continued.

PAGE

must not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council : Art. 110 - - - - - 385

Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a place of landing approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person must on being requested comply with the terms of that notice : Art. 116 - - - - - 386

A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, must not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than such foreign animals : Art. 102 (4) - - - - - 383

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 102 (5) - - - - - 383

For regulations as to the landing and treatment of animals at a landing-place approved by the Privy Council for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine see IMPORTATION. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.

Landing-Vessel. See TRANSHIPMENT.**Legal Proceedings.**

The institution or prosecution of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any offence committed against, or penalty or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of, any enactments repealed or any order or regulation made thereunder not affected by repeal of those enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (ii) - - - - - 314

Proceedings and penalties for offences against the Act of 1878 may be taken and recovered, and expenses and other money by the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council made recoverable summarily may be recovered with costs, and summary orders under the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council may be made with costs, by or before a court of summary jurisdiction, under and according to the Act [11 and 12 Vict. c. 43.] “to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders,” and any Act amending the same ; but the above does not apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts : Sect. 63 - - - - - 335

Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping : Sect. 65 - - - - - 336

The description of an offence against the Act of 1878 in the words of that Act, or of the Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority under which the offence arises, or in similar words, is sufficient in law : Sect. 66 (1) - - - - - 336

Any exception, exemption, excuse, or qualification, whether it does or not accompany the description of the offence in the

Legal Proceedings—continued.**PAGE**

- Act of 1878, or in the Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority under which the offence arises, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information; and, if it is so specified or negatived, proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived must not be required on the part of the informant: Sect. 66 (2) - - - - - 336
- A warrant of commitment under the Act of 1878 must not be held void by reason of any defect therein, if only there is a valid conviction to sustain the warrant, and it is alleged in the warrant that the person named therein has been convicted: Sect. 66 (3) - - - - - 336
- Where the owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, or mule is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 relative to disease or to any illness of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, he is to be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge: Sects. 66 (4); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 336, 363 & 364
- Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof: Sect. 66 (5) - - - - - 337
- A person charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness: Sect. 66 (6) - - - - - 337
- Every offence against the Act of 1878 must be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint or matter for summary proceeding under that Act, or an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority must be deemed to have arisen, either in any place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of or proceeded against happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge, complaint, or proceeding: Sect. 66 (7) - - - - - 337
- Such part not exceeding one half of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under the Act of 1878 (except in proceedings under the Customs Acts) as the court of summary jurisdiction before which it is recovered thinks fit, must be paid to the person who proceeds for the same, and the residue thereof must be applied as if the above provisions had not been enacted: Sect. 66 (8) - - - - - 337
- If any person thinks himself aggrieved by the dismissal of a complaint by, or by any determination or adjudication of, a court of summary jurisdiction under the Act of 1878, he may appeal therefrom: Sect. 64 (1) - - - - - 336
- The appeal must be made to the next practicable court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal arises, holden not less than 21 days after the decision appealed from: Sect. 64 (2) - - - - - 336

Legal Proceedings—continued.**PAGE**

- The appellant must, within 10 days after the decision, give notice to the clerk of the court whose decision is appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the grounds thereof, and to the other party: Sect. 64 (3) - - - 336
- The appellant must, within 3 days after such notice enter into a recognizance before a justice, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned personally to try the appeal: Sect. 64 (4) - 336
- The court may adjourn the appeal, and may make such order thereon as the court thinks fit: Sect. 64 (5) - - - 336
- None of the above enactments relative to appeal affect any enactment relative to appeals in cases of summary convictions or adjudications in the city of London or the metropolitan police district, or apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts: Sect. 64 (6) - - - 336
- An action, prosecution, or proceeding against a Local Authority, or an Inspector or officer of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or any person, for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation, does not lie and must not be instituted unless it is commenced within 4 months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within 4 months next after the ceasing thereof Sect. 55 (1) - - - 331
- In any such action tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded. If the action was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he cannot recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendants are entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision does not affect costs on any injunction in the action: Sect. 55 (2) - - - 332
- Subject and without prejudice to any other powers, a Local Authority, where the defendant in any such action, prosecution, or other proceeding is their officer, servant, or agent, may, if they think fit, except so far as the court before whom such action, prosecution, or other proceeding is heard and determined otherwise directs, pay as part of their expenses in the execution of the Act of 1878 all or any part of any sums payable by such defendant in or in consequence of such action, prosecution, or proceeding, whether in respect of costs, charges, expenses, damages, fine, or otherwise: Sect. 55 (3) - - - 332
- In Scotland, penalties for offences against the Act of 1878, other than penalties recoverable under the Customs Acts, and expenses by the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council directed to be recovered summarily, and summary orders under the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council, may, with expenses, be recovered before, and be made by, two justices under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.], and any Act amending the same: Sect. 74 (1) - 339

Legal Proceedings—continued.

	PAGE
The terms "justice" and "justices" include any magistrate having jurisdiction under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.] : Sect. 74 (2) -	339
In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may give information thereof to the procurator fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form : Sect. 74 (3) -	339
All judicial powers given to justices and quarter sessions or to magistrates in boroughs by the Act of 1878 may also be exercised by the sheriff or sheriff-substitute of the county : Sect. 74 (4) -	339
An appeal against a conviction under the Act of 1878 must be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise; and such appeal may be made in the manner and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act [20 Geo. 2. c. 43.] for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; with this variation, that the appellant must find caution to pay any additional expenses awarded by the court dismissing the appeal : Sect. 74 (5) -	339
In Scotland, plaintiff means pursuer, and defendant means defender : Sect. 74 (7) -	340
The provisions in Part II of the Act of 1878 relating to tender and payment into court do not apply to Scotland : Sect. 74 (8) -	340
<i>See also</i> ARBITRATION ; <i>also</i> COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION ; <i>also</i> CUSTOMS ACTS ; <i>also</i> DETENTION ; <i>also</i> EVIDENCE ; <i>also</i> FALSE PRETENCE ; <i>also</i> OFFENCE ; <i>also</i> PENALTY.	

Leith, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Albert Dock or at the Victoria Dock in the port of Leith :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	}	Art. 101	382
Denmark.			
Norway.			
Sweden.			
Spain.			
Portugal.			
The Channel Islands : Art. 112 -			386

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals cannot be landed at the port of Leith.

See also IMPORTATION ; *also* ISLE OF MAN.

Lessee.

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the lessees of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

Lessee—continued.

PAGE

For requiring the lessees of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) -

378

If the lessee of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - -

378

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the lessee of the railway pen in which,—and the lessee of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the lessee of any other place or thing in respect of which,—the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 75 - - - - -

377

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the lessee of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 87 - - - - -

380

Levy of Assessment. *See ASSESSMENT.***Liability.**

Any liability accrued under or in consequence of any enactments repealed or any order or regulation made thereunder not affected by repeal of those enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) -

313

See also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; *also* OFFENCE.

Liberty of the Isle of Ely.

Made a separate county : Sect. 7 (ii.) - - - - -

315

See also COUNTY ; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Liberty of Peterborough (OTHERWISE HUNDRED OF NASSABURGH). *See* SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.**Licence.**

Any licence granted not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - - -

313

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing conditions on which cattle may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 3 - - - - -

318 & 346

For prescribing conditions on which animals may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 3 - - - - -

320 & 346

Licence—continued.**PAGE**

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.)	- - - - -	324
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the issuing and revocation of licences may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2)	- - - - -	315
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia</i> .—A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter, in the following districts:		
Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446	- - - - -	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447	- - - - -	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449	- - - - -	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450	- - - - -	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462	- - - - -	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525	- - - - -	423
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 13 (1) A	- - - - -	355
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1)	- - - - -	388 & 393
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation. They cannot be again moved except with a further licence: Art. 13 (1) B	- - - - -	355
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2)	- - - - -	388 & 394
No licence will authorize the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition: Art. 13 (2)	- - - - -	356
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 14	- - - - -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3)	- - - - -	388 & 395
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 15	- - - - -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4)	- - - - -	388 & 396
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of cattle found affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the cattle to a slaughter-house for slaughter: Art. 48 A	- - - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5)	- - - - -	388 & 397
Where cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the		

Licence—continued.

PAGE

Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - -	388 & 400
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 19 (1) A -	357
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - -	388 & 393
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with the foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation. They cannot be again moved except with a further licence : Art. 19 (1) B - - -	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - -	388 & 394
No licence will authorize the movement of animals out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition : Art. 19 (2) - - -	358
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 20 - - -	358
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - -	388 & 395
A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 21 - - -	359
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - -	388 & 396
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of animals found affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the animals to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 48 B - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - -	388 & 398
Where animals suspected of foot-and-mouth disease are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - -	388 & 400
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —A licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority is required for the removal out of a place infected with sheep-pox of the carcase of a sheep for the purpose of being buried or destroyed : Art. 25 (2) - - -	360
Where sheep suspected of sheep-pox are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local	

Licence—continued.	PAGE
Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Sheep-scab.</i> —Where sheep suspected of sheep-scab are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Glanders and farcy.</i> —Where horses, asses, or mules suspected of glanders or farcy are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a horse-slaughter's or knacker's-yard for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the movement of swine not affected with swine-fever out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 43 (2) - - - - -	365
A licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority is required for the removal out of a place infected with swine-fever of the carcase of a pig for the purpose of being buried or destroyed : Art. 43 (3) - - - - -	366
Where, under the special provisions respecting the case of swine found affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, swine affected with swine-fever are seized by an Inspector of the Local Authority, a licence of the Inspector is required for the movement of the swine to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 48 C - - - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - -	388 & 399
Where swine suspected of swine-fever are seized as being illegally moved or exposed, a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is required to move them to a slaughter-house for slaughter : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
<i>Miscellaneous.</i> —A licence of the Local Authority is required for the removal on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, of any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule : Art. 54 - - - - -	372
A licence of the Privy Council is required to authorize a Local Authority to destroy carcasses at a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard : Art. 55 (1) (ii.) - - - - -	372
A licence of the Privy Council is required to authorize a Local Authority to take a carcase into the district of another	

Licence—continued.

PAGE

Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, without the previous consent of that other Local Authority : Art. 55 (5)	373
A licence of the Privy Council is required to authorize the digging up of the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried : Art. 56	373
No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge can be demanded or made for, any licence or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting of a licence, or other thing : Sect. 56	332
Every licence or other instrument issued by the Privy Council must be published by and at the expense of every Local Authority to whom it is sent by the Privy Council for publication, in such a manner as the Privy Council direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority : Sect. 58 (4)	333
The validity or effect of a licence or other instrument issued by the Privy Council is not affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof : Sect. 58 (5)	333

See also CARCASE; *also* FARCY; *also* FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE; *also* FORMS; *also* GLANDERS; *also* INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* OFFENCE; *also* PLEURO-PNEUMONIA; *also* PUBLICATION; *also* SHEEP-POX; *also* SHEEP-SCAB; *also* SLAUGHTER; *also* SWINE-FEVER.

Lighting.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the lighting of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen : Sect. 34 (ii.)	325
---	-----

See also DAIRIES.

Lime-Wash. *See* DISINFECTION.**Limits of Infected Area.**

<i>Cattle-plague.</i> —The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle-plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 12	316
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of an area infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 13	316
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 18 (1)	318

<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —The Privy Council may at any time if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 24 (1)	320
--	-----

See also INFECTED AREA.

Limits of Infected Place.**PAGE**

- Cattle-plague.*—In the first instance, on service by the Inspector of notice of his declaration of the existence or past existence of cattle-plague on the occupier, the cow-shed, field, or other place mentioned in the declaration, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become the place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (3) - - - 316
- On service of a like notice, all lands and buildings within one mile on the occupiers whereof the Inspector serves the notice becomes part of the aforesaid infected place: Sect. 10 (5) - 316
- If the Privy Council are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, they must prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (8) - - - 316
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 11 - - - - - 316
- The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 13 - - - - - 316
- Pleuro-pneumonia.*—In the first instance, on service by the Inspector of notice of his declaration of the existence or past existence of pleuro-pneumonia on the occupier, the cow-shed, field, or other place mentioned in the declaration becomes the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 16 (3) - 317
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, they must prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Sect. 16 (6) - 317
- The Local Authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Sect. 16 (7) - 317
- The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 17 (1) - - - - - 318
- The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council: Sect. 17 (2) - - - - - 318
- Foot-and-mouth disease.*—In the first instance, on service by the Inspector of notice of his declaration of the existence or past existence of foot-and-mouth disease on the occupier, the cow-shed, field, or other place mentioned in the declaration becomes the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 22 (3) - - - - - 319
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, they must prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings

Limits of Infected Place—continued.

adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 22 (6) - 319

The Local Authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 22 (7) - 319

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 23 (1) - 320

The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a Local Authority : Sect. 23 (2) - 320

Sheep-pox.—In the first instance, on service by the Inspector of notice of his declaration of the existence or past existence of sheep-pox on the occupier, the shed, field, or other place mentioned in the declaration becomes the place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 24 (3) - 360

If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, they must prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 24 (6) - 360

The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 24 (7) - 360

Swine-fever.—In the first instance, on service by the Inspector of notice of his declaration of the existence or past existence of swine-fever on the occupier, the pig-sty, shed, or other place mentioned in the declaration becomes the place infected with swine-fever : Art. 42 (3) - 365

If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, they must prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or building adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 42 (6) - 365

The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 42 (7) - 365

Miscellaneous.—Where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the Local Authority, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by Order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit : Sect. 28 (3) - 321

See also INFECTED PLACE.

Limits of Port.

PAGE

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For defining the limits of ports for purposes of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 36 (1) (ii.) - - - - - 326

Litter.

Means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals : Sect. 5 (1) (viii.) - - - 314

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of litter into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iv.) - - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of litter being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.) - - - 323

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of litter : Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - - - 324

For regulating the removal of litter into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease : Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) - - 326

For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign litter whereby disease may be introduced or spread : Sect. 36 (1) (xii.) - - - - - 326

For prohibiting the landing of litter or other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof : Sect. 35 (1) - - - - - 326

Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign litter, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease : Sect. 30 (xiii.) - - - - - 322

Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, no litter must be removed out of a place infected with cattle-plague : Art. 8 (b) - - - - - 354

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - - - 372

All litter that has been used for or about animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 61 - - - - - 374

A Local Authority must cause all litter to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed that has been in contact with or used about—

(a.) Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 16 - - - 357

(b.) Animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 22 - - 359

(c.) Sheep affected with sheep-pox : Art. 28 - - - 361

(d.) Swine affected with swine-fever : Art. 46 - - - 367

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of any litter that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab ;

Litter—continued.

	PAGE
but such regulation operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 32	362
The floor of every pen used for animals on board a vessel must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other substance, or be fitted with battens, or other proper foot-holds : Art. 77 (3)	378
Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with 2 spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84	379
All litter must be effectually removed from the under-mentioned vehicles, apparatus, and places, as follows :	
A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime : Art. 63	374
A horse-box, or a guard's van, or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 64	374
A railway truck, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 65	375
A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 66	375
A railway pen, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Arts. 68 and 69	376
A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal,	

Litter—continued.

PAGE

horse, ass, or mule is placed in it. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals :

Art. 70 - - - - - 376

A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus—

(a.) used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation ; or

(b.) used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway ;

as soon as practicable after being so used. The litter so removed must forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Arts. 62 and 67- - - - - 374 & 376

A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, or disposal of foreign litter and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - - - - 327

No litter must be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 93 (1) - - - - - 381

If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such litter as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 93 (2) - - - - - 381

No litter must be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals not liable to slaughter or to quarantine are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council : Art. 109 (1) - - - - - 385

If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such litter as last aforesaid may introduce disease, the same must be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council : Art. 109 (2) - - - - - 385

*See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ;
also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF ; also GUARD'S-
VAN ; also HORSE-BOX ; also LANDING-PLACE ;
also MOVEABLE GANGWAY ; also RAILWAY PEN ;
also RAILWAY TRUCK ; also VAN.*

Liverpool, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) can be landed at the following landing-places in the port of Liverpool, namely—

- (1.) Canada Dock, Liverpool ;
- (2.) Shed on the north side of the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead ;
- (3.) Enclosed space on the east of the before-mentioned shed, Birkenhead ;
- (4.) Enclosed space at the north-east corner of the Great Float, Birkenhead.

*(For all
animals.)*

Liverpool, PORT OF—cont.

PAGE

- (5.) Southern end of the Wallasey Landing-stage, Birkenhead;
 (6.) Sheds No. 4, No. 6, and No. 8 on the south side of the Wallasey Dock, Birkenhead,

(For animals other than cattle.)

if brought from the following countries :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

Art. 101 382

The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - - 386

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be landed in the foreign animals wharves at Huskisson Branch Dock No. 2 at Liverpool, or at the Wallasey Landing-stage at Birkenhead, or at the Woodside Landing-stage at Birkenhead, for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

The Dominions of the King of Italy.

The Principality of Montenegro.

The Principality of Roumania.

The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

The Dominions of the Sultan, including the

Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Art. 89 (1) 380
Animals from these countries are prohibited.

* See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those Countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Loading Pen. See RAILWAY PEN.

Loan to Local Authority. See BORROWING.

Local Authority.

Any regulation of a Local Authority made, or any committee or sub-committee constituted, not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - 313

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for purposes of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of the Act of 1878, think fit to prescribe : Sect. 32 (xxxi.) - - - 324

For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe :

(i.) For the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk :

(ii.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen :

Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

(iii.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons :		
(iv.) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination : Sect. 34	- - - - -	325
For making any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule to the Act of 1878, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the Local Authority, where the district or part of a district of such Local Authority is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port : Sect. 36 (3)	- - - - -	326
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular Local Authorities may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State : Sect. 8 (2)	-	315
The following are the districts of Local Authorities in England and Wales :		
I. Counties, except within the metropolis.	} Sects. 7 and 9 and 2nd Sch.	315 & 345
II. The City of London and the liberties thereof. (<i>Subject as below.</i>)		
III. The metropolis, except the City of London and the liberties thereof. (<i>Subject as below.</i>)		
IV. Boroughs subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.]		
V. Other boroughs.		
VI. The district of the local board of Oxford.		
The Corporation of London is alone the Local Authority in and for the Metropolis for purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals : Sect. 9 (i.)	- - - - -	315
A Local Authority, not being a body corporate, may sue and be sued, and take and hold land, and otherwise act and be dealt with for all purposes of the Act of 1878, by the name or title of the Local Authority under that Act for their district, as if they were incorporated : Sect. 37	- - - - -	327
Provisions respecting committees of Local Authorities : Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. - - - - -	- - - - -	327 & 348
The following are the districts of Local Authorities in Scotland :		
I. Counties, including any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.	} Sect. 68 and 7th Sch.	337 & 349
II. Burghs which return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.		
Provisions as to appointment of Local Authorities in counties in Scotland : Sect. 69	- - - - -	337
Duties of Local Authorities as to levy and recovery of assessments in Scotland : Sect. 70 - - - - -	- - - - -	338
Cattle-plague. —Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority, a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority must take all necessary and proper measures,		

Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

- pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place : Art. 9 (1) - - - - - 354
- After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority must assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same : Art. 9 (2) - - - 354
- Pleuro-pneumonia.*—The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from the Inspector of his declaration and notice of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Sect. 16 (5) 317
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 16 (6) - - - 317
- The Local Authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 16 (7) - 317
- If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 16 (8) - 317
- The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 16 (9) - - 318
- A Local Authority must cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them : Sect. 21 (1) - 319
- A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any cattle being or having been in the same shed or herd, or in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered : Sect. 21 (2) - - - - - 319

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

The Local Authority must out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for cattle so slaughtered:

- (i.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation to be three-fourths of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds:
- (ii.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds: Sect. 21 (3) - - -

319

Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient: Art. 11 -

355

Special Orders of Council as above have been made on the application of the following Local Authorities:

Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446	-	-	-	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447	-	-	-	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449	-	-	-	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450	-	-	-	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462	-	-	-	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525	-	-	-	423

Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia—

To a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: Art. 13 (1) A and C - 355 & 356

To a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation: Art. 13 (1) B and C - - - 355 & 356

Forms of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) and (2) - - - 388, 393 & 394

No licence will authorize the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition: Art. 13 (2) - - - 356

Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia—

Movement in: Art. 14 A - - - 356

Movement into: Art. 14 B and C - - - 356

Form of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - 388 & 395

Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 15 - - - 356

Local Authority—continued.

	PAGE
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - - - -	388 & 396
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 20 (1) - - - - -	318
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made: Art. 128 -	388
A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed: Art. 16 - - - - -	357
Where, under the special provisions respecting those cases, cattle have been seized by an Inspector of a Local Authority as being found affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority, on receiving the report from the Inspector of the proceedings taken by him, must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council: Art. 49 -	369
Regulations under which the Inspector of the Local Authority may license the movement of cattle that he has so seized to a slaughter-house for slaughter. If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 48 A -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - - -	388 & 397
The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the above special provisions from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 50 - -	370
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, by reason of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) -	369
Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the movement to a slaughter-house for slaughter of cattle affected with, or suspected of, pleuro-pneumonia, that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 53 (1) A and B -	370 & 371
Forms of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) and (8) - - - - -	388, 397 & 400
The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last	

Local Authority—continued.

	PAGE
foregoing provision from the owner of the cattle, or from the consignor or consignee thereof : Art. 53 (2) - -	371
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from the Inspector of his declaration and notice of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease, inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration : Sect. 22 (5) - - -	319
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Sect. 22 (6) -	319
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 22 (7) -	319
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 22 (8) -	319
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 22 (9) -	319
Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease—	
To a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 19 (1) A and C - -	357 & 358
To a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation : Art. 19 (1) B and C - - -	358
No licence will authorize the movement of animals out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition : Art. 19 (2) - -	358
Forms of movement licence for the above purposes : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) and (2) - - -	388, 393 & 394
Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth	

Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease—

Movement in : Art. 20 A - - - - - 358

Movement into : Art. 20 B and C - - - - - 359

Form of movement licence for the above purposes : Art. 121 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - - 388 & 395

Regulations under which a Local Authority may license movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 21 - - - - - 359

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - - - - 388 & 396

Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (1) - - - 320

A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - - - - 388

A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 22 - - - - - 359

Where, under the special provisions respecting those cases, animals have been seized by an Inspector of a Local Authority as being found affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority, on receiving the report from the Inspector of the proceedings taken by him, must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 49 - - - - - 369

The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the above special provisions from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof : Art. 50 - - - 370

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, that market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, by reason of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369

Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the movement to a slaughter-house for slaughter of animals affected with, or suspected of, foot-and-mouth disease, that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the suspected animals are to be

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 53 (1) A and B - - - - -	370 & 371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400
The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last foregoing provision from the owner of the animal, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 53 (2) - - -	371
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from the Inspector of his declaration and notice of the existence of sheep-pox, inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Art. 24 (5) - - -	360
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Art. 24 (6) - - - - -	360
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise: Art. 24 (7) - - - - -	360
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with sheep-pox: Art. 24 (8) - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon: Art. 24 (9) - - -	360
A Local Authority must cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them: Art. 26 (1) - - - - -	361
A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered: Art. 26 (2) - - - - -	361
The Local Authority must, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep so slaughtered:	
(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation to be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings;	
(b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds: Art. 26 (3) - - -	361

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

- Regulations under which an Inspector of the Local Authority may license the taking of a carcass of a sheep out of a place infected with sheep-pox for the purpose of being buried or destroyed. If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 25 (2) (ii.) - - - 360
- Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox: Art. 27 - - - 361
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made: Art. 128 - - - 388
- A Local Authority must cause the shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed: Art. 28 - 361
- Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the movement to a slaughter-house for slaughter of sheep suspected of sheep-pox that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the suspected sheep are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 53 (1) B - - - 371
- The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last foregoing provision from the owner of the sheep, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 53 (2) - - - 371

Sheep-scab.—A Local Authority may make regulations—

- (1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab:
- (2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab:
- (3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 32 - - - 362

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the movement to a slaughter-house for slaughter of sheep suspected of sheep-scab that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the suspected sheep are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371

The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last foregoing provision from the owner of the sheep, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 53 (2) - - - - - 371

Glanders.—Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a veterinary Inspector or veterinary surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of 14 days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within 7 days thereafter, serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice: Art. 38 (1) - - - - - 364

The above provisions may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid: Art. 38 (3) - - - - - 364

Glanders and farcy.—The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 36 (1) - - - - - 363

A Local Authority may make regulations—

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, build-

Local Authority—continued.**PAGE**

ing, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected : Art. 37 - - - - -	363
Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the movement to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for slaughter of horses, asses, or mules suspected of glanders or farcy that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the horses, asses, or mules are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -	371
The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last foregoing provision from the owner of the horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof : Art. 53 (2) - - - - -	371
Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - -	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from the Inspector of his declaration and notice of the existence of swine-fever, inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Art. 42 (5) - - - - -	365
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 42 (6) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 42 (7) - - - - -	365
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 42 (8) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 42 (9) - - - - -	365
A Local Authority must cause all swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them : Art. 44 (1) - - - - -	366
A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any swine being or having been in the same pig-sty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered : Art. 44 (2) - - - - -	366

Local Authority—continued.

P.

The Local Authority must, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for swine so slaughtered :

- (a.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation to be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.
- (b.) In every other case the compensation to be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds : Art. 44 (3) - -

Regulations under which a Local Authority may license the movement of swine not affected with swine-fever out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 43 (2)

Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may license the taking of the carcase of a pig out of a place infected with swine-fever for the purpose of being buried or destroyed. If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence : Art. 43 (3) (ii.) - -

Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever : Art. 45 - -

A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from swine-fever must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 -

A Local Authority must cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 46 - - - - -

Where, under the special provisions respecting those cases, swine have been seized by an Inspector of a Local Authority as being found affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, the Local Authority, on receiving the report from the Inspector of the proceedings taken by him, must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 49 - -

Regulations under which the Inspector of the Local Authority may license the movement of swine that he has so seized to a slaughter-house for slaughter. If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence : Art. 48 C - - - - -

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - - 388 8

The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the above

Local Authority—continued.

	PAGE
provisions from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 50 - - -	370
The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, by reason of swine affected with swine-fever being found therein or thereon in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - -	369
Regulations under which an Inspector of a Local Authority may licence the movement to a slaughter-house for slaughter of swine affected with, or suspected of, swine-fever that have been seized by him while being illegally moved or exposed. If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is also requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence: Art. 53 (1) A and B - - -	370 & 371
Forms of movement licence for the above purposes: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) and (8) - - -	388, 399 & 400
The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the last foregoing provision from the owner of the swine, or from the consignor or consignee thereof: Art. 53 (2) - - -	371
<i>Slaughter and compensation generally, and disposal of carcasses.</i> —The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of a Local Authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Local Authority as in case of actual slaughter: Sect. 30 (1) - - -	322
Where an animal is slaughtered, under the Act of 1878 by order of a Local Authority, the carcass of the animal belongs to the Local Authority, and must be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by them, or as they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcass and other circumstances may require or admit; and any money received by a Local Authority on any such sale must be carried by them to the credit of the local rate: Sect. 30 (2) - - -	322
If, in any case, the sum received by the Local Authority on such sale of a carcass exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Local Authority must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses: Sect. 30 (3) - - -	322
Except that the carcass of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—	
(a.) That has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or	
(b.) That has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;	
must be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:	
(i.) Either the Local Authority must cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than 6 feet of earth;	
(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be	

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

destroyed under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following :

The carcase must be disinfected, and must then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and must be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents : Art. 55⁽¹⁾

372

With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same : Art. 55 (2) - - - - -

372

In every case of destruction the Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction : Art. 55 (3) - - - - -

372

Where, under the foregoing provisions, a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried or destroyed, they must first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless : Art. 55 (4) -

372

A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise : Art. 55 (5) - - - - -

373

Where an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land, but, as regards the use by a Local Authority of common or uninclosed land, not without the approval of the Privy Council : Sect. 30 (4) - - - - -

322

A Local Authority must keep a record* relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6) ; Art. 131 and 2nd Sch. - - - - -

322, 389 & 401

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their order, where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in their judgment, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against the Act of 1878, or where the animal, being a foreign animal, was in their judgment diseased at the time of its landing : Sect. 30 (7) - - -

322

A Local Authority before determining, under the above power, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, must give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and must consider the same : Art. 129 - - - - -

388

Provisions for the ascertainment by arbitration of the value of an animal, slaughtered by order of a Local Authority in

* Forms for keeping this record can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

England and Wales, for the purposes of compensation :

Art. 130 - - - - - 388

Cleansing and disinfection generally.—A Local Authority may make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 72 - - - - -

377

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) -

378

Foreign Animals, &c.—A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - - - -

327

A Local Authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them as above such sums as byelaws from time to time appoint : Sect. 39 (4) - - - - -

327

Regulations as to the application of sums so received : Sect. 39 (5) - - - - -

327

The Local Authority must make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 39 (6) - - - - -

327

The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them : Sect. 39 (7) - - - - -

327

The above provisions of section 39 of the Act of 1878, relating to the provision of places for landing of foreign animals, apply to a wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.] : Sect. 39 (8) - - - - -

327

Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority must assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and must do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same : Art. 120 - - - - -

387

Local Authority—*continued.**Dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.**For powers and duties of Local Authorities in regard to dairies, cow-sheds, and milkshops see DAIRIES.*

Miscellaneous.—A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition : Art. 59 - - -

The provisions of the Act of 1878 conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a Local Authority are, unless otherwise expressed, to be read as having reference to the district of the Local Authority ; and powers thereby conferred are, unless it is otherwise expressed, exerciseable and operate within and in relation to that district only : Sect. 45 -

Every Local Authority must execute and enforce the Act of 1878 and every Order of Council, as far as the same are to be executed or enforced by Local Authorities : Sect. 41 (1)

Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof : Sect. 41 (2) -

The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, are expenses of the Local Authority, and the amount thereof must be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the Local Authority ; and in default of payment the same is recoverable from the Local Authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf : Sect. 41 (3) -

For the above purposes an order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing : Sect. 41 (4) -

The above provisions are, without prejudice to the right or power of the Privy Council, or any other Authority or any person, to take any other proceedings for requiring a Local Authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council : Sect. 41 (5) -

A Local Authority may purchase, or may by agreement take on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use for burial of carcases in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or unclosed land suitable, and approved by the Privy Council, in that behalf, or for any other purpose of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 40 (1)

They may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired, but not required for the Act of 1878, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate : Sect. 40 (2) - - -

The regulations contained in section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.], must be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a Local Authority for purposes of the Act of 1878, as if the Local Authority were a local board, and purposes of the Act of 1878 were purposes of that Act ; save that the requisite advertisements and

Local Authority—continued.

	PAGE
notices may be published and served in any 2 consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned : Sect. 40 (3) - - -	328
The above powers with respect to the acquirement of land may be exercised by a Local Authority with respect to land within or without their district : Sect. 40 (4) - - -	328
In Scotland, the above provisions relating to the purchase of land have effect as if section 90 of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.], were thereby applied, instead of section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.]; and in the said section 90 the Local Authority and local rate under the Act of 1878 for Scotland are substituted for the Local Authority and the assessment therein mentioned : Sect. 71 - - -	339
An order or regulation of a Local Authority may be proved—	
(i.) By the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement ; or	
(ii.) By the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the Local Authority as a true copy : Sect. 44 (1) - - -	329
An order or regulation so proved must be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved : Sect. 44 (2) -	
An order or regulation of a Local Authority authorized by the Act of 1878 or by Order of Council must alone be deemed for purposes of that Act an order or regulation of a Local Authority : Sect. 44 (3) - - -	329
The expenses of a Local Authority must be defrayed out of the local rate ; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses must from time to time be levied with and as part of the local rate : Sect. 46 - - -	329
The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county : Sect. 47 (1) - - -	329
The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate ; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county ; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly : Sect. 47 (2) - - -	329
Regulations as to levy and recovery of assessments by Local Authorities in Scotland : Sect. 70 - - -	338
Provisions as to borrowing by Local Authorities : Sect. 49 -	329
The above provisions as to borrowing by Local Authorities modified as regards Scotland : Sect. 72 - - -	339
Where a carcase ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the	

Local Authority—continued.

P

- Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver : Sect. 53 ; Art. 34 - 331 &
- No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge must be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing : Sect. 56 - - - -
- Every Local Authority must from time to time appoint so many Inspectors and other officers as they think necessary for the execution and enforcement of the Act of 1878, and must assign to those Inspectors and officers such duties, and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the Local Authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made : Sect. 42 (1)
- Every Local Authority must keep appointed at all times at least one veterinary Inspector, and must appoint and at all times keep appointed so many other veterinary Inspectors as the Privy Council, having regard to the extent and circumstances of the district of the Local Authority, from time to time direct : Sect. 42 (2) - - - -
- Whenever a veterinary Inspector or an Inspector is appointed as above, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 127 - - - -
- Every Local Authority must send and give to the Privy Council such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 43 - - - -
- Every Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council must be published by and at the expense of every Local Authority to whom it is sent by the Privy Council for publication, in such manner as the Privy Council direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority : Sect. 58 (4) - - - -
- Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of Council must be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same : Art. 132 - - - -
- A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council : Art. 133 - - - -
- Every Local Authority must send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them : Art. 134 - - - -
- If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878 or under any Order of Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same thereupon ceases to operate ; Art. 135 - - - -

Local Authority—continued.

PAGE

All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of The Animals Order, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with The Animals Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority: Art. 136 - - - - - 389

Except as mentioned under Forms, a Local Authority must provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council: Art. 137 - - - - - 389

Provisions for protection of a Local Authority acting under the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation: Sect. 55 - - - - - 331

A yearly return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament stating the proceedings and expenditure under the Act of 1878, as far as reasonably may be, of Local Authorities: Sect. 59 - - - - - 333

See also APPEAL; *also* ARBITRATION; *also* ASSESSMENT; *also* BORROWING; *also* BURIAL; *also* BYELAW; *also* CARCASE; *also* COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* COMPENSATION; *also* CORPORATION OF LONDON; *also* DAIRIES; *also* DESTRUCTION; *also* DISINFECTION; *also* DISTRICT; *also* EXISTENCE OF DISEASE; *also* EXPENSES; *also* FORMS; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* INFECTED AREA; *also* INFECTED PLACE; *also* INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* ISOLATION; *also* LAND; *also* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; *also* LIBERTY OF THE ISLE OF ELY; *also* LICENCE; *also* LIMITS OF INFECTED PLACE; *also* LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD; *also* LOCAL RATE; *also* MARKET; *also* METROPOLIS; *also* MONEY; *also* MORTGAGE; *also* MOVEMENT; *also* NOTICE; *also* OFFENCE; *also* OFFICER; *also* POWER OF ENTRY; *also* PUBLICATION; *also* PUBLIC WARNING; *also* RECEIVER OF WRECK; *also* SCOTLAND; *also* SLAUGHTER; *also* SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH; *also* VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

Local Government Board.

Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for the Act of 1878 exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a Local Authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money necessary under the Act of 1878, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding 7 years: Sect. 49 (1) - - - - - 329

Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, on application of the Local Authority, extend the term to any period not exceeding 14 years: Sect. 49 (2) - - - - - 329

A Local Authority borrowing for the above purposes, must borrow subject to the provisions of The Local Loans Act,

Local Government Board—continued.

F

1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.] ; and every loan so raised must be discharged in manner prescribed by section 13 of that Act, for which purpose a sinking fund is prescribed, if in any case the Local Government Board so direct, but not otherwise : Sect. 49 (3) - - - - -

The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to a Local Authority in manner provided by The Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.], and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act, the same to be repaid, with interest, within the term aforesaid, and the Local Authority may so borrow accordingly : Sect. 49 (4) -

Modification of the above provisions as regards Scotland, a Principal Secretary of State being substituted for the Local Government Board : Sect. 72 - - - - -

Local Loans Act, 1875. [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.]

Applied to the borrowing by Local Authorities in England and Wales : Sect. 49 - - - - -

Borrowing by a Local Authority in Scotland is not subject to the provisions of The Local Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 83.], and in lieu thereof the provisions of The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 16.], with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the Commissioners is, for the purposes of that borrowing, incorporated with the Act of 1878 : Sect. 72 (iii.) - - - - -

Local Rate.

Any rate made not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - - -

Rates in England and Wales are as follows :

District.	Local Rate.	Sect. 9, and 2nd Sch.
I. Counties, except within the metropolis.	The county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.	
II. The City of London and the liberties thereof.	The consolidated rate.	
III. The Metropolis, except the City of London and the liberties thereof.	The metropolitan consolidated rate.	
IV. Boroughs subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835. [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.]	The borough rate, with the borough fund.	
V. Other boroughs - - -	The rate applicable by the commissioners or other body to the maintenance of the police.	
VI. The district of the local board of Oxford.	The rate leviable by the local board.	

Local Rate—continued.

PAGE

Rates in Scotland are as follows :

District.	Local Rate.	} Sect. 68 and 7th Sch.	337 & 349
I. Counties, including any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.	For rate appointed to be levied see heading: <i>Assessment in Scotland—</i> page 182.		
II. Burghs which return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.			

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For directing or authorizing, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia, slaughter of animals by Local Authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all or any of such cases payment of compensation for the same by Local Authorities out of the local rate : Sect. 29 - - - 322

For making any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule to the Act of 1878, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the Local Authority, where the district or part of a district of such Local Authority is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port : Sect. 36 (3) - - - 326

The expenses of a Local Authority must be defrayed out of the local rate ; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses must from time to time be levied with and as part of the local rate : Sect. 46 - - - 329

The Local Authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county must be paid by the Local Authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county : Sect. 47 (1) - - - 329

The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate ; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county ; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly : Sect. 47 (2) - - - 329

The existence of an order or precept for the making or collection under any former Act of a rate remaining uncollected wholly

Local Rate—continued.

P.

- or in part at the commencement of the Act of 1878 does not affect the validity of any rate thereafter made: Sect. 48 -
- Any money received by a Local Authority on sale of the carcase of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their order must be carried by them to the credit of the local rate: Sect. 30 (2) - - - - -
- A Local Authority may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands acquired under section 40 of the Act of 1878, but not required for the Act of 1878, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate: Sect. 40 (2) - - -
- The regulations contained in section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.], must be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a Local Authority for purposes of the Act of 1878, as if the Local Authority were a local board, and purposes of the Act of 1878 were purposes of that Act; save that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any 2 consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned: Sect. 40 (3) - - - - -
- A Local Authority must, for animals slaughtered by their order, pay compensation out of the local rate for—
- Cattle slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 21 (3) - - - - -
- Sheep slaughtered on account of sheep-pox: Art. 26 (3) -
- Swine slaughtered on account of swine-fever: Art. 44 (3) -

Assessment in Scotland.—The Local Authority in a county in Scotland must from time to time give notice to the commissioners of supply of the sums necessary to be provided under the provisions of the Act of 1878 by means of the local rate; and the amount so intimated must be assessed and collected by the commissioners of supply according to the real rent of lands and heritages as appearing on the valuation roll in force for the year, and must be paid over to the Local Authority: Sect. 70 (1) - - - - -

The Local Authority in a burgh in Scotland must in like manner assess and collect the amount required to be raised by local rate within such burgh: Sect. 70 (2) - - -

All such assessments are payable one half by the proprietor and one half by the tenant, but may be collected wholly from the tenant, who in that case is entitled to deduct one half thereof from the rent payable by him to the proprietor, or wholly from the proprietor, who in that case is entitled to relief against the tenant for one half of the assessment: Sect. 70 (3). - - - - -

All the provisions in regard to the recovery of assessments in the Act [20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.] “to render more effectual the “police in counties and burghs in Scotland,” are incorporated in Part III. of the Act of 1878 relating to Scotland, as far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of that Part: Sect. 70 (4) - - - - -

See also BORROWING; also CORPORATION OF LONDON; also CONTRIBUTION; also COUNTY RATE; also EXPENSES; also LAND; also METROPOLIS.

London, City of. See CORPORATION OF LONDON.

London Gazette. See EVIDENCE; also PUBLICATION. PAGE

London, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Brown's Wharf, or at the Victoria Docks, or at Thames Haven, in the port of London :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	}	Art. 101	382
Denmark.			
Norway.			
Sweden.			
Spain.			
Portugal.	}	Art. 112	386
The Channel Islands :			

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—**These animals can be landed in the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	}	Art. 89 (1)	380
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.			
The Dominions of the King of Italy.			
The Principality of Montenegro.			
The Principality of Roumania.			
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.			
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.			

*See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries.

Transhipment.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of London may be transhipped in the River Thames or in any dock within the Port of London approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford for slaughter: Special Order, No. 492 - - - - - 425

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN; also TRANSHIPMENT.

Lord President of the Council.

Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular Local Authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council: Sect. 8 (2) - - - - - 315

Lords, House of. See PARLIAMENT.

M.

Manitoba. See AMERICA; HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.

Manure. See DUNG.

Market (INCLUDING FAIR, SALE, AND SALE-YARD).**P.**

Any market or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - -

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or fairs or sale-yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale : Sect. 32 (ix.) - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, and sales of animals : Sect. 32 (xix.) - - -

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of places used for the holding of markets, fairs and sales of animals : Sect. 32 (xx.) - - -

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - -

A Local Authority reporting to the Privy Council that it is, in their opinion, expedient that an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, should be declared, must state whether or not there is within the proposed area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sects. 16 (9) and 22 (9) - 318 &

The Privy Council, on declaring an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case may be, must consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, or sale of animals, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sects. 18 (2) and 24 (2) - - - 318 &

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale, or to place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale : Art. 52 (a) and (b) - - -

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, or mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - -

Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) (6) (7) and (8) - - - 388, 397, 398, 399 &

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

Market (INCLUDING FAIR, SALE, AND SALE-YARD)—continued.

- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
- unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 53 (3) - 372
- Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while exposed for sale in a market, fair, sale-yard, or other place, or while placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (1) - 320, 364 & 367
- Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) (6) and (7) - 388, 397, 398 & 399
- All animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, lair, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q) - 369
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - 369
- In case of an animal being found, under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place where the diseased animal was found,—
- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
- unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - 369
- A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, sale-yard, or sale : Art. 59 - 373
- A Local Authority may make regulations—
- For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, or sale-yards used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :
- For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are

Market (INCLUDING FAIR, SALE, AND SALE-YARD)—continued.

such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) - -

If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, or sale of animals in that place, or to use that place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - -

Foreign animals, &c.—A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - - - -

A wharf or other place so provided by a Local Authority is a market within The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.] ; and byelaws must be approved by the Privy Council : Sect. 39 (3) - - - - -

A Local Authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place so provided by them such sums as byelaws from time to time appoint : Sect. 39 (4) - - - - -

The Local Authority must make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 39 (6) - - - - -

The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them : Sect. 39 (7) - - - - -

The above provisions apply to a wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.] : Sect. 39 (8) - - - - -

See also LAND.

Market Authority.

Where, under the special provisions respecting those cases, an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, or other place, the Market Authority must not again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

Market Authority—continued.

PAGE

- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
 unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) - - - - - 369
- In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised, in accordance with the provisions of article 53 of The Animals Order, as unlawfully exposed in a market, fair, sale-yard, or other place, the Market Authority must not again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—
- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
 (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia is found,—
 (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
 (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
 (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - - - 372

Where a Local Authority have made regulations requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, or other places to cleanse or to disinfect those places, and the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, or sale of animals in that place, or to use that place for animals: Art. 76 (2) - - - - - 378

Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14].

Incorporated with the Act of 1878, except sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60 thereof, all inclusive: Sect. 39 (2) - - - - - 327

A wharf or other place provided by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878 for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things is a market within The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 [10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.], and proposed byelaws for the market must be published before application for the approval thereof by the Privy Council, as required by that Act: Sect. 39 (3) - - - - - 327

Marking.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the marking of animals: Sect. 32 (xxvii.) - - - - - 324

Master of Vessel.

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel: Art. 5 - - - - - 353

Master of Vessel—continued.**PAGE**

Where a vessel is detained in a port, in consequence of the representation of an Inspector of the Privy Council to the effect that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, the officer detaining the vessel must forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation : Sect. 52 (2) ; Art. 34 - - - 331 & 363

The master of a vessel bringing foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine must on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfy the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported in the vessel are properly imported according to the provisions respecting foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 103 (2) (b) - - - 383

Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed ; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease : Art. 117 - - - 386

If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel must, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port : Art. 118 (1) - - - 386

The carcase must not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer : Art. 118 (2) - - - 387

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the master of the vessel in or in respect of which the same is done or omitted is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 75 - - - 377

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the master of the vessel in which the same is done or omitted is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 87 - - - 380

See also OFFENCE.

Meat.

Of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.) - - - 314

See also FLESH.

Meeting of Local Authority. *See COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.*

Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 80.].

Section 34 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 80.], applied in the case of the detention of a vessel in a port : Sect. 52 (3) - - - 331

Metropolis.	PAGE
Has the same meaning as in The Metropolis Management Act, 1855 [18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.]: Sect. 7 (iv.) - - -	315
Except the City of London and the liberties thereof, the Metropolis is a separate Local Authority; the district, Authority, rate, and officer of the Local Authority described: Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. III - - -	315 & 345
And except that the Corporation of London is alone the Local Authority in and for the Metropolis for purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals: Sect. 9 (i.) - - -	316
The City of London and the liberties thereof must contribute for purposes of the Act of 1878 to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate: Sect. 9 (ii.) - - -	316
No part of the expenses of the Local Authority for a county must be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis: Sect. 9 (iii.) - - -	316
<i>See also</i> LOCAL AUTHORITY.	

Metropolis Management Act, 1855 [18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.].	
The term Metropolis in the Act of 1878 has the same meaning as in The Metropolis Management Act, 1855 [18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.]: Sect. 7 (iv.) - - -	315

Metropolitan Consolidated Rate.	
Is the local rate for the Metropolis: Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. III.	
The City of London and the liberties thereof must contribute for purposes of the Act of 1878 to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate: Sect. 9 (ii.) - - -	316

Middlesbrough, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Taylor's Wharf in the port of Middlesbrough:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 -	382
Denmark.		
Norway.		
Sweden.		
Spain.		
Portugal.	} Art. 112 -	386
The Channel Islands:		

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals cannot be landed at the port of Middlesbrough.

See also IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN.

Military Horses, Asses, and Mules. *See* ARMY VETERINARY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Milk. *See* DAIRIES.

Milk-Shop. *See* DAIRIES.

Milk-Store. *See* DAIRIES.

Milk-Vessel. *See* DAIRIES.

Movement—continued.**Page**

- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

372

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale ; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit ; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water ; or
- (5.) While being on common or uninclosed land ; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose ; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (g.) - - - - -

369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected part that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - - -

369

In case of any animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

Movement—continued.

PAGE

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

369

It is an offence against the Act of 1878—

To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - -

372

See also CARCASE ; *also* CATTLE-PLAGUE ; *also* CRUELTY, PREVENTION OF ; *also* FARCY ; *also* FODDER ; *also* FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ; *also* GLANDERS ; *also* IMPORTATION ; *also* INFECTED AREA ; *also* INFECTED PLACE ; *also* LICENCE ; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY ; *also* OFFENCE ; *also* PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ; *also* PRIVY COUNCIL ; *also* SHEEP-POX ; *also* SHEEP-SCAB ; *also* SWINE-FEVER ; *also* TRANSIT BY RAILWAY ; *also* TRANSIT BY ROAD ; *also* TRANSIT BY WATER ; *also* WATER SUPPLY.

Mule.

Power for Privy Council to apply all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to mules : Sect. 32 (xxxii.) - - -

324

Included in term Animals for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878 : Art. 34 - - -

363

Mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - -

364

For regulations as to foreign mules see IMPORTATION.
See also CARCASE ; *also* CATTLE-PLAGUE ; *also* FARCY ; *also* GLANDERS ; *also* HORSE-BOX ; *also* MOVEMENT ; *also* NOTICE ; *also* RAILWAY TRUCK ; *also* SLAUGHTER.

Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76].

A place for the time being subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], is a borough within the meaning of the Act of 1878 : Sects. 7 and 9, and 2nd Sch. IV.

315 & 345

The Local Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate ; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county ; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly : Sect. 47 (2) - - - - -

329

N.

Navigation. See RIVER.

PAGE

New Brunswick. See AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.**Newcastle-upon-Tyne, PORT OF.**

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Legal Quay in the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - - - 386

} Art. 101 - 382

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—These animals cannot be landed at the port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

See also IMPORTATION ; also ISLE OF MAN.

Newspaper. See PUBLICATION.**Norway.**

Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from Norway can be landed at any of the following ports without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine: Art. 111 - - - - 385

Bristol.

Falmouth.

Glasgow.

Granton.

Grimsby.

Hartlepool.

Harwich.

Hull.

Leith.

Liverpool.

London.

Middlesbrough.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Plymouth.

Portsmouth.

Southampton.

Sunderland.

Weymouth.

} Art. 102 (1) 382

See also IMPORTATION.

Notice.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of section 31 of the Act of 1878 : Sects. 31 (3) and 32 (xxxii.) and (xxxiii.) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - 323, 324, 325, 363 & 364

For directing to what person or authority the constable to whom notice is given as below is to forthwith give information thereof : Sect. 31 (2) - - - - 323

Cattle-plague.—Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with cattle-plague must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of

Notice—continued.**PAGE**

the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is :

Sect. 31 (1) - - - - - 323

Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with cattle-plague, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority :
Art. 122 - - - - - 387

The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given as above, must immediately give information thereof to his superior officer, who must immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Whitehall, London : Art. 6 (1) - 354

The constable must also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority : Art. 6 (2) - 354

Where an Inspector has made and signed a declaration of the existence of cattle-plague in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place :
Sect. 10 (2) - - - - - 316

Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (2) - - - - - 388 & 390

The Inspector must serve a like notice, signed by him, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings : Sect. 10 (4) - - - - - 316

Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) - - - - - 388 & 392

The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Privy Council and the Local Authority of his declaration and notices, and must send to the Privy Council his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any) :
Sect. 10 (6) - - - - - 316

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 331

Pleuro-pneumonia.—Every person having in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from cattle not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) - - - - - 323

Notice—continued.

PAGE

- Any person having in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122 - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 10 - - - - - 354
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Sect. 16 (2) - - - - - 317
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - - 388 & 390
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (4) - - - - - 317
- A person owing or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54 - - - - - 331
- Foot-and-mouth disease.*—Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is: Sect. 31 (1) - - - - - 323
- Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122 - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 17 - - - - - 357
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in

Notice—continued.**PAGE**

a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he shall consider necessary: Sect. 22 (2)	- - - 319
Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4)	- - - 388 & 391
Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers of contiguous lands: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8)	- - - 388 & 392
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 22 (4)	- - - 319
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with foot-and-mouth disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54	- - - 331
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —Every person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox must, as far as practicable, keep that sheep separate from sheep not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the sheep so affected is: Sect. 31 (1)	- - - 323
Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122	- - - 387
The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 23	- - - 359
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of sheep-pox in a shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place: Art. 24 (2)	- - - 360
Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5)	- - - 388 & 391
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Art. 24 (4)	- - - 360
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with sheep-pox may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the per-	

Notice—continued.

PAGE

- Any person having in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122. - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 10. - - - - - 354
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Sect. 16 (2) - - - - - 317
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - - 388 & 390
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (4) - - - - - 317
- A person owing or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54 - - - - - 331
- Foot-and-mouth disease.*—Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from animals not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is: Sect. 31 (1) - - - - - 323
- Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122 - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 17 - - - - - 357
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in

Notice—continued.**PAGE**

- a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he shall consider necessary: Sect. 22 (2) - - - 319
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) - - - 388 & 391
- Form of notice of declaration to adjoining occupiers of contiguous lands: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - 388 & 392
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 22 (4) - - - 319
- A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with foot-and-mouth disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54 - - - 331
- Sheep-pox.*—Every person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox must, as far as practicable, keep that sheep separate from sheep not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the sheep so affected is: Sect. 31 (1) - - - 323
- Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122 - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 23 - - - 359
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of sheep-pox in a shed, field, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place: Art. 24 (2) - - - 360
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - 388 & 391
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Art. 24 (4) - - - 360
- A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with sheep-pox may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the per-

Notice—continued.

mission mentioned in the notice : and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission :
Sect. 54 - - - - -

Sheep-scab.—Every person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab must, as far as practicable, keep that sheep separate from sheep not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the sheep so affected is :
Sect. 31 (1) - - - - -

Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122

The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 30 -

Glanders and farcy.—Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy must, as far as practicable, keep that horse, ass, or mule separate from horses, asses, and mules not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the horse, ass, or mule so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) ; Art. 34 - - - 323 &

The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 35 - - - - -

Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations :
Art. 39 - - - - -

Glanders.—Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a veterinary Inspector or veterinary surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of 14 days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within 7 days thereafter, serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit

Notice—continued.**PAGE**

them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice : Art. 38 (1) - - - - - 364

The above provisions may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid : Art. 38 (3) - - - - - 364

Swine-fever.—Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with swine-fever must, as far as practicable, keep that pig separate from swine not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the pig being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the pig so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) ; Art. 40 - - - - - 323 & 364

Any person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with swine-fever, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the pig being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122 - - - - - 387

The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 41 - - - - - 364

Where an Inspector of a Local Authority has made and signed a declaration of the existence of swine-fever in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place : Art. 42 (2) - - - - - 365

Form of notice of declaration on occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - - - 388 & 391

The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Art. 42 (4) - - - - - 365

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with swine-fever may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - - 331

Compensation.—Where, in England or Wales, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they must within 6 days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them : Art. 130 (1) - - - - - 388

If the owner does not within 6 days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation must be paid on that valuation : Art. 130 (2) - - - - - 388

Notice—continued.**PAGE**

If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal stands referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator: Art. 130 (3) - - 389

Miscellaneous.—Every Local Authority and their Inspectors and officers must send and give to the Privy Council such notices and information as the Privy Council from time to time require: Sect. 43 - - - 329

Every notice or other instrument under the Act of 1878 or under an Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print: Sect. 57 (2) - - - 332

Any such notice or other instrument may be served on the person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof to him personally, or by the leaving thereof for him at his last known place of abode or business, or by the sending thereof through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there: Sect. 57 (3) - - - 332

A notice or other instrument so sent by post is to be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course: Sect. 57 (4) - 332

In order to prove service by letter of a notice or other instrument, it is sufficient to prove that the letter was properly addressed, registered, and posted, and contained the notice or other instrument to be served: Sect. 57 (5) . - 332

A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of any building, land, or place may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of that building, land, or place, without naming or further describing him; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands, or places, without further naming or describing them, but separate copies thereof being served on them severally: Sect. 57 (6) - - - 332

Every Order of Council must be published in the London Gazette; save that where an Order affects only a particular Local Authority, person, port, town, district, place, area, vessel, or thing, or is a licence or revocation of a licence, or in the nature thereof, or is an appointment or removal of an Inspector or other officer, then the insertion in the London Gazette of a notice of the making of the Order is sufficient; and a copy of the London Gazette containing such a notice is evidence of the Order, as if the notice were the Order: Sect. 58 (3) - - - 333

See also ARBITRATION; *also* INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* OFFENCE; *also* PUBLIC WARNING; *also* REPORTS.

Nova Scotia. *See* AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.

O.

Obligation.	PAGE
Any obligation not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - - -	313
Observation. See TREATMENT.	
Obstructing Constable or other Officer. See CONSTABLE ; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ; also INSPECTOR OF PRIVY COUNCIL ; also OFFENCE ; also POWER OF ENTRY.	
Occupier.	
<i>Cattle-plague.</i> —When an Inspector serves a notice on the occu- pied of a cow-shed, field, or other place to the effect that the Inspector has declared cattle-plague to exist, or to have existed, thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, become a place infected with cattle-plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council : Sect. 10 (2) and (3) - - - - -	316
Also all lands and buildings any part whereof lies within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, on the occupiers of which the Inspector serves a like notice, become part of the infected place, subject as above : Sect. 10 (4) and (5) - - - - -	316
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —When an Inspector of a Local Authority serves a notice on the occupier of a cow-shed, field, or other place to the effect that the Inspector has declared pleuro- pneumonia to exist, or to have existed, thereupon that cow- shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declara- tion of the Local Authority : Sect. 16 (2) and (3) - - - - -	317
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —When an Inspector of a Local Au- thority serves a notice on the occupier of a cow-shed, field, or other place to the effect that the Inspector has declared foot-and-mouth disease to exist, or to have existed, there- upon that cow-shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determi- nation and declaration of the Local Authority : Sect. 22 (2) and (3) - - - - -	319
The Inspector must also serve a similar notice on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous to that cow-shed, field, or other place as be considers necessary : Sect. 22 (2) - - - - -	319
<i>Sheep-pox.</i> —Where an Inspector of a Local Authority serves a notice on the occupier of a shed, field, or other place to the effect that the Inspector has declared sheep-pox to exist, or to have existed, thereupon that shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the deter- mination and declaration of the Local Authority : Art. 24 (2) and (3) - - - - -	360
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —Where an Inspector of a Local Authority serves a notice on the occupier of a pig-sty, shed, or other place to the effect that the Inspector has declared swine-fever to exist,	

Occupier—continued.**PAGE**

or to have existed, thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place becomes a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority: Art. 42 (2) and (3) - - - - - 365

Miscellaneous.--Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf: Sect. 30 (4) - - - - - 322

Where under the Act of 1878 an Inspector exercises his power of entry, he must, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat so entered, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364

Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place must give all reasonable facilities for that purpose: Art. 73 - - - 377

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected: Art. 76 (1) - - - 378

If the occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals: Art. 76 (2) - - - - - 378

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 75 - - - - - 377

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1876: Act. 87 - - - - - 380

A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of any building, land, or place may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of

Occupier—continued.

PAGE

that building, land, or place, without naming or further describing him; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, may, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands, or places, without further naming or describing them, but separate copies thereof being served on them severally: Sect. 57 (6)

332

See also ADJOINING OCCUPIER; *also* COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* EVIDENCE; *also* INFECTED AREA; *also* INFECTED PLACE; *also* NOTICE.

Offal.

Of an animal included in term Carcase: Sect. 5 (1) (vi.) - 314

See also CARCASE.

Offence.

If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, does any of the following things described in the following sub-sections, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, and on a further conviction within a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent offence against the same sub-section he is liable, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878:

- (i.) If he does anything in contravention of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority:
- (ii.) If, where required by the Act of 1878 to keep an animal, horse, ass, or mule separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so:
- (iii.) If he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by the Act of 1878, or by an Order of Council, or by a regulation of a Local Authority, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do:
- (iv.) If he does anything which by the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council, is made or declared to be not lawful:
- (v.) If he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by the Act of 1878 or by an Order of Council to be an offence by him against the Act of 1878:
- (vi.) If he refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding:
- (vii.) If he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be

thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected: Sect. 61; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 334, 363 & 364

If any person does any of the following things he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, and is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878:

- (i.) If, with intent to unlawfully evade the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, he does anything for which a licence is requisite under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, without having obtained a licence:
- (ii.) If, where such a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence, he, with the like intent, does the thing licensed after the licence has expired:
- (iii.) If he uses or offers or attempts to use as such a licence an instrument not being a complete licence, or an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof:
- (iv.) If, with the intent to unlawfully evade the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, he alters, or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under or for any purpose of the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority:
- (v.) If, for the purpose of obtaining such a licence, certificate, or instrument, he makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof:
- (vi.) If he obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate, or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof:
- (vii.) If he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or

instrument, being false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, or grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, having, and knowing that he has, no lawful authority to grant or issue the same :

- (viii.) If, with intent to unlawfully evade or defeat the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, he grants or issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate, or instrument made or issued under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, for permitting or regulating the movement of a particular animal, or the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before the issue thereof so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing :
- (ix.) If he uses or offers or attempts to use for any purpose of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of it having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof :
- (x.) If he by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Privy Council or a Local Authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence :
- (xi.) If, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, he digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcass buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority or of a receiver of wreck :
- (xii.) If, where an Order of Council has prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals, horses, asses, or mules, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place, he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, does anything so prohibited : Sect. 62 ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - 334, 363 & 364

If, with regard to the supplying of water at the stations named in the third schedule to The Animals Order to animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway, the consignor or the person in charge of any animal fails to request a supply from the railway company so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal is each guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 ; and it lies on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water : Sect. 33 (3)

Offence—continued.

PAGE

If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or ship an animal, horse, ass, mule, or thing in contravention of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, he is liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceeding against him under the Act of 1878 for an offence against that Act, but so that he be not punished twice for the same offence: Sect. 65 (1); Art. 34 - - - 336 & 363

The animal, horse, ass, mule, or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed is to be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts, as goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited: Sect. 65 (2); Art. 34 - - - 336 & 363

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,— (as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 75 - - - 377

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,— (as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 87 - - - 380

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any placard giving public warning by a Local Authority of the existence of glanders or farcy: Art. 36 (2) - - - 363

If, in any case where the owner of a horse, ass, or mule has received under Article 38 of The Animals Order notice from the Local Authority requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice on account of glanders, the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the

Offence—continued.

PAGE

- Local Authority, he is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shews to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient: Art. 38 (2) - - - 364
- Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - - - 364
- When animals are moved out of a foreign animals quarantine station they must be accompanied by a licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken, and it is not lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person: Art. 98 (2) - - - 382
- See also* CONSTABLE; *also* COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION; *also* CUSTOMS ACTS; *also* DETENTION; *also* EVIDENCE; *also* FALSE PRETENCE; *also* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS; *also* PENALTY; *also* PUBLIC WARNING; *also* WARRANT.

Officer.

- Every Local Authority must from time to time appoint so many Inspectors and other officers as they think necessary for the execution and enforcement of the Act of 1878, and must assign to those Inspectors and officers such duties and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the Local Authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made: Sect. 42 (1) - - - 328
- Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315
- Officers of Local Authorities in England and Wales :

District.	Clerk of Local Authority.	
I. Counties, except within the metropolis.	The clerk of the peace.	Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. 315 & 345
II. The City of London and the liberties thereof.	The town clerk.	
III. The metropolis, except the City of London and the liberties thereof.	The clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.	
IV. Boroughs subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.]	The town clerk.	
V. Other boroughs - -	The clerk of the commissioners or other body.	
VI. The district of the local board of Oxford.	The clerk of the local board.	

Officers of Local Authorities in Scotland :

District.	Clerk of Local Authority.	} Sect. 68 and 7th Sch.	337 & 349
I. Counties, including any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.	The clerk of supply.		
II. Burghs which return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.	The town clerk.		

The provisions of the Act of 1878 conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a Local Authority, or their Inspectors or officers, are, unless otherwise expressed, to be read as having reference to the district of the Local Authority; and powers thereby conferred are, unless it is otherwise expressed, exerciseable and operate within and in relation to that district only : Sect. 45 - - - - - 329

Where the district or part of a district of a Local Authority described in the second schedule to the Act of 1878, is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port, the Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, in relation to that port or part of a port, by Order, make any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions of the Act of 1878 relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the clerk of the Local Authority : Sect. 36 (3) 326

An order or regulation of a Local Authority may be proved by the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the Local Authority as a true copy : Sect 44 (1) (ii.) - - - - - 329

In any proceeding under the Act of 1878, no proof is required of the appointment or handwriting of the clerk or other officer of a Local Authority : Sect. 57 (1) - - - - - 332

Provisions for protection of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority acting under the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation : Sect. 55 - - - - - 331

See also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; *also* PUBLICATION.

Ontario. *See* AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.

Order of Council.

The past operation of any Order of Council not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (1) (i.) - - - - - 313

Saving of Orders of Council in force, and revocation, alteration, or otherwise dealing therewith : Sect. 4 (3) - - - - - 314

Order of Council—continued.**Page**

An Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council under the Act of 1878 is referred to as an Order of Council so far as concerns England or Wales or Scotland: Sect. 8 (1)	315
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders affecting only particular Local Authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2)	315
The Privy Council may from time to time alter or revoke any Order of Council: Sect. 58 (1)	333
Every Order of Council has effect as if it had been enacted by the Act of 1878: Sect. 58 (2)	333
Publication of Orders of Council in the London Gazette: Sect. 58 (3)	333
Publication of Orders of Council by Local Authorities: Sect. 58 (4)	333
The validity or effect of an Order of Council issued by the Privy Council is not affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof: Sect. 58 (5)	333
A return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the 31st day of March in each year, setting forth every Order of Council made since the date of the last return and every previous Order of Council required to be published in the London Gazette and in force: Sect. 59	333
In order to secure uniformity of action, every Order in Council (Ireland) and every Order of Council (England, Wales, and Scotland) made under the Act of 1878 must, with all practicable speed, be communicated to the Privy Council in London, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Dublin, as the case may be: Sect. 78	341

See also PRIVY COUNCIL; also PUBLICATION.

Order of Local Authority. See LOCAL AUTHORITY.**Order in Council.**

An Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland is referred to as an Order in Council: Sect. 77 (3)	341
In order to secure uniformity of action, every Order in Council (Ireland) and every Order of Council (England, Wales, and Scotland) made under the Act of 1878 must, with all practicable speed, be communicated to the Privy Council in London, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Dublin, as the case may be: Sect. 78	341

Overcrowding.

A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom must not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board: Art. 78	378
A railway company must not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein: Art. 85	379

See also OFFENCE.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner of an animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) - 324
- Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease must, as far as practicable, keep that animal, horse, ass, or mule separate from animals, horses, asses, or mules not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal, horse, ass, or mule being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal, horse, ass, or mule so affected is: Sect. 31 (1): Arts. 34 and 40 - 323, 363 & 364
- Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Arts. 40 and 122 - 364 & 387
- Where the owner or person in charge of an animal, horse, ass, or mule is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 relative to disease, or to any illness of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, he is to be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge: Sect. 66 (4); Arts. 34 and 40 - 336, 363 & 364
- A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, must treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab: Art. 31 - 362
- If, in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council or a Local Authority on sale of a carcass of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their respective order exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses: Sect. 30 (3) - 322
- Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, the Privy Council or Local Authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcass any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf: Sect. 30 (4) - 322
- If the owner of an animal slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him under the Act of 1878 may be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable under the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof: Sect. 30 (5) - 322
- The Privy Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their respective order.

Owner—continued.**PAGE**

- where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in their respective judgment, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 30 (7) - 322
- A Local Authority before determining, under the above power, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, must give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and must consider the same: Art. 129 - 388
- Where under the Act of 1878 an Inspector exercises his power of entry, he must, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, so entered, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4); Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364
- A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54 - 331
- Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on the special report of a veterinary Inspector or veterinary surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of 14 days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within 7 days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice: Art. 38 (1) - 364
- If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shews to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient: Art. 38 (2) - 364
- The above provisions may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid: Art. 38 (3) - 364
- Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - 364
- Where a suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is seized by an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority as being illegally moved or exposed, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the

Owner—continued.

place where it is seised, or it may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; or, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, it must be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and must be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - -

Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 &

The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of The Animals Order respecting the seizure and disposal of diseased or suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules while being illegally moved or exposed from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction: Art. 53 (2) - - - - -

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, or while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - - - - - 320, 364 &

Where under the above special provisions an animal is seised by an Inspector of a Local Authority as being found affected with foot-and-mouth disease as above, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where it is seised, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; or, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, it must be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the

owner—continued.**PAGE**

Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and must be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof : Art. 48 B - - -

368

In case of an animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found.—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

369

The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the above special provisions respecting the seizure and disposal of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, or while being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction : Art. 50 - - - - -

370

An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, must cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention ; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction : Art. 126 -

388

A Local Authority may make regulations—

For requiring the owners of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected : Art. 76 (1) - - -

378

If the owner of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it is not lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of

Owner—continued.**Page**

- animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals : Art. 76 (2) - - - - - 378
- If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the owner of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passageway, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner of the railway pen in which,—and the owner of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner of any other place or thing in respect of which,—the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 75 - - - 377
- If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the owner of the vessel in which,—and the owner of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—the same is done or omitted, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 : Art. 87 - - - - - 380
- The declaration to the effect that an animal is intended for exhibition or other special purpose when carried in a horse-box or guard's van may be made by the owner or his agent : Art. 64 (1) (i) - - - - - 374
- The declaration declaring the purpose for which a foreign animal is intended to be quarantined may be made by the owner or his agent : Art. 98 (1) - - - - - 381
- When landed the animal is to be placed in a shed or other receptacle in the quarantine station, prepared by the Local Authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals or other persons, and approved by the Privy Council : Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. II 7 - - - 326 & 347
- One of the conditions on which the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine is allowed is that the owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the other conditions contained in The Animals Order relating thereto : Art. 103 (2) (a) 383
- Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine may be landed at a foreign animals wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland, or the consignee thereof, so desires : Art. 111 - - - - - 385
- Where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner must, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed : Art. 117 - - - - - 386
- Where, in England or Wales, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they must, within 6 days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them : Art. 130 (1) - - - 388

Owner—continued.

PAGE

- If the owner does not within 6 days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation must be paid on that valuation : Art. 130 (2) - - - - - 388
- If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal stands referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator : Art. 130 (3) - - - 389
- If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority is liable to and must bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings : Art. 130 (4) - - - 389
- Otherwise, the Local Authority is liable to and must bear and pay one half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs : Art. 130 (5) - - - - - 389

See also ARBITRATION ; *also* IMPORTATION.

Ox.

- Included in term Cattle : Sect. 5 (1) (i.) - - - - 314

See also ANIMAL ; *also* CATTLE.

Oxford, LOCAL BOARD OF.

The district of the Local Board of Oxford is a separate Local Authority ; the district, Authority, rate, and officer of the Local Authority described : Sect. 9 and 2nd Sch. VI - 315 & 345

P.**Park.** *See* GRAZING-PARK.**Parliament.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament : Sect. 32 (xv.) - - - - - 324

Compensation for animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council on account of cattle-plague is to be paid out of money provided by Parliament : Sect. 15 (3) - - - 317

A return is to be made and laid before both of Houses of Parliament not later than the 31st day of March in each year, setting forth every Order of Council made since the date of the last return and every previous Order of Council required to be published in the London Gazette and in force ; and stating the proceedings and expenditure under the Act of 1878 of the Privy Council, and, as far as reasonably may be, of Local Authorities, in the year ending the 31st day of December then last ; and showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the

Parliament—continued.

P.

ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals; and containing such other information respecting the operation of the Act of 1878 as the Privy Council think fit: Sect. 59 - - - - -

Every order made by the Privy Council allowing animals brought from a foreign country to be landed without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine must, forthwith, after the making thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then forthwith after the next meeting of Parliament, be laid before both Houses of Parliament: Sect. 35 and 5th Sch. IV. - - - - - 326 &

Part.

The Act of 1878 is divided into Parts, as follows:

Part I.—General (Sects. 1-5).	} Sect. 3 -
Part II.—England (Sects. 6-66).	
Part III.—Scotland (Sects. 67-74).	
Part IV.—Ireland (Sects. 75-88).	

The Animals Order is divided into Parts, as follows:

Part I.—Preliminary (Arts. 1-5).	} Art. 2 -
Part II.—Disease (Arts. 6-59).	
Part III.—Disinfection (Arts. 60-76).	
Part IV.—Transit (Arts. 77-88).	
Part V.—Foreign (Arts. 89-120).	
Part VI.—General (Arts. 121-137).	

Passage-Way. See MOVEABLE GANGWAY.

Pen.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of pens or other things, into, in or out of an infected place or area: Sect. 32 (iv.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of pens being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout: Sect. 32 (v.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of pens and other places, used in connexion with the carrying of animals for hire: Sect. 32 (xxi.) - - - - -

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for any purpose connected with the carrying of animals, of a pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.)

An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any pen or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 &

An Inspector may at any time enter any pen in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 &

Pen—continued.

PAGE

An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner or occupier, or person in charge of the land, place, or pen, state in writing his reasons for entering :
Sect. 51 (4) - - - - -

331

See also FITTINGS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES AND VESSELS; also RAILWAY PEN; also OFFENCE.

Penalty.

If any person is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878 he is for every such offence liable—

- (i.) To a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; or
- (ii.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, horses, asses, or mules, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal, horse, ass, or mule; or
- (iii.) Where the offence is committed in relation to carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing (exclusive of animals, horses, asses, or mules as above), to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton, in addition to the first penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds: Sects. 32 (xxxii.) and (xxxiii.) and 60; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 324, 325, 333, 363 & 364

Provisions as to recovery of penalties—

In England and Wales: Sect. 63 - - - 335

In Scotland: Sect. 74 - - - 339

Application of penalties—

Such part not exceeding one half of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under the Act of 1878 (except in proceedings under the Customs Acts) as the court of summary jurisdiction before which it is recovered thinks fit, must be paid to the person who proceeds for the same, and the residue thereof must be applied as if the section here quoted had not been enacted :
Sect. 66 (8) - - - 337

In Scotland the part of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under the Act of 1878, except in proceedings under the Custom's Acts, which is not in the Act of 1878 directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same must be paid as follows :

- (a.) To the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court :
- (b.) To the collector of county rates, in aid of the county general assessment, when the court is the justice of the peace court :
- (c.) To the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court :
- (d.) To the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court :
Sect. 74 (6) - - - 340

In proceedings under the Custom Acts for unlawful landing or shipping, the animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed is to be forfeited, under and accord-

Penalty—continued.

PAGE

ing to the Customs Acts, as goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited : Sect. 65 (2) - - -	336
<i>See</i> LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; <i>also</i> OFFENCE .	

Person.

Includes a body corporate or unincorporate : Sect. 5 (1) (xviii.)	315
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting or regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (ii.)	323
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons : Sect. 32 (vii.) -	323
For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port : Sect. 36 (1) (x.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xi.) - - -	326
Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular persons may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or a Principal Secretary of State : Sect. 8 (2) - - -	315
Provisions for protection of persons acting under the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an order or regulation : Sect. 55 - - -	331
<i>See also</i> BODY CORPORATE OR UNINCORPORATE ; <i>also</i> CONSTABLE ; <i>also</i> CUSTOMS ACTS ; <i>also</i> DAIRIES ; <i>also</i> DETENTION ; <i>also</i> LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ; <i>also</i> OFFENCE ; <i>also</i> PENALTY ; <i>also</i> POWER OF ENTRY ; <i>also</i> PROTECTION ; <i>also</i> PUBLICATION ; <i>also</i> WARRANT .	

Fig. *See* **SWINE**.**Placard.** *See* **OFFENCE** ; *also* **PUBLIC WARNING**.**Place.** *See* **INFECTED PLACE**.**Place of Landing.** *See* **LANDING-PLACE**.**Plaintiff**

Means pursuer in Scotland : Sect. 74 (7) - - -	340
<i>See also</i> COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION ; <i>also</i> LEGAL PROCEEDINGS .	

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

That is to say, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, included in term Disease : Sect. 5 (1) (iii.) - - -	314
Every person having in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia must, as far as practicable, keep that animal separate from cattle not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the animal so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) - - -	323

Pleuro-Pneumonia—continued.

PAGE

- Any person having in his possession or under his charge a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority: Art. 122 - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 10 - - - - - 354
- n Inspector a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector: Art. 123 - - - - - 387
- General powers of Inspectors in pleuro-pneumonia (including power of entry): Sect. 51 - - - - - 331
- Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that pleuro-pneumonia exists, or has within 56 days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof: Sect. 16 (1) - - - - - 317
- Form of declaration of pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - - 388 & 390
- He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place: Sect. 16 (2) - - - - - 317
- Form of notice of declaration to occupier: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) - - - - - 388 & 390
- Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (3) - - - - - 317
- The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority: Sect. 16 (4) - - - - - 317
- The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Sect. 16 (5) - - - - - 317
- If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates: Sect. 16 (6) - - - - - 317

Pleuro-Pneumonia—continued.

PAGE

The Local Authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Sect. 16 (7) -	317
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 16 (8) -	317
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 16 (9) -	318
Power for Privy Council to declare at any time a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 17 (1) -	318
Power for Privy Council to extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a Local Authority : Sect. 17 (2) -	318
Power for Privy Council to declare at any time any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and to extend the limits of such an area, and to prohibit or regulate the holding of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle in that area : Sect. 18 -	318
person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 -	331
Slaughter by Local Authority on account of pleuro-pneumonia and payment of compensation out of the local rate : Sect. 21 -	319
A Local Authority must keep a record* relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6) ; Art. 131 and 2nd Sch. -	322, 389 & 401
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment cattle liable to be slaughtered on account of pleuro-pneumonia, but subject to payment of compensation by the Local Authority as in case of actual slaughter : Sect. 30 (1) -	322

* Forms for keeping this record can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Pleuro-Pneumonia—continued.**PAGE**

The carcasses of cattle slaughtered by their order on account of pleuro-pneumonia belong to the Local Authority: Sect. 30 (2) -	322
The carcasses of cattle that have died of pleuro-pneumonia must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction: Art. 55 -	372
The rules in relation to a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia do not restrict the movement into such a place of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 1 -	318 & 346
The rules in relation to a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia do not restrict the movement of cattle in such a place: Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 4 -	318 & 346
Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient: Art. 11 -	355
Special Orders of Council as above have been made on the application of the following Local Authorities:	
Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446 -	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447 -	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449 -	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450 -	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462 -	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525 -	423
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 12 -	355
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 13 -	355
Forms of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) and (2) -	388, 393 & 394
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 14 -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (3) -	388 & 395
Regulations under which cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 15 -	356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (4) -	388 & 396
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare	

Pleuro-Pneumonia—continued.

F

- by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia :
Sect. 20 (1) - - - - -
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128
- Power for Privy Council to declare free from pleuro-pneumonia a place declared by the Privy Council or a Local Authority to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (2) -
- Power for Privy Council to declare free from pleuro-pneumonia an area, or some particular portion thereof, declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time when there is not within that area, or within that particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (3) - - - - -
- A Local Authority must cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed :
Art. 16 - - - - -
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased :
Art. 125 - - - - -
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose cattle affected with, or suspected of, pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 52 -
- Seizure of cattle in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - - - -
- Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 &
- Special provisions respecting the case of cattle found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 48 to 51 - - - - - 320 &
- Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - - - - 388 &

For regulations as to pleuro-pneumonia among foreign cattle see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASS; also COMMON; also COMPENSATION; also CONSTABLE; also DECLARATION; also GRAZING-PARK; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL RATE; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also RAILWAY STATION; also SLAUGHTER.

Plymouth, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—
These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., f. charge.

Plymouth, PORT OF—continued.

PAGE

ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Commercial Wharf, or at Keyham Dockyard, or at Mill Bay, or at Sutton Wharf, in the port of Plymouth :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 -	382
Denmark.		
Norway.		
Sweden.		
Spain.		
Portugal,	} Art. 112 -	386
The Channel Islands :		

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be landed, for naval purposes only, in the Royal William Victualling Yard for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1)	380
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.		
The Dominions of the King of Italy.		
The Principality of Montenegro.		
The Principality of Roumania.		
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.		
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the	} <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>	
Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.		

*See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also ISLE OF MAN.

Police. See CONSTABLE.

Port.

Any wharf, lair, landing-place, or other accommodation provided not affected by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - 313

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- (i.) For prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.
- (ii.) For defining the limits of ports for purposes of the Act of 1878.
- (iii.) For defining parts of ports.
- (iv.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, in, or out of a defined part of a port.
- (v.) For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port.
- (vi.) For prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals, and being in a defined part of a port.
- (vii.) For regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease.
- (viii.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof.

- (ix.) For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout.
- (x.) For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port.
- (xi.) For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease.
- (xii.) For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.
- (xiii.) Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease :
 Sect. 36 (1) - - - - - 326
- For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting :
 Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - - 324
- For making any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule to the Act of 1878, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the Local Authority, where the district or part of a district of such Local Authority is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port : Sect. 36 (3) - - - - - 326
- Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State : Sect. 8 (2) - - - - - 315
- A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things :
 Sect. 39 (1) - - - - - 327
- A defined part of a port, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council :
 Sect. 36 (2) - - - - - 326
- A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine, must not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than such foreign animals :
 Art. 102 (4) - - - - - 383
- The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 102 (5) - - - - - 383

Port—continued.

PAGE

The following ports have parts defined as foreign animals wharves :

Barrow-in-Furness.	London.	} Art. 90 - 380
Bristol.	Plymouth (for Naval purposes only).	
Cardiff.	Portsmouth (for Naval purposes only).	
Glasgow.	Southampton.	
Goole.	South Shields.	
Grimsby.	Sunderland.	
Hartlepool.		
Hull.		
Liverpool.		

The following is the only port having a part defined as a foreign animals quarantine station—

Southampton : Art. 96 (1) - - - - 381

The following ports have places of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine :

Bristol.	Liverpool.	} Art. 102 (1) 382
Falmouth.	London	
Glasgow.	Middlesbrough.	
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
Grimsby.	Plymouth.	
Hartlepool.	Portsmouth.	
Harwich.	Southampton.	
Hull.	Sunderland.	
Leith.	Weymouth.	

Where an Inspector of the Privy Council is satisfied that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the Inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Sect. 52 (1) ; Art. 34 - 331 & 363

The officer detaining the vessel must forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation : Sect. 52 (2) - - - - 331

Section 34 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 80.], applies in the case of such detention, as if it were effected under an Act in that section mentioned : Sect. 52 (3) 331

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION;
also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; also IMPORTATION; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also PUBLICATION.

Portsmouth, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at the Camber Dock in the port of Portsmouth :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.	} Art. 101 382
Denmark.	
Norway.	
Sweden.	
Spain.	
Portugal.	
The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - - - 386	

Portsmouth, PORT OF—continued.

PAGE

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be landed, for naval purposes only, in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) 380	} <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.		
The Dominions of the King of Italy.		
The Principality of Montenegro.		
The Principality of Roumania.		
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.		
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.		

*See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special legislation as to importation from those countries. See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF also IMPORTATION ; also ISLE OF MAN.

Portugal.

Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine) brought from Portugal can be landed at any of the following ports without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 101 - - - - - 382

Bristol.	Liverpool.	} Art. 102 (1) 382
Falmouth.	London.	
Glasgow.	Middlesbrough.	
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	
Grimsby.	Plymouth.	
Hartlepool.	Portsmouth.	
Harwich.	Southampton.	
Hull.	Sunderland.	
Leith.	Weymouth.	

See also IMPORTATION.

Power of Entry.

An Inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cowshed to which the Act of 1878 applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—

- (a.) That disease (*i.e.*, cattle-plague, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever) exists or has within 56 days existed ; or
- (b.) That the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of ; or
- (c.) That there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority ; or
- (d.) That the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable

Power of Entry—continued.

PAGE

grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 and 40

331, 363 & 364

An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4) - - -

331

An Inspector of the Privy Council has all the powers of an Inspector throughout England and Wales or that part thereof for which he is appointed: Sect. 51 (6) - - -

331

And also in Scotland: Sect. 73 (1) - - -

339

If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, refuses to an Inspector or other officer, acting in execution of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle, or boat which the Inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an Inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 61 (1) (vi.) -

334

And on a further conviction within a period of 12 months for a second or subsequent offence against the above, he is liable, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878: Sect. 61 (2) - - -

334

Pretence. See FALSE PRETENCE.

Prevention of Cruelty. See CRUELTY, PREVENTION OF.

Previous Existence of Disease. See EXISTENCE OF DISEASE.

Prince Edward Island. See AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.

Principality of Montenegro.

Animals (i.e. cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Principality of Montenegro cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland: Art. 89 (1) - - -

380

Principality of Roumania.

Animals (i.e. cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the Principality of Roumania cannot be landed in England or Wales or Scotland: Art. 89 (1) - - -

380

Principal Officer of Customs. See COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

Principal Secretary of State.

Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular Local Authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas.

Principal Secretary of State—continued.

PAGE

vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315

See also BORROWING.

Printed Documents and Forms.

Every notice or other instrument under the Act of 1878 or under an Order of Council or regulation of a Local Authority may be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print: Sect. 57 (2) - - - 332

Except where otherwise provided for in any Order of Council, a Local Authority must provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council*: Art. 137 - - - 389

See also FORMS.

Privy Council.

Means Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: Sect. 8 (1) - - - 315

Powers by the Act of 1878 conferred on the Privy Council may be exercised by the Lords and others of the Privy Council, or two of them; and, as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular Local Authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315

Cattle-plague.—The Privy Council must forthwith on receipt of information from an Inspector of the existence of cattle-plague inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration: Sect. 10 (7) - - - 316

If the Privy Council are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (8) - - - 316

If the Privy Council are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle-plague, they must by Order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the Order, the place comprised in the Inspector's declaration and notices ceases to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 10 (9) - - - 316

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle-plague: Sect. 11 - - - 316

* The following are the forms supplied by the Privy Council:—Forms used by Inspectors of Local Authorities for making returns of disease to the Local Authority and the Privy Council;—Forms of Record of Animals slaughtered by order of the Local Authority;—Forms used by Inspectors of the Privy Council in relation to foreign animals.

Privy Council—continued.

	PAGE
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle-plague is situate, to be an infected area : Sect. 12 - - -	316
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place or area infected with cattle-plague : Sect. 13 - - -	316
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, by Order declare a place or area infected with cattle-plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle-plague : Sect. 14 - - -	317
Duties and powers of the Privy Council as to slaughter in cattle-plague, and payment of compensation out of public money : Sect. 15 - - - - -	317
<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 17 (1) - - -	318
The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council : Sect. 17 (2) - - - - -	318
The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 18 (1) - - - - -	318
The Privy Council on making any such Order as last-mentioned, must consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sect. 18 (2) - - - - -	318
Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 56 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (2) - - - - -	318
Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declare by Order that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 20 (3) - - -	318
Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prescribing the cases in which, and the conditions on which, cattle may be moved into or out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the cattle are affected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 1 and 2 - - -	318 & 346
For prescribing the conditions on which cattle may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia : Sect. 19 and 3rd Sch. 3 - - -	318 & 346

Privy Council—continued.

P.

By section 27 of the Act of 1878 it is enacted that the Privy Council must make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of cattle found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia—

- (i.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (ii.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (iii.) While in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (iv.) While in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station; or
- (v.) While being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or
- (vi.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or
- (vii.) Generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals : Sect. 27 - - -

Foot-and-mouth-disease.—The Privy Council may at any time, if think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 23 (1) - - -

The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a Local Authority : Sect. 23 (2) -

The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by Order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by Order extend the limits of such an area : Sect. 24 (1) - - -

The Privy Council on making any such Order as last-mentioned, must consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and must either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe : Sect. 24 (2) - - -

Where the Privy Council or a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 14 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding 28 days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order direct, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (2) -

Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by Order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease : Sect. 26 (3) - - -

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing the cases in which, and the conditions on which, animals may be moved into or out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the animals are affected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 1 and 2 - - - 320 & 346

For prescribing the conditions on which animals may be moved, by licence of the Local Authority, into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 25 and 4th Sch. 3 - 320 & 346

For extending the time after the cessation of the disease when a Local Authority may declare a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to be free from that disease from 14 days to 28 days: Sect. 26 (1) - - - 320

By section 27 of the Act of 1878 it is enacted that the Privy Council must make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease—

- (i.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or
- (ii.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- (iii.) While in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (iv.) While in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station; or
- (v.) While being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or
- (vi.) While being on common or uninclosed land or
- (vii.) Generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals: Sect. 27 - - - 320

***Infected places and areas.*—Power for Privy Council to make Orders—**

For prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith: Sect. 28 (1) - - - 321

For cancelling a declaration as regards an infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit, where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the Local Authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle-plague, are satisfied that the declaration of the place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded: Sect. 28 (3) - 321

For prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood

Privy Council—continued.

- of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration : Sect. 32 (i.) - - - - -
- For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals and persons into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (ii.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the isolation or separation of animals being in an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iii.) - - - - -
- For prohibiting or regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things into, in, or out of an infected place or area : Sect. 32 (iv.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout : Sect. 32 (v.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of infected places and areas, or parts thereof : Sect. 32 (vi.) - - - - -
- For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons coming in contact with or employed about diseased or suspected animals, or being in an infected place, and the use of precautions against the spreading of disease by such persons : Sect. 32 (vii.) - - - - -
- For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - -
- Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of sheep-pox : Art. 29
- Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of swine-fever : Art. 47 - - - - -
- Slaughter in disease, and compensation.*—Power for Privy Council to make Orders—
- For directing or authorizing, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia, slaughter of animals by Local Authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all or any of such cases payment of compensation for the same by Local Authorities out of the local rate : Sect. 29 - - - - -
- For prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority : Sect. 32 (xiv.) - - - - -
- For regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament : Sect. 32 (xv.) - - - - -
- The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Privy Council or the Local Authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter : Sect. 30 (1) - - - - -
- Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council, the carcass of the animal belongs to the Privy Council, and must be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by them, or as they direct, as the condition

Privy Council—continued.	PAGE
of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit : Sect. 30 (2) - - - - -	322
If, in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council on sale of a carcase as above exceeds the amount paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council must pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses : Sect. 30 (3) - - - - -	322
Where an animal is slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council, the Privy Council may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal and suitable in that behalf, or any common or uninclosed land : Sect. 30 (4) - - - - -	322
The Privy Council must direct from time to time by general Order how the record of animals slaughtered by order of Local Authorities is to be kept : Sect. 30 (6) - - - - -	322
The Privy Council may, if they think fit, withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by their order, where the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in their judgment, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against the Act of 1878, or where the animal, being a foreign animal, was, in their judgment, diseased at the time of its landing : Sect. 30 (7) - - - - -	322
Notice of disease. —Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prescribing and regulating the notice to be given to or by any person or Authority in case of any particular disease, or in case of the illness of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, and for supplementing or varying for those purposes any of the provisions of section 31 of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 31 (3) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - -	323, 363 & 364
For directing to what person or Authority the constable, to whom notice is given under section 31 of the Act of 1878, is to give information thereof : Sect. 31 (2) - - - - -	323
Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops. —Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk : Sect. 34 (i.) - - - - -	325
For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen : Sect. 34 (ii.) - - - - -	325
For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons : Sect. 34 (iii.) - - - - -	325
For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination : Sect. 34 (iv.) - - - - -	325
For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe : Sect. 34 (v.) - - - - -	325
Foreign animals. —Power for Privy Council to make Orders—	
For prohibiting the landing of animals, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or	

Privy Council—continued.

	PAGE
other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof : Sect. 35 (1) -	326
For prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed : Sect. 36 (1) (i.) -	326
For defining the limits of ports for purposes of the Act of 1878 : Sect. 36 (1) (ii.) -	326
For defining parts of ports : Sect. 36 (1) (iii.) -	326
For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, in, or out of a defined part of a port : Sect. 36 (1) (iv.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination, and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port : Sect. 36 (1) (v.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals, and being in a defined part of a port : Sect. 36 (1) (vi.) -	326
For regulating the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease : Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof : Sect. 36 (1) (viii.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout : Sect. 36 (1) (ix.) -	326
For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port : Sect. 36 (1) (x.) -	326
For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xi.) -	326
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.) -	324
For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread : Sect. 36 (1) (xii.) -	326
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878 in relation to foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease : Sect. 36 (1) (xiii.) -	326
For making any body, other than the body constituted the Local Authority by the second schedule to the Act of 1878, the Local Authority for the purposes of the provisions relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the Local Authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the Local Authority, where the district or part of a district of such Local Authority is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port : Sect. 36 (3) -	326
A defined part of a port, or any part thereof, cannot be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council : Sect. 36 (2) -	326

Privy Council—continued.

PAGE

Byelaws for markets (i.e., wharf or other place) provided by Local Authorities under section 39 of the Act of 1878, or under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70], for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, including tolls to be taken, must be approved by the Privy Council: Sect. 39 (3) (4) and (8) - 327

The Privy Council can from time to time require a Local Authority to make periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place: Sect. 39 (6) - 327

The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the Local Authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the Local Authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the Local Authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the Local Authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by Order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them: Sect. 39 (7) - 327

Prevention of cruelty.—Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiii.) - 324

For protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiv.) - 324

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit: Sect. 32 (xxv.) - 324

For securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof: Sect. 32 (xxvi.) - 324

For prescribing any period, not less than 12 hours, instead of the period of 24 hours provided by section 33 of the Act of 1878, as the limit of time within which animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway, may remain without a supply of water, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals: Sect. 33 (4) - 325

For approving of charges to be made by a railway company supplying water or food, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals: Sect. 33 (5) - 325

The Privy Council may direct a provision of food and water at railway stations for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway: Sect. 33 (1) - 325

Extension of the Act of 1878.—Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For applying all or any of the provisions of the Act of 1878 to horses, asses, and mules, and to glanders and farcy, and other diseases thereof: Sect. 32 (xxxii.) - 324

For extending, for all or any of the purposes of the Act of 1878, the definition of disease in the Act of 1878, so that the same for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxxiii.) - 325

Privy Council—continued.

Inspectors.—The Privy Council may approve of the qualification necessary to enable a person to be appointed a veterinary Inspector: Sect. 5 (1) (xi.) - - - - -

The Privy Council may direct what number of veterinary Inspectors a Local Authority is to keep appointed: Sect. 42 (2) - - - - -

The Privy Council, on being satisfied on inquiry that an Inspector of a Local Authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he ceases to be an Inspector: Sect. 42 (3) - - - - -

Miscellaneous.—Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the digging up of carcasses buried: Sect. 32 (viii.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the exposure of diseased or suspected animals in markets or fairs or sale-yards, or other public or private places, where animals are commonly exposed for sale, and the placing thereof in lairs or other places adjacent to or connected with markets or fairs, or where animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale: Sect. 32 (ix.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on railways, canals, rivers, or inland navigations, or in coasting vessels, or otherwise: Sect. 32 (x.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the carrying, leading, or driving of diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere: Sect. 32 (xi.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or uninclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways: Sect. 32 (xii.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses of animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, or dying while diseased or suspected: Sect. 32 (xvi.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, and for prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased: Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.) - - - - -

For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals: Sect. 32 (xix.) - - - - -

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disin-

Privy Council—continued.**PAGE**

fecting of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals: Sect. 32 (xx.)	324
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith: Sect. 32 (xxi)	324
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.)	324
For prescribing and regulating the marking of animals: Sect. 32 (xxvii.)	324
For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.)	324
For prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals: Sect. 32 (xxix.)	324
For prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments: Sect. 32 (xxx.)	324
For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for purposes of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of the Act of 1878, think fit to prescribe: Sect. 32 (xxxi.)	324
Generally, for the better execution of the Act of 1878, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease: Sect. 32 (xxxiv.)	325
A Local Authority cannot use any common or uninclosed land for burial of carcasses without the approval of the Privy Council: Sect. 30 (4)	322
Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof: Sect. 41 (2)	328
The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, are expenses of the Local Authority, and the amount thereof must be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the Local Authority; and in default of payment the same is recoverable from the Local Authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf: Sect. 41 (3)	328
For the above purposes an Order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing: Sect. 41 (4)	328
The Privy Council, or any other Authority or any person, may take any other proceedings for requiring a Local Authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council: Sect. 41 (5)	328
The Privy Council can require Local Authorities and their Inspectors and officers to furnish such notices, reports,	

Privy Council—continued.**PAGE**

returns, and information as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 43	- - - - -	329
The Privy Council may from time to time alter or revoke any Order of Council : Sect. 58 (1)	- - - - -	333
The Privy Council sending an Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by them to a Local Authority for publication, may direct in what manner the Local Authority are to publish it : Sect. 58 (4)	- - - - -	333
Any act of the Privy Council under the Act of 1878, done otherwise than by Order of Council, is sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council ; and every act done and signified by an instrument purporting to be so signed is to be deemed to have been duly done by the Privy Council ; and every such instrument must be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof : Sect. 58 (6)	- - - - -	333
A return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the 31st day of March in each year, setting forth every Order of Council made since the date of the last return and every previous Order of Council required to be published in the London Gazette and in force ; and stating the proceedings and expenditure under the Act of 1878 of the Privy Council, and, as far as reasonably may be, of Local Authorities, in the year ending the 31st day of December then last ; and showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals ; and containing such other information respecting the operation of the Act of 1878 as the Privy Council think fit : Sect. 59	- - - - -	333

*See also EVIDENCE.***Proceedings in Courts of Law.** *See* **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.****Procurator-Fiscal.**

In Scotland, in the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may give information thereof to the procurator-fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form : Sect. 74 (3)	- - - - -	339
---	-----------	-----

See also **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.****Proof.** *See* **EVIDENCE.****Proprietor.** *See* **TENANT.****Prosecution.** *See* **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.****Protection.**

Any protection given or to be enjoyed, not taken away or abridged by repeal of enactments : Sect. 4 (2) (iii.)	- - - - -	314
Provisions for protection of a Local Authority and persons acting under the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or regulation of a Local Authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of that Act, or of such an Order or regulation : Sect. 55	- - - - -	331

See also **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Publication.

PAGE

- Every Order of Council must be published in the London Gazette; save that where an Order affects only a particular Local Authority, person, port, town, district, place, area, vessel, or thing, or is a licence or revocation of a licence, or in the nature thereof, or is an appointment or removal of an Inspector or other officer, then the insertion in the London Gazette of a notice of the making of the Order is sufficient : Sect. 58 (3) - - - - - 333
- Every Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council must be published by and at the expense of every Local Authority to whom it is sent by the Privy Council for publication, in such manner as the Privy Council direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority : Sect. 58 (4) - - - - - 333
- The validity or effect of an Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council is not affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof : Sect. 58 (5) - - - - - 333
- Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of Council must be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same : Art. 132 389

See also EVIDENCE ; also PUBLIC WARNING.

Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.].

- The regulations contained in section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.], must be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1878, as if the Local Authority were a local board, and purposes of the Act of 1878 were purposes of that Act ; save that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any 2 consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned : Sect. 40 (3) - - - - - 328
- In Scotland, the above provisions relating to the purchase of land have effect as if section 90 of The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.], were thereby applied, instead of section 176 of The Public Health Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.] ; and in the said section 90 the Local Authority and local rate under the Act of 1878 for Scotland are substituted for the Local Authority and the assessment therein mentioned ; Sect. 71 - - - - - 339

Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 [30 & 31 Vict. c. 101.].

See PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.].

Public Warning.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

- For prescribing and regulating the publication by placards, handbills, or otherwise, in the immediate neighbourhood of a place or area declared infected, of the fact of such declaration : Sect. 32 (i.) - - - - - 323

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia,

Public Warning—*continued*.

PAGE

foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission: Sect. 54; Art. 40 - - - 331 & 364

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected: Art. 36 (1) - - - 363

Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care or supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - - - 364

See also OFFENCE.

Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.].

The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to a Local Authority in manner provided by The Public Works Loans Act, 1875 [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.], and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act: Sect. 49 (4) 330

See also LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Public Works Loans Commissioners. *See PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1875* [38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.].

Purchase of Land. *See LAND.*

Purples. *See SWINE-FEVER.*

Purveyor of Milk. *See DAIRIES.*

Q.**Qualification.**

Of the occupiers of agricultural subjects appointed to act as Local Authority in counties in Scotland: Sect. 69 (1) - 337
Of veterinary Inspectors: *See VETERINARY INSPECTOR.*

Quarantine. *See IMPORTATION; also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION.*

Quarter Sessions. *See APPEAL; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.*

Quebec. *See AMERICA, HER MAJESTY'S POSSESSIONS IN NORTH.*

Quicklime. *See CARCASE; also FODDER; also GUARD'S-VAN; also HORSE-BOX; also LITTER; also MOVEABLE GANGWAY; also RAILWAY PEN; also RAILWAY TRUCK; also VAN; also VESSEL.*

R.

PAGE

Railway Company.

Includes a company or persons working a railway under lease or otherwise: Sect. 5 (1) (xvii.) - - - 315

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on railways: Sect. 32 (x.) - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith: Sect. 32 (xxi.) - - - 324

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit: Sect. 32 (xxv.) - - - 324

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle, or pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.) - - - 324

Every railway company must make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company: Art. 33 (1) - - - 325

The water and food so provided, or either of them, must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof: Sect. 33 (2) - - - 325

The company supplying water or food as above may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by Order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorized to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal is a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and is recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company: Sect. 33 (5) - - - 325

List of railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway: Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. - 380 & 403

If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to cleansing and disinfection, the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen

Railway Company—continued.

PAGE

- in which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 75 - - - - - 377
- If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of The Animals Order relating to transit, the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which the same is done or omitted is to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878: Art. 87 - - - - - 380
- Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof: Sect. 66 (5) - - - - - 337

*See also TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.***Railway Pen.**

- Means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway: Art. 5 - - - - - 353
- Every railway pen must be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used: Art. 68 - - - - - 376
- A railway pen must be cleansed and disinfected as follows:
- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom: then
 - (ii.) The same parts of the pen must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
 - (iii.) The same parts of the pen must have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: Art. 69 (1) - - - - - 376
- Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof: Sect. 66 (5) - - - - - 337
- An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any pen or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 331, 363 & 364

Railway Pen—continued.

PAGE

An Inspector may at any time enter any pen in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with :
Sect. 51 (3) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector entering, as above authorized, must, if required by the owner or occupier, or person in charge of the land, place, or pen, state in writing his reasons for entering :
Sect. 51 (4) - - - - - 331

Power for the Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 :
Sect. 32 (xxviii.) - - - - - 324

See also OFFENCE ; also PEN ; also RAILWAY COMPANY ; also TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Railway Station.

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a railway station or other place during transit : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 (3) - 320, 364 & 367

Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) (6) and (7) - - - 388, 397, 398 & 399

All animals being in or on the railway station or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q) - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that railway station or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - 369

In case of an animal being so found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such railway station or other place or any person to again use that portion of the railway station or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - 369

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised as being unlawfully moved or exposed, it is not lawful for any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

Railway Station--continued.**PAGE**

- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia is found,—
- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

372

Every railway company must make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company : Sect. 33 (1) - - - - -

325

The water and food so provided, or either of them, must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof : Sect. 33 (2) - - - - -

325

List of railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway : Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. ' 380 & 403

See also FODDER; also POWER OF ENTRY; also RAILWAY COMPANY; also TRANSIT BY RAILWAY; also WATER SUPPLY.

Railway Truck.

Every railway truck or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with 2 spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84 - - -

379

A railway company must not allow any railway truck or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein : Art. 85

379

Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed must be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this provision does not apply to sheep last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried : Art. 86 - - - - -

379

A railway truck must, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom : then

Railway Truck—continued.

PAGE

- (ii.) The same parts of the truck must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck must have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: Art. 65 (1) - 375
- Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vehicle or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof: Sect. 66 (5) - 337
- An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies, or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any vehicle or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector may at any time enter any vehicle in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with: Sect. 51 (3); Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364
- An Inspector entering as above authorized must, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land or vehicle, state in writing his reasons for entering: Sect. 51 (4) 331
- Power for Privy Council to make Orders—
- For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.) 324
- See also OFFENCE; also RAILWAY COMPANY; also TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Rate. See LOCAL RATE.**Rated Occupier. See COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.****Receiver of Wreck.**

- Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver: Sect. 53; Art. 34 - 331 & 363
- Is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried: Art. 56 - 373
- If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof lies on him, digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of a receiver of wreck, he is liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding 2 months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under the Act of 1878: Sect. 62 (xi.) - 335

Recognizance. See APPEAL.

Record.

Every Local Authority must keep, in the form given in the second schedule to The Animals Order, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and which record is admissible in evidence: Sect. 30 (6); Art. 131 - - - - - 322 &
Form for keeping the above record*: Art. 131 and 2nd Sch. - - - - - 389 &

Recovery. See ASSESSMENT; also EXPENSES; also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Red Disease. See SWINE-FEVER.

Refusal of Admission. See POWER OF ENTRY.

Registration.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk: Sect. 34 (i.) - - - - -

See also DAIRIES.

Regulation of Local Authority. See LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Removal of Placard. See OFFENCE; also PUBLIC WARNING.

Remuneration. See COMPENSATION; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Renting of Land. See LAND.

Repayment of Money borrowed. See BORROWING.

Repeal.

Of enactments, with savings and other provisions: Sect. 4 and 1st Sch. - - - - - 313 &

Report.

Every Local Authority and their Inspectors and officers must send and give to the Privy Council such reports and information as the Privy Council from time to time require: Sect. 43 - - - - -

Whenever a veterinary Inspector or an Inspector is appointed by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council: Art. 127 - - -

Where a Local Authority is authorized by licence from the Privy Council to destroy the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Report—continued.

PAGE

- (b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;
the Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction: Art. 55 (3) - 372
- Pleuro-pneumonia.*—An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority: Art. 10 - 354
- A Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector in cases of pleuro-pneumonia, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council: Sect. 16 (9) - 318
- Where cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter, the Inspector of the Local Authority enforcing and superintending the slaughter must,—
if the cattle are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the slaughter there:
if the cattle are moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there: Art. 13 - 355
- Where cattle affected with, or suspected of, pleuro-pneumonia have been seised and are moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—
if the cattle are not moved out of the district by the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there:
if the cattle are moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there: Arts. 48 and 53 367 & 370
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority seises cattle in consequence of their being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, he must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him, and the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council: Art. 49 - 369
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made: Art. 128 - 388

Report—continued.

PAGE

Foot-and-mouth disease.—An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 17 - 357

A Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector in cases of foot-and-mouth disease, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon, and must state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, should be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council : Sect. 22 (9) - 319

Where an animal not affected with foot-and-mouth disease is moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter, the Inspector of the Local Authority enforcing and superintending the slaughter must,—

if the animal is not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :

if the animal is moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 19 - 357

Where an animal suspected of foot-and-mouth disease has been seised and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—

if the animal is not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :

if the animal is moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 - 370

Where an Inspector of a Local Authority seises an animal in consequence of its being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, he must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him, and the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 49 - 369

A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease must report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - 388

Sheep-pox.—An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 23 - 359

Report—continued.**PAGE**

A Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector in cases of sheep-pox, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 24 (9) 360

Where a sheep suspected of sheep-pox has been seised and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—

if the sheep is not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :

if the sheep is moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 - - 370

Where a carcase of a sheep is taken with a licence of the Inspector out of a place infected with sheep-pox to a specified place for burial or destruction under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the burial or destruction there, and must,—

if the carcase is not taken out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there :

if the carcase is taken into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there : Art. 25 (2) - 360

A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - 388

Sheep-scab.—An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 30 - - - 362

Where a sheep suspected of sheep-scab has been seised and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—

if the sheep is not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :

if the sheep is moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 - - 370

Glanders and farcy.—An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 35 - 363

Where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy has been seised and is moved to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the

Report—continued.**PAGE**

Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and must report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53 (1) A	370
Where a horse, ass, or mule suspected of glanders or farcy has been seised and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—	
if the horse, ass, or mule is not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :	
if the horse, ass, or mule is moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 53	370
Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care or supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39	364
<i>Swine-fever.</i> —An Inspector of a Local Authority receiving information from a constable of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 41	364
A Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector in cases of swine-fever, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 42 (9)	365
Where swine not affected with swine-fever are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with swine-fever to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter, the Inspector of the Local Authority enforcing and superintending the slaughter, must,—	
if the swine are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :	
if the swine are moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Art. 43 (2)	365
Where swine affected with, or suspected of, swine-fever have been seised and are moved with a licence of the Inspector to a specified slaughter-house for slaughter under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the slaughter there, and must,—	
if the swine are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there :	
if the swine are moved into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there : Arts. 48 and 53-	367 & 3
Where a carcase of a pig is taken with a licence of the Inspector out of a place infected with swine-fever to a specified place for burial or destruction under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, the Inspector or other officer must enforce and superintend the burial or destruction there, and must,—	

Report—continued.

PAGE

- if the carcass is not taken out of the district of the Local Authority, forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there :
- if the carcass is taken into the district of another Local Authority, forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there : Art. 43 (3) 366
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority seizes a pig in consequence of its being found to be affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, he must forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him, and the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 49 - - - 369
- A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from swine-fever must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - 388
- A constable must forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he stops any person, animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing under section 50 of the Act of 1878, and of his proceedings consequent thereon : Sect. 50 (6) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - 330, 363 & 364

*See also NOTICE.***Retirement of Members of Local Authority of Counties in Scotland.**

- A Local Authority may, if they think fit, determine that a certain number of their members, not exceeding one third thereof, shall retire periodically, at intervals of not less than 3 years, the members so retiring being re-eligible ; and the Local Authority may lay down such rules as they think fit to regulate the time and manner of such retirement : Sect. 69 (4) - - - 338
- Vacancies from time to time happening by retirement, death, resignation, or otherwise among the members of the Local Authority must be filled up by the Authority and in the manner by and in which the members vacating office were respectively nominated : Sect. 69 (5) - - - 338

Return.

- Every Local Authority and their Inspectors and officers must send and give to the Privy Council such returns and information as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 43 329
- A Local Authority must make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places provided by them for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things as the Privy Council from time to time require : Sect. 39 (6) - - - 327
- A return is to be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the 31st day of March in each year, setting forth every Order of Council made since the date of the last return and every previous Order of Council required to be published in the London Gazette and in force ; and stating the proceedings and expenditure under the Act of 1878 of the Privy Council, and, as far as reasonably may be, of Local Authorities, in the year ending the 31st day of December then last ; and showing the number

Return—continued.

of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals; and containing such other information respecting the operation of the Act of 1878 as the Privy Council think fit: Sect. 59 - - - -

Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased: Art. 125 - - - -

Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased: Art. 33 - - - -

Revocation.

Any Order of Council made not affected by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - -

Saving of Orders of Council in force, and revocation, alteration, or otherwise dealing therewith: Sect. 4 (3) - - - -

The Privy Council may from time to time alter or revoke any Order of Council: Sect. 58 (1) - - - -

The insertion in the London Gazette of a notice of the making of an Order of Council being a revocation of a licence is sufficient publication: Sect. 58 (3) - - - -

A Local Authority may at any time revoke the appointment of an Inspector or other officer: Sect. 42 (1) - - - -

A Local Authority may from time to time by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council: Art. 133 - - - -

If the Privy Council are satisfied, on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878 or under any Order of Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same thereupon ceases to operate: Art. 135 - - - -

All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of The Animals Order, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with The Animals Order remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority: Art. 136 - - - -

See also COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also EVIDENCE; also LICENCE; also LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL; also ORDER OF COUNCIL; also PUBLICATION.

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., in charge.

Right.

PAGE

Any right accrued not affected by repeal of enactments:

Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - - - 313

Rinderpest. See CATTLE-PLAGUE.**River.** (INCLUDING CANAL AND INLAND NAVIGATION).

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried on canals, rivers, or inland navigations : Sect. 32 (x.) - - - - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof : Sect. 32 (xiii.) 324

For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things : Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things : Sect. 32 (xviii.) - - - - - 324

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit : Sect. 32 (xxv.) - - - - - 324

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxviii.) 324

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, on a canal, river, or inland navigation : Art. 52 (c) - - - - - 370

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - - - - 370

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place or wharf (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) or other place during transit, or while in course of being moved by water : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the landing-place, wharf, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q) - - - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that landing-place or wharf or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-

River (INCLUDING CANAL AND INLAND NAVIGATION)—continued.

fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) -	369
In case of an animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such landing-place or wharf or other place or any person to again use that portion where the diseased animal was found,—	
(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—	
(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—	
(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—	
unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) -	369
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a canal, river, or inland navigation, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected: Art. 54 -	372
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to throw or place, or cause or suffer to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected: Sect. 61 (1) (vii.) -	334
A vessel used for carrying animals on a canal, river, or inland navigation must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected: Art. 60 (1) -	373
Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used: Art. 60 (3) -	373
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.</i>	
A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed: Art. 62 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.</i>	
<i>All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quick-</i>	

- River** (INCLUDING CANAL AND INLAND NAVIGATION)—*continued.*
 lime and be effectually removed from contact with animals :
 Art. 61 - - - - - 374
See also OFFENCE ; *also* TRANSIT BY WATER ; *also*
 VESSEL.
- Road.** *See* HIGHWAY.
- Roumania.** *See* PRINCIPALITY OF ROUMANIA.
- Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.** *See* TERMS ;
also VETERINARY INSPECTOR.
- Ruminating Animal.**
 Included in term Animals : Sect. 5 (1) (ii.) - - - 314
See also ANIMAL.
- Russia.** *See* DOMINIONS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

S.

- Salary of Inspector.** *See* INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.
- Sal.** *See* CARCASE ; *also* MARKET.
- Sale-Yard.** *See* MARKET.
- Sand.** *See* FITTINGS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES AND VESSELS.
- Saving Clauses.**
 The repeal of enactments or any other thing in the Act of 1878
 does not—
 (i.) Affect the past operation of any of those enactments,
 or any Order of Council or in Council or regulation
 of a Local Authority made, or any licence granted,
 or any committee or sub-committee constituted, or
 any appointment made, or any right, title, obliga-
 tion, or liability accrued, or any money borrowed, or
 any market, wharf, lair, landing-place, or other ac-
 commodation provided, or any rate or mortgage
 made, or the validity or invalidity of anything done
 or suffered, under any of those enactments before the
 commencement of the Act of 1878 :
- ii.) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any
 action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect
 of any offence committed against, or penalty or
 forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in
 consequence of, any of those enactments or any
 order or regulation made thereunder :
- (iii.) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given
 or to be enjoyed in relation thereto: Sect. 4 (2) - 313
- Notwithstanding the repeal of enactments or any other thing
 in the Act of 1878, every Order of Council and in Council
 and other thing as above mentioned is to continue and be as
 if the Act of 1878 had not been passed ; but so that the
 same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under
 the Act of 1878, as if it had been made or done under
 that Act: Sect. 4 (3) - - - - - 314
- Forms of movement licence which had been before the making
 of The Animals Order prepared for use by a Local Authority
 L 713. R.

Saving Clauses—continued.

	PAGE
under any former Order of Council may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of The Animals Order: Art. 124 (2) - - - - -	388
All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of The Animals Order, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with The Animals Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority: Art. 136 -	389
The revocation of former Orders of Council relating to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops does not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those former Orders: Art. 4 of Dairies Order - - -	418
All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under those former Orders, and in force at the making of The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with the latter Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority: Art. 13 (1) of Dairies Order - - -	420
Forms of registers and other forms which had been before the making of The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879, prepared for use by a Local Authority under those former Orders, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879: Art. 13 (2) of Dairies Order -	420
Nothing in The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Order of July, 1879, is to be deemed to interfere with the operation of The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866 [29 Vict. c. 17.]: Art. 14 of Dairies Order - - - - -	420

Sawdust. See **CLEANSING.**

Schedule.

<i>To the Act of 1878.</i> —The schedules to the Act of 1878 are to be construed and have effect as part of that Act: Sect. 5 (2)	315
First schedule.—Enactments repealed: Sect. 4 - - -	313 & 344
Second schedule.—Local Authorities in England and Wales: Sects. 7 and 9 - - - - -	315 & 345
Third schedule.—Rules in relation to a place or area infected with pleuro-pneumonia: Sect. 19 - - -	318 & 346
Fourth schedule.—Rules in relation to a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease: Sect. 25 - - -	320 & 346
Fifth schedule.—Foreign Animals: I. <i>Slaughter at Port of Landing</i> ; II. <i>Quarantine</i> ; III. <i>Channel Islands and Isle of Man</i> ; IV. <i>Other Foreign Countries</i> : Sect. 35 - - -	326 & 346
Sixth schedule.—Provisions with respect to Committees of Local Authorities: Sect. 38 - - - - -	327 & 348
Seventh schedule.—Local Authorities in Scotland: Sect. 68 - - - - -	337 & 349

To The Animals Order.—The term schedule in The Animals Order means schedule to that Order: Art. 5 - - - 354

First schedule.—Forms for use by an Inspector (declara-

Schedule—continued.

PAGE

tion of disease and notice to occupier), and forms of movement licence : Art. 124 - - -	388 & 390
Second schedule.—Form of record relative to animals slaughtered by order of Local Authorities : Art. 131 -	389 & 401
Third schedule.—Railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway : Art. 88 - - -	380 & 403

Schleswig. See GERMAN EMPIRE.**Scotland.**

Part III. (Scotland) of the Act of 1878 applies to Scotland only : Sect. 67 (1) - - -	337
Part II. (England) of the Act of 1878 also extends to Scotland, subject to Part III., which has effect in substitution for Part II., when so expressed or implied, and otherwise has effect in addition to Part II. : Sect. 67 (2) - -	337
Districts, Authorities, rates, and officers of Local Authorities in Scotland described : Sect. 68 and 7th Sch. - -	337 & 349
Appointment of Local Authority in counties in Scotland : Sect. 69 - - -	337
Levy and recovery of assessments in Scotland : Sect. 70 -	338
Purchase of land in Scotland : Sect. 71 - - -	339
Provisions as to borrowing by Local Authority in Scotland : Sect. 72 - - -	339
Powers and qualifications of Inspectors in Scotland : Sect. 73 -	339
Recovery and application of penalties and other matters in Scotland : Sect. 74 - - -	339

Scouring. See CLEANSING.**Scraping.** See CLEANSING.**Scrubbing.** See CLEANSING.**Sea.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing : Sect. 32 (xxiii.) - -	324
For protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing : Sect. 32 (xxiv.) - -	324
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to throw or place, or cause or suffer to be thrown or placed, into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected : Sect. 61 (1) (vii.) - - -	334

Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver : Sect. 53 ; Art. 34 -

331 & 363	
A vessel used for carrying animals by sea must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected:	373
Art. 60 (1) - - - - -	

Sea—continued.

PAGE

Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water, it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (3) - 373

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.

A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed : Art. 62 (1) - 374

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.

All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about animals carried by sea, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 61 - 374

See also OFFENCE

Secretary of State. *See* PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

Seizure.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council ; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof : Sect. 32 (xiii.) - 324

For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread : Sect. 36 (1) (xii.) - 326

Where, under the special provisions of Article 48 of The Animals Order, animals are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must be seized and detained by the Inspector of the Local Authority : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 - 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (q)

Where diseased or suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules are illegally moved or exposed, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf must seize and remove and detain them : Art. 53 (1) - 370

Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may

Seizure—continued.

PAGE

seize and detain the same; and he must forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit: Art. 119 - - - - - 387

See also DETENTION.

Separation of Animals.

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal, horse, ass, or mule affected with disease (*i.e.*, cattle-plague, farcy, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuropneumonia, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, or swine-fever) must, as far as practicable, keep that animal, horse, ass, or mule separate from animals, horses, asses, or mules not so affected: Sect. 31 (1); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 323, 363 & 364

See also ISOLATION.

Service of Instrument. *See EVIDENCE.***Shed.**

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of sheds and other places used for animals: Sect. 32 (xx.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - - 324

A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up sheds and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 39 (1) - - - 327

See also DAIRIES; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.

Sheep.

Included in term Animals: Sect. 5 (1) (ii.) - - - 314

Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive)—

Shorn sheep must not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 79 - - - 378

Every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed must be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this provision does not apply to sheep last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 86 - - - 379

Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried: Art. 80 - - - 379

See also ANIMAL; also IMPORTATION; also OFFENCE.

Sheep-Pox.

Included in term Disease: Sect. 5 (1) (iii.) - - - 314

Every person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox must, as far as practicable, keep

Sheep-Pox—continued.**PAGE**

that sheep separate from sheep not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the sheep so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) - - -	323
Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-pox, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122 - - -	387
The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 23	359
An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-pox, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-pox, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - - -	387
General powers of Inspectors in sheep-pox (including power of entry) : Sect. 51 - - -	331
Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Art. 24 (1) - - -	360
Form of declaration of sheep-pox : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - -	388 & 390
He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place : Art. 24 (2) - - -	360
Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - -	388 & 391
Thereupon that shed, field, or other place becomes a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Art. 24 (3) - - -	360
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Art. 24 (4) - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith on the receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Art. 24 (5) - - -	360
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near	

Sheep-Pox—continued.

	PAGE
to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 24 (6) - - -	360
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 24 (7) - - -	360
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 24 (8) - - -	360
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 24 (9) - - -	360
Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of sheep-pox : Art. 29 - - -	362
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with sheep-pox may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - -	331
Slaughter by Local Authority on account of sheep-pox and payment of compensation out of the local rate : Art. 26 - - -	361
A Local Authority must keep a record* relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6); Art. 131 and 2nd Sch. - - -	322, 389 & 401
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment sheep liable to be slaughtered on account of sheep-pox, but subject to payment of compensation by the Local Authority as in case of actual slaughter : Sect. 30 (1) - - -	322
The carcase of every sheep that has died of sheep-pox, or that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction : Art. 55 - - -	372
No sheep must be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (1) - - -	360
Regulations under which the carcase of a sheep may be taken with a licence of the Inspector out of a place infected with sheep-pox : Art. 25 (2) - - -	360
No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep must be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction : Art. 25 (3) - - -	361
No sheep must be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed,	

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Sheep-Pox—continued.**PAGE**

field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 25 (4) - - -	361
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox : Art. 27 - - -	361
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from sheep-pox must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made : Art. 128 - - -	388
A Local Authority must cause the shed or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed : Art. 28 - - -	361
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-pox, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased : Art. 125 - - -	388
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-pox : Art. 52 - - -	370
Seizure of sheep in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - -	37
Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - -	388 & 400

For regulations as to sheep-pox among foreign sheep see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASS; also COMMON; also COMPENSATION; also CONSTABLE; also DECLARATION; also GRAZING-PARK; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL RATE; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also RAILWAY STATION; also SLAUGHTER.

Sheep-Scab.

Included in term Disease : Sect. 5 (1) (iii.) - - -	314
Every person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab must, as far as practicable, keep that sheep separate from sheep not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the sheep so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) - - -	323
Any person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, or with any illness, or sus-	

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Sheep-Scab—continued.

PAGE

- pected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the sheep being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122 - - - - - 387
- The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 30 - - - - - 362
- An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of sheep-scab, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of sheep-scab, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - - - - - 387
- General powers of Inspectors in sheep-scab (including power of entry) : Sect. 51 - - - - - 331
- A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, must treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab : Art. 31 - - - - - 362
- A Local Authority may make regulations—
- (1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab :
 - (2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab :
 - (3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab ;
- but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order ; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as for as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 32 - - - - - 362
- The carcase of every sheep that has died of sheep-scab must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction : Art. 55 - - - - - 372
- Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the

Sheep-Scab—continued.**PAGE**

Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased : Art. 33 - - - - -	362
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep-scab : Art. 52 - - - - -	370
Seizure of sheep in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - - - -	370
Form of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - -	388 & 400

For regulations as to sheep-scab among foreign sheep see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASE; also COMMON; also CONSTABLE; also GRAZING-PARK; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also RAILWAY STATION.

Sheriff.**In Scotland—**

In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may give information thereof to the procurator-fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form : Sect. 74 (3) - - - - -	339
--	-----

All judicial powers given to justices and quarter sessions or to magistrates in boroughs by the Act of 1878 may also be exercised by the sheriff or sheriff-substitute of the county : Sect. 74 (4) - - - - -	339
---	-----

The part of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under the Act of 1878, except in proceedings under the Customs Acts, which is not in the Act of 1878 directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same, must be paid as follows :

- (a.) To the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court :
- (b.) To the collector of county rates, in aid of the county general assessment, when the court is the justice of the peace court :
- (c.) To the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court :
- (d.) To the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court : Sect. 74 (6) - - - - -

340

See also LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Shields. *See SOUTH SHIELDS, PORT OF.*

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Ship. See VESSEL.

PAGE

Shipowner. See OWNER.

Shipping of Animals. See CUSTOMS ACTS; also IMPORTATION.

Shipping-Place.

At every place where animals are put on board of vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal; Art. 82 - - - 379

See also CUSTOMS ACTS.

Ships' Cows and Goats.

A cow or goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage is not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage to be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal: Art. 114 - 386

Shore.

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to throw or place, or cause or suffer to be thrown or placed, into or in the sea within 3 miles of the shore, the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected: Sect. 61 (1) (vii.) - - - 334

Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof are expenses of the Local Authority, and must be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment are recoverable with costs from them by the receiver: Sect. 53; Art. 34 - 331 & 363

Shorn Sheep. See SHEEP.

Signature.

Any act of the Privy Council under the Act of 1878, done otherwise than by Order of Council, is sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council; and every act done and signified by an instrument purporting to be so signed is to be deemed to have been duly done by the Privy Council; and every such instrument must be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof: Sect. 58 (6) - - - 333

An order or regulation of a Local Authority may be proved by the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the Local Authority as a true copy: Sect. 44 (1) (ii.) - - - 329

See also EVIDENCE.

Sinking Fund. See BORROWING.

Skin

	PAGE
Of an animal included in term Carcase : Sect. 5 (1) (vi.)	314
Of a horse, ass, or mule included in term Carcase : Art. 5	353
No skin, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep must be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin has been disinfected to his satisfaction : Art. 25 (3) -	361
A Local Authority may make regulations—	
For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab : Art. 32 (3) -	362
<i>See also</i> CARCASE ; <i>also</i> SHEEP-POX ; <i>also</i> SHEEP-SCAB.	

Slaughter.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For directing or authorizing, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle-plague or pleuro-pneumonia, slaughter of animals by Local Authorities, either generally or in particular instances : Sect. 29 -	322
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority : Sect. 30 (1) -	322
A Local Authority must keep a record relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6) -	322
Form for keeping the above record* : Art. 131 and 2nd Sch.	389 & 401

Cattle-plague.—The Privy Council must cause to be slaughtered—

(i.) All animals affected with cattle-plague :	
(ii.) All animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with an animal affected with cattle-plague : Sect. 15 (1) -	317
The Privy Council may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—	
(iii.) All animals suspected of cattle-plague, or being in a place infected with cattle-plague :	
(iv.) All animals being in such parts of an area infected with cattle-plague as are not comprised in a place infected with cattle-plague (but in this last-mentioned case subject to such regulations as the Treasury from time to time think fit to make) : Sect. 15 (2) -	317

<i>Pleuro-pneumonia.</i> —A Local Authority must cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them : Sect. 21 (1) -	319
A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any cattle being or having been in the same shed or herd, or in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered : Sect. 21 (2) -	319
Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special	

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Slaughter—continued.

PAGE

Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient: Art. 11 -	355
Special Orders of Council as above have been made on the application of the following Local Authorities:	
Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446 - - -	420
Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447 - - -	421
Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449 - - -	421
Leith: Special Order, No. 450 - - -	422
Edinburghshire: Special Order, No. 462 - - -	423
Paisley: Special Order, No. 525 - - -	423
Regulations under which a Local Authority may license the movement of cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered:	
Art. 13 (1) A and C - - -	355 & 356
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - -	388 & 393
Where cattle are seized as being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized, be moved with a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: Art. 48 A - - -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - -	388 & 397
Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are seized while being illegally moved or exposed, they must, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized, be moved with a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: Art. 53 (1) A - - -	370
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (5) - - -	388 & 397
Where cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia are seized while being illegally moved or exposed—	
they may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where they are seized; or	
they may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: Art. 53 (1) B - - -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - -	388 & 400
<i>Foot-and-mouth disease.</i> —Regulations under which a Local Authority may license the movement of animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered: Art. 19 (1) A and C -	357 & 358

Slaughter—continued.**PAGE**

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - - - 388 & 393

Where an animal is seized as being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house, in which latter case it may be moved with a licence of the Inspector for the purpose of being there slaughtered : Art. 48 B - - - - - 368

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - - - 388 & 398

Where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is seized while being illegally moved or exposed, it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house, in which latter case it may be moved with a licence of the Inspector for the purpose of being there slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) A - - - - - 370

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - - - 388 & 398

Where an animal suspected of foot-and-mouth disease is seized while being illegally moved or exposed—
it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized ; or
it may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 & 400

Sheep-pox.—A Local Authority must cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them : Art. 26 (1) - - - - - 361

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact, with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered : Art. 26 (2) - - - - - 361

Where a sheep affected with sheep-pox is seized while being illegally moved or exposed, it must be slaughtered as above : Art. 53 (1) A - - - - - 370

Where a sheep suspected of sheep-pox is seized while being illegally moved or exposed—
it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized ; or
it may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371

Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 & 400

Sheep-scab.—Where a sheep suspected of sheep-scab is seized while being illegally moved or exposed—

it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized ; or

Slaughter—continued.**PAGE**

- it may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) B - 371
- Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 & 400
- Glanders.**—Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a veterinary Inspector or veterinary surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of 14 days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within 7 days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice : Art. 38 (1) - - - - - 364
- If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he is guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shews to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient : Art. 38 (2) - - - - - 364
- The above provisions may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid : Art. 38 (3) - - - - - 364
- Glanders and farcy.**—Where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is seized while being illegally moved or exposed, it must be forthwith slaughtered ; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughter's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) A - 370
- Where a horse, ass, or mule suspected of glanders or farcy is seized while being illegally moved or exposed—
 it may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized ; or
 it may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371
- Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) - - - - - 388 & 400
- Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 36A
- Swine-fever.**—A Local Authority must cause all swine affected

Slaughter—continued.

	PAGE
with swine-fever to be slaughtered within 2 days after the existence of the disease is known to them : Art. 44 (1) -	366
A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any swine being or having been in the same pig-sty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered : Art. 44 (2) -	366
Where swine affected with swine-fever are seised while being illegally moved or exposed, they must be slaughtered as above : Art. 53 (1) A -	370
Where swine suspected of swine-fever are seised while being illegally moved or exposed—	
they may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where they are seised ; or	
they may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 53 (1) B -	371
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) -	388 & 400
Where swine are seised as being found to be affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, they must, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seised, be moved with a licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 48 C -	368
Form of movement licence for the above purpose : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (7) -	388 & 399
Regulations under which a Local Authority may license the movement of swine not affected with swine-fever out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered : Art. 43 (2) -	365
<i>For regulations as to slaughter of foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASS ; also INFECTED PLACE ; also KNACKER'S-YARD ; also MOVEMENT ; also SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.</i>	

Slaughter-House.

A slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, cannot, by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council : Art. 57 -	373
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order of Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept : Art. 58 -	373
Where cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they must not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place : Art. 13 (1) A and C -	355 & 356
Where animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease are	

laughter-House—continued.**PAGE**

moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they must not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place: Art. 19 (1) A - - - - - 357

Where swine not affected with swine-fever are moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with swine-fever for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they must not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place: Art. 43 (2) - - - - - 365

Where an animal is seized as being found affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit, and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be the nearest available: Art. 48 - - - - - 367

Where a diseased animal is seized as being illegally moved or exposed, and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be the nearest available: Art. 53 (1) A - - - - - 370

Where a suspected animal is seized as being illegally moved or exposed and is moved with a licence of the Inspector to a slaughter-house for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the animal is to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be the nearest available: Art. 53 (1) B - - - - - 371

Metropolis.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the Metropolis out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the Metropolis for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be in the Metropolis: Special Order, No. 446 - - - - - 420

Edinburgh.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the burgh of Edinburgh out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the burgh of Edinburgh for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be in the burgh of Edinburgh: Special Order, No. 447 - - - - - 421

Glasgow.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the burgh of Glasgow out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the burgh of Glasgow for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be in the burgh of Glasgow: Special Order, No. 449 - - - - - 421

Leith.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved

Slaughter-House—continued.**PAGE**

with a licence of the Local Authority of the burgh of Leith out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the burgh of Leith for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be in the burgh of Leith : Special Order, No. 450 -

422

Edinburghshire.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the county of Edinburgh out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the parishes of St. Cuthberts, Cramond, Corstorphine, Colinton, Liberton, Duddingstone, North Leith, and South Leith, situate in the county of Edinburgh, for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be a public slaughter-house situate in the burgh of Edinburgh or in the burgh of Leith : Special Order, No. 462 - - -

423

Paisley.—Where cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the burgh of Paisley out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the burgh of Paisley for slaughter, the licence authorizing the movement must specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and that slaughter-house must be the Burgh Slaughter-house : Special Order, No. 525

423

See also SLAUGHTER.

Soke of Peterborough.

Made a separate county : Sect. 7 (ii.) - - - -

315

See also COUNTY ; *also* LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Soldier. *See* SWINE-FEVER.**Southampton, PORT OF.**

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—

These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from the following countries can be landed at Southampton Docks in the port of Southampton :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

The Channel Islands : Art. 112 - - - -

382

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be

landed in the foreign animals wharf at Extension Quay for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.

The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

The Dominions of the King of Italy.

The Principality of Montenegro.

The Principality of Roumania.

The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

The Dominions of the Sultan, including the

Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Art. 89 (1)
Animals
from these
countries
are
prohibited.

330

**See also* BELGIUM *and also* GERMAN EMPIRE *for special legislation as to importation from those countries.*

Southampton, PORT OF—continued.**PAGE**

Quarantine.—Or the last-mentioned animals, if intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs, may be landed in the foreign animals quarantine station at the southern side of the Close Dock for purposes of quarantine : Art. 96 (2) - - - - - 381

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN; *also* QUARANTINE.

South Shields, PORT OF.

Foreign animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—There is no landing-place approved for the landing of these animals at the port of South Shields, but they can be landed in the foreign animals wharf as below for slaughter : Art. 111 - 385

Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) can be landed in the foreign animals wharf at Tyne Dock for slaughter if brought from any country except the following :

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.	} Art. 89 (1) <i>Animals from these countries are prohibited.</i>	380
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.		
The Dominions of the King of Italy.		
The Principality of Montenegro.		
The Principality of Roumania.		
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.		
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.		

**See also* BELGIUM *and also* GERMAN EMPIRE *for special legislation as to importation from those countries. See also* FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; *also* IMPORTATION; *also* ISLE OF MAN.

Spain.

Animals (*i.e.*, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine) brought from Spain can be landed at any of the following ports without being subject to slaughter or to quarantine : Art. 101 : - - - - - 382

Bristol.	Liverpool.	} Art. 102 (1) -	382
Falmouth.	London.		
Glasgow.	Middlesbrough.		
Granton.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.		
Grimsby.	Plymouth.		
Hartlepool.	Portsmouth.		
Harwich.	Southampton.		
Hull.	Sunderland.		
Leith.	Weymouth.		

See also IMPORTATION.

Stable.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of stables and other places used for animals :
Sect. 32 (xx.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting :
Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - - 324

A Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or other—

Stable—continued.

PAGE

wise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and until the same has been cleansed and disinfected :

Art. 36 (1) - - - - - 363

A Local Authority may make regulations—

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy :

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy ;

but nothing in any such regulation can authorize movement in contravention of any provision of The Animals Order ; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) above operates so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been cleansed and disinfected : Art. 37 -

363

Horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care or supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations : Art. 39 - - - - -

364

See also OFFENCE.

Stamp Duty. See FEES.**Station.**

A Local Authority may provide, erect, and fit up stations and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter dung, and other things : Sect. 39 (1) - - -

327

See also FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION ; also FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF ; also MARKET ; also RAILWAY STATION.

Statutes Mentioned.

20 Geo. 2. c. 43. [17 June 1747].—An Act for taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland : Sect. 74 (5) -

339

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76. [9 September 1835].—The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 : Sect. 7 (v.) and 2nd Sch. IV., and Sect. 47 (2) - - - - -

315, 345 & 329

10 & 11 Vict. c. 14. [23 April 1847].—The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847 : Sect. 39 (2) - - - - -

327 & 428

10 & 11 Vict. c. 16. [23 April 1847].—The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 : Sect. 72 (iii.) - - - - -

339

11 & 12 Vict. c. 43. [14 August 1848].—An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders (known as Jervis's Act) : Sect. 63 - - - - -

335

17 & 18 Vict. c. 125. [12 August 1854].—The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854 : Art. 130 (3) - - - - -

389 & 437

18 & 19 Vict. c. 120. [14 August 1855].—The Metropolis Management Act, 1855 : Sect. 7 (iv.) - - - - -

315

20 & 21 Vict. c. 72. [25 August 1857].—An Act to render more effectual the police in counties and burghs in Scotland : Sect. 70 (4) - - - - -

338

Statutes Mentioned—continued.

	PAGE
27 & 28 Vict. c. 53. [25 July 1864].—The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 : Sect. 74 (1) and (2) - - - -	339
29 Vict. c. 17. [30 April 1866].—The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866 : Art. 14 of Dairies Order - - - -	420 & 440
30 & 31 Vict. c. 101. [15 August 1867].—The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867 : Sect. 71 - - - -	339 & 441
32 & 33 Vict. c. 70. [9 August 1869].—The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 : Sects. 4 (4), 35 (2), 39 (8), and 69 (3), 1st Sch. I; Art. 121 - - - -	314, 326, 327, 338, 344 & 387
38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. [11 August 1875].—The Public Health Act, 1875 : Sects. 40 (3) and 71 - - - -	328, 339 & 443
38 & 39 Vict. c. 75. [11 August 1875].—An Act to amend The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 : Sect. 4 (1) and 1st Sch. II - - - -	313 & 344
38 & 39 Vict. c. 83. [13 August 1875].—The Local Loans Act, 1875 : Sects. 49 (3) and 72 (iii.) - - - -	330 & 339
38 & 39 Vict. c. 89. [13 August 1875].—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875 : Sect. 49 (4) - - - -	330
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36. [24 July 1876].—The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 : Sect. 5 (1) (xiv.) - - - -	314
39 & 40 Vict. c. 80. [15 August 1876].—The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 : Sect. 52 (3) - - - -	331 & 445
40 & 41 Vict. c. 68. [14 August 1877].—The Destructive Insects Act, 1877 : Sect. 4 (4) - - - -	314

Stranger.

A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 - - - - 331

Straw.

Included in term Litter: Sect. 5 (1) (viii.) - - - - 314
See also LITTER.

Stream.

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to throw or place, or cause or suffer to be thrown or placed, into or in any stream or other water the carcase of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected : Sect. 61 (1) (vii.) - - - - 334

Sub-Committee. *See* COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Summary Jurisdiction. *See* COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.].

In Scotland penalties for offences (other than penalties recoverable under the Customs Acts) may be recovered under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.], and any Act amending the same : Sect. 74 (1) - - - - 339
 The terms *justice* and *justices* in the Act of 1878, include any

Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c. 53.] : Sect. 74 (2) -
*rate having jurisdiction under the 'The
 dure Act, 1864*

See also **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

land, PORT OF.

*in animals not subject to slaughter or to quarantine.—
 ese animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other
 minating animals, and swine) brought from the following
 untries can be landed at Hudson Dock North in the port
 Sunderland:*
 Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.
 Denmark.
 Norway.
 Sweden.
 Spain.

Art. 101 - 382

Portugal.

The Channel Islands: Art. 112

*Foreign animals subject to slaughter.—*These animals can be
 landed in the foreign animals wharf at the North Half-Tide
 Basin for slaughter if brought from any country except the
 following:*

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire.
 The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
 The Dominions of the King of Italy.
 The Principality of Montenegro.
 The Principality of Roumania.
 The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
 The Dominions of the Sultan, including the
 Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Art. 89 (1)
*Animals
 from these
 countries
 are
 prohibited.*

*See also BELGIUM and also GERMAN EMPIRE for special
 legislation as to importation from those countries.
 See also **FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF**; also **IMPORTA-
 TION**; also **ISLE OF MAN.**

Surplus Ships' Stores. See **SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.**

Suspected.

Means suspected of being diseased: Sect. 5 (1) (v.) -
 See also **DISEASE.**

Sweden.

*Animals (i.e., cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminati
 animals, and swine) brought from Sweden can be landed
 any of the following ports without being subject to slaug
 or to quarantine: Art. 101*

Bristol.
 Falmouth.
 Glasgow.
 Granton.
 Grimsby.
 Hartlepool.
 Liverpool.
 London.
 Middlesbrough.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Plymouth.
 Portsmouth.
 Southampton.
 -derland.

Art. 10

Swine.**PAGE**

Included in term Animal : Sect 5 (1) (ii.) - - - 314

*See also ANIMAL; also DAIRIES; also IMPORTATION;
also SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.*

Swine-Fever.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For extending, for all or any of the purposes of the Act of 1878, the definition of disease in the Act of 1878, so that the same for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxiii.) - - - 325

Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, made a disease for the purposes of certain sections of the Act of 1878 : Art. 40 - - - 364

Every person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with swine-fever must, as far as practicable, keep that pig separate from swine not so affected, and must, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact of the pig being so affected to a constable of the police establishment for the police district or area, county, borough, town, or place wherein the pig so affected is : Sect. 31 (1) ; Art. 40 - 323 & 364

Any person having in his possession or under his charge a pig affected with swine-fever, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required to give as above, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the pig being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority : Art. 122 - - - 387

The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given as above, must forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who must forthwith report the same to the Local Authority : Art. 41 - - - 364

An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of swine-fever, or having reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of swine-fever, must proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and must there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector : Art. 123 - - - 387

General powers of Inspectors in swine-fever (including power of entry) : Sect. 51 ; Art. 40 - - - 331 & 364

Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within 10 days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he must forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof : Art. 42 (1) - - - 364

Form of declaration of swine-fever : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (1) - - - 388 & 390

He must serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place : Art. 42 (2) 365

Form of notice of declaration to occupier : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) - - - 388 & 391

Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place becomes a place

Swine-Fever—continued.

	PAGE
infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority : Art. 42 (3) - -	365
The Inspector must, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and must send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority : Art. 42 (4) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Art. 42 (5) - - - - -	365
If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates : Art. 42 (6) - - - - -	365
The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise : Art. 42 (7) - - -	365
If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they must by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates ceases to be a place infected with swine-fever : Art. 42 (8) - -	365
The Local Authority must forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon : Art. 42 (9) - - -	365
Reservation of power for Privy Council to make Orders declaring infected places or areas on account of swine-fever : Art. 47 - - - - -	367
A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with swine-fever may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice ; and thereupon it is not lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission : Sect. 54 ; Art. 40 - - - - -	331 & 36
Slaughter by Local Authority on account of swine-fever and payment of compensation out of the local rate : Art. 44 - -	36
A Local Authority must keep a record* relative to slaughter, which record is admissible in evidence : Sect. 30 (6) ; Arts. 40 and 131 and 2nd Sch. - - -	322, 364, 389 & 401
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment swine liable to be slaughtered on account of swine-fever, but	

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Swine-Fever—continued.

PAGE

subject to payment of compensation by the Local Authority as in the case of actual slaughter: Sect. 30 (1); Art. 40 -	322 & 364
The carcase of every pig that has died of swine-fever, or that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with swine-fever, must be disposed of by the Local Authority either by burial or destruction: Art. 55 -	372
No swine affected with swine-fever must be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever: Art. 43 (1) -	365
Regulations under which swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved with a licence of the Local Authority out of a place infected with swine-fever: Art. 43 (2) -	365
Regulations under which the carcase of a pig may be taken with a licence of the Inspector out of a place infected with swine-fever: Art. 43 (3) -	366
No swine must be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 43 (4) -	366
Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of 28 days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever: Art. 45 -	367
A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease must forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made: Art. 128 -	388
A Local Authority must cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed: Art. 46 -	367
Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district swine-fever, he must forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form* provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and must continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased: Art. 125 -	388
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to move or expose swine affected with, or suspected of, swine-fever: Art. 52 -	370
Seizure of swine in case of contravention of above and their disposal: Art. 53 -	370
Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (8) -	388 & 400
Special provisions respecting the case of swine found to be affected with swine-fever in a market, railway station, grazing-park, or other like place, or during transit: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 -	320, 364 & 367

* These forms can be obtained on application to The Clerk of the Council, Veterinary Department, Privy Council Office, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W., free of charge.

Swine-Fever—continued.

PAGE

Form of movement licence in the above case: Art. 124 (1) and
1st Sch. (7) - - - - - 388 & 399

For regulations as to swine-fever among foreign swine see IMPORTATION. See also CARCASE; also COMMON; also COMPENSATION; also CONSTABLE; also DECLARATION; also GRAZING-PARK; also INFECTED AREA; also INFECTED PLACE; also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL RATE; also MOVEMENT; also NOTICE; also PRIVY COUNCIL; also RAILWAY STATION; also SLAUGHTER.

Swine-Plague. See SWINE-FEVER.

T.**Tenant.**

All assessments assessed and collected by the commissioners of supply in a county and by a Local Authority in a burgh in Scotland are payable one half by the proprietor and one half by the tenant, but may be collected wholly from the tenant, who in that case is entitled to deduct one half thereof from the rent payable by him to the proprietor, or wholly from the proprietor, who in that case is entitled to relief against the tenant for one half of the assessment: Sect. 70 (3) 338

Tender of Amends. See LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Terms.

In the Act of 1878.—The following are the terms defined in the Act of 1878:

- (i.) Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:
- (ii.) Animals means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:
- (iii.) Disease means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinder-pest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (in the Act of 1878 called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab:
- (iv.) Diseased means affected with disease:
- (v.) Suspected means suspected of being diseased:
- (vi.) Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:
- (vii.) Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:
- (viii.) Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:
- (ix.) Foreign, applied to a country, denotes a country out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and applied to animals and things, means

- brought to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from a foreign country :
- (x.) **Inspector of the Privy Council or Inspector of a Local Authority** means a person appointed to be an Inspector for purposes of the Act of 1878, by the Privy Council, or by a Local Authority, as the case may be; and **Inspector, used alone**, means such a person, by whichever Authority appointed :
 - (xi.) **Veterinary Inspector** means an Inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Privy Council :
 - (xii.) **Treasury** means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :
 - (xiii.) **The Corporation of London** means the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of that City, in Common Council assembled :
 - (xiv.) **The Customs Acts** means The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 [39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.], and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act :
 - (xv.) **Justice** means justice of the peace :
 - (xvi.) **Court of summary jurisdiction** means two or more justices sitting in petty sessions at a court or other public place appointed in that behalf, or a police, stipendiary, or other magistrate or officer, however designated, having by law power to act for any purpose with the authority of two justices, and sitting at a police court or other place appointed in that behalf :
 - (xvii.) **Railway company** includes a company or persons working a railway under lease or otherwise :
 - (xviii.) **Person** includes a body corporate or unincorporate :
 - (xix.) **Part means Part of the Act of 1878, and Schedule means Schedule to the Act of 1878: Sect. 5 (1) -** 314
- The schedules to the Act of 1878 are to be construed and have effect as part of that Act: Sect. 5 (2) - 315
- In the computation of time for purposes of the Act of 1878, a period reckoned by days from the happening of an event or the doing of an act or thing must be deemed to be exclusive of the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done: Sect. 5 (3) - 315
- In and for purposes of Part II of the Act of 1878 relating to England and Wales—
- (i.) **County** does not include a county of a city or a county of a town, but includes a riding or division or parts of a county having a separate commission of the peace :
 - (ii.) **The liberty of the Isle of Ely and the soke of Peterborough** are each a county :
 - (iii.) **Every other liberty or franchise of a county** is part of the county by which it is surrounded, or, if partly surrounded by two or more counties, is part of that county with which it has the longest common boundary :
 - (iv.) **Metropolis** has the same meaning as in The Metropolitan Management Act, 1855 [18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.] :

Terms—continued.**PAGE**

- (v.) Borough means—
 (a.) A place for the time being subject to The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.]; or
 (b.) A place having for the time being under any general or local Act of Parliament, or otherwise, a separate police establishment:
- (vi.) Every place not being a county, borough, part of the Metropolis, or named in the second schedule to the Act of 1878, forms part of the county to the county rate whereof it is assessed, or, if it is not so assessed, forms part of the county wherein it is situate: Sect. 7 - - - - - 315
- Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council is referred to as the Privy Council, and an Order of the Privy Council under the Act of 1878 is referred to as an Order of Council: Sect. 8 (1) - - - - - 315
- In Scotland—
 The terms justice and justices include any magistrate having jurisdiction under The Summary Procedure Act, 1864 [27 & 28 Vict. c 53.]: Sect. 74 (2) - - - - - 339
 Plaintiff means pursuer, and defendant means defender: Sect 74 (7) - - - - - 340
 Special qualification of a veterinary Inspector in Scotland—
 Any person may be appointed and be a veterinary Inspector in Scotland who holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland: Sect. 73 (2) - - - - - 339
- In *The Animals Order*.—The following are the terms defined in *The Animals Order*:
 The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 [41 & 42 Vict. c. 74.]:
 Customs means Her Majesty's Customs:
 Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever:
 Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:
 Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:
 Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway:
 Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road:
 Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of *The Animals Order*:
 Schedule means Schedule to *The Animals Order*:
 Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878: Art. 5 - 353

Terms—continued.

PAGE

Exceptional qualification of a veterinary Inspector in England or Wales or Scotland—

The following is approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,) to be a veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, namely,—that he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or veterinary adviser under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.] : Art. 121 - - - 387

Things.

Powers of the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular things may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315

See also PUBLICATION.

Thoroughfare. See HIGHWAY.

Time, COMPUTATION OF.

In the computation of time for purposes of the Act of 1878, a period reckoned by days from the happening of an event or the doing of an act or thing must be deemed to be exclusive of the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done: Sect. 5 (3) - - - 315

Title.

Any title accrued not affected by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - - - 313

Tolls. See BYELAWS.

Town.

Powers of the Privy Council as regards the making of Orders and doing of acts affecting only particular towns may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315

See also PUBLICATION.

Transshipment.

Glasgow, port of.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Glasgow may be transhipped in the Firth of Clyde or in the River Clyde from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Yorkhill Wharf for slaughter: Special Order, No. 507 - - - 425

Hull, port of.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in the Albert Dock from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter: Special Order, No. 486 - - - 424

Sheep, goats, and swine brought from the port of Hamburg in the German Empire to the port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in any dock in the port of Hull

Transshipment—continued.**PAGE**

approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter: Special Order, No. 526 - - - - - 426

London, port of.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of London may be transhipped in the River Thames or in any dock within the Port of London approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford for slaughter: Special Order, No. 492 - - - - - 425

Transit by Railway.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried on railways or otherwise: Sect. 32 (x.) - - - - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the seisure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal carried or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seisure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) - - - - - 324

For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith: Sect. 32 (xxi.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - - 324

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit: Sect. 32 (xxv.) - - - - - 324

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle, pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.) - - - - - 324

For prescribing any period, not less than 12 hours, instead of the period of 24 hours provided by section 33 of the Act of 1878, as the limit of time within which animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway, may remain without a supply of water, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals: Sect. 33 (4) - - - - - 325

Every railway company must make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to

Transit by Railway—continued.

	PAGE
time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company: Sect. 33 (1) - - - -	325
The water and food so provided, or either of them, must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof: Sect. 33 (2) - - - -	325
If, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal are each guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878; and it lies on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water: Sect. 33 (3) - - - -	325
List of railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway: Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. -	380 & 403
Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds: Art. 84 - - - -	379
A railway company must not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein: Art. 85 - - - -	379
Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed must be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this provision does not apply to sheep last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 86 - - - -	379
A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway must, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed: Art. 63 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway must, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected: Art. 64 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see GUARD'S VAN; also HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A railway truck must, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected: Art. 65 (1) - - - -	375
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see RAILWAY TRUCK.</i>	

Transhipment—continued.**PAGE**

approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf at Citadel Estate for slaughter: Special Order, No. 526 - - - - -

426

London, port of.—Animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of London may be transhipped in the River Thames or in any dock within the Port of London approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford for slaughter: Special Order, No. 492 - - - - -

425

Transit by Railway.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried on railways or otherwise: Sect. 32 (x.) - - - - -

323

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal carried or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof: Sect. 32 (xiii.) - - - - -

324

For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - - - -

324

For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.) - - - - -

324

For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith: Sect. 32 (xxi.) - - - - -

324

For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - -

324

For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit: Sect. 32 (xxv.) - - - - -

324

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle, pen or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.) - - - - -

324

For prescribing any period, not less than 12 hours, instead of the period of 24 hours provided by section 33 of the Act of 1878, as the limit of time within which animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway, may remain without a supply of water, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals: Sect. 33 (4) - - - - -

325

Every railway company must make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to

Transit by Railway—continued.

	PAGE
time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company : Sect. 33 (1) - - -	325
The water and food so provided, or either of them, must be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof : Sect. 33 (2) - - -	325
If, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for 24 consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal are each guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878; and it lies on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water : Sect. 33 (3) - - -	325
List of railway stations at which water is directed by the Privy Council to be provided for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, by railway : Art. 88 and 3rd Sch. -	380 & 403
Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, must be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 84 - - -	379
A railway company must not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein : Art. 85 - - -	379
Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed must be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this provision does not apply to sheep last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried : Art. 86 - - -	379
A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway must, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed : Art. 63 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway must, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 64 (1) -	374
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see GUARD'S VAN; also HORSE-BOX.</i>	
A railway truck must, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 65 (1) - - -	375
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see RAILWAY TRUCK.</i>	

Transit by Road—continued.

	PAGE
of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things : Sect. 32 (xviii.)	324
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith : Sect. 32 (xxi.)	324
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting : Sect. 32 (xxii.)	324
For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit : Sect. 32 (xxv.)	324
For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxviii.)	324
A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, must, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 70 (1)	376
<i>For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VAN.</i>	
Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878, in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vehicle or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5)	337
It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare : Art. 52 (d)	370
Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53	370
Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) (7) and (8)	388, 398, 399 & 400
In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—	
(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—	
(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—	
(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—	
(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—	
(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—	
unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 53 (3)	372
<i>Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease</i>	

Transit by Road—continued.

PAGE

or swine-fever while being in any place during transit, or while in course of being moved by land : Sect. 27 ; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - - - - - 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon : Art. 48 (g) - - - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that lair or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply : Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369

In case of an animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of the place aforesaid or any person to again use that portion of the place where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - - 369

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a highway or thoroughfare any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a disease animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected : Art. 54 - - - - - 372

See also HIGHWAY ; also MOVEMENT ; also OFFENCE.

Transit by Water.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the sending or carrying of diseased or suspected animals, or of dung or other thing likely to spread disease, or the causing the same to be sent or carried, on canals, rivers, or inland navigations, or in coasting yeasels, or otherwise : Sect. 32 (x.) - - - - - 323

For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal carried or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council ; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof : Sect. 32 (xiii.) - - - - - 324

Transit by Water—continued.

	PAGE
For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things: Sect. 32 (xvii.) - - -	324
For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things: Sect. 32 (xviii.) - - -	324
For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vessels used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith: Sect. 32 (xxi.) - -	324
For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting: Sect. 32 (xxii.) - - - - -	324
For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiii.) - - -	324
For protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing: Sect. 32 (xxiv.) - - -	324
For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878: Sect. 32 (xxviii.)	324
Every place used for animals on board a vessel must be divided into pens by substantial divisions: Art. 77 (1) -	378
Each pen must not exceed 9 feet in breadth, or 15 feet in length: Art. 77 (2) - - - - -	378
The floor of each pen must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other substance, or be fitted with battens, or other proper foot-holds: Art. 77 (3) - - - - -	378
Every such place, if inclosed, must be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather: Art. 77 (4) - - - - -	378
A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom must not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board: Art. 78 -	378
Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep must not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were shorn more than 60 days before being so carried: Art. 79	378
Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried: Art. 80 - - - - -	379
Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the foregoing provisions as to transit, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct: Art. 81 - - -	379
At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water must be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal: Art. 82 - - -	379

Transit by Water—continued.

PAGE

At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve : Art. 83 - - - 379

All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 61 - - - 374

A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 60 (1) - 373

Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (3) - - 373

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.

A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed : Art. 62 (1) - - - 374

For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) - - - 375

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel : Art. 52 (c) - - - 370

Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - - 370

Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) (7) and (8) - - - 388, 398, 399 & 400

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia is found,—

Transit by Water—continued.

PAGE

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

372

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with plueuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place or wharf (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) during transit, or while in course of being moved by water: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the landing-place, wharf, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (q) - - - - -

369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that wharf, landing-place, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - - -

369

In case of an animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such landing-place or wharf or any person to again use that portion of the landing-place or wharf aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

369

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected: Art. 54 - - - - -

372

For regulations as to transit by water of foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also MOVEMENT; also OFFENCE.

Transit by Water—continued.

PAGE

- At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision must be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food must be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve : Art. 83 - - - 379
- All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals : Art. 61 - - - 374
- A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected : Art. 60 (1) - 373
- Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (3) - 373
- For the mode in which the above must be cleansed and disinfected see VESSEL.*
- A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed : Art. 62 (1) - - - 374
- For the mode in which the above must be cleansed see MOVEABLE GANGWAY.*
- Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) - - - 375
- It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel : Art. 52 (c) - - - 370
- Seizure of animals, horses, asses, and mules in case of contravention of above and their disposal : Art. 53 - - - 370
- Forms of movement licence in the above case : Art. 124 (1) and 1st Sch. (6) (7) and (8) - - - 388, 398, 399 & 400
- In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the above provisions, it is not lawful for any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—
- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
 - (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuropneumonia is found,—

Transit by Water—continued.

PAGE

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 53 (3) - - - - -

372

Special provisions respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pluro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever while being in or on a landing-place or wharf (other than a foreign animals wharf or a foreign animals quarantine station or a landing-place for foreign animals) during transit, or while in course of being moved by water: Sect. 27; Arts. 40 and 48 to 51 - - - - - 320, 364 & 367

All animals being in or on the landing-place, wharf, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, must be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon: Art. 48 (g) - - - - - 369

The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, has power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that wharf, landing-place, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which the above special provisions apply: Art. 48 (r) - - - - - 369

In case of an animal being found under the special provisions aforesaid, it is not lawful for the owner or occupier of such landing-place or wharf or any person to again use that portion of the landing-place or wharf aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

It is an offence against the Act of 1878 to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected: Art. 54 - - - - - 372

For regulations as to transit by water of foreign animals see IMPORTATION. See also MOVEMENT; also OFFENCE.

reasurer.**Page**

The Authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions is exempt from contributing towards the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county must, out of the account required by The Municipal Corporation Act, 1835 [5 & 6 W. 4. c. 76.], to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under the Act of 1878 of the Local Authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough must be varied accordingly: Sect. 47 (2) -

329

In Scotland the part of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under the Act of 1878, except in proceedings under the Customs Acts, which is not in the Act of 1878 directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same must be paid as follows:

- (a.) To the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on behalf of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court:
- (b.) To the collector of county rates, in aid of the county general assessment, when the court is the justice of the peace court:
- (c.) To the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the burgh, when the court is a burgh court:
- (d.) To the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners of police, in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court: Sect. 74 (6) -

340

Where a Local Authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by Order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof: Sect. 41 (2) -

328

The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, are expenses of the Local Authority, and the amount thereof must be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the Local Authority; and in default of payment the same is recoverable from the Local Authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf: Sect. 41 (3) -

328

For the above purposes an Order of the Privy Council is conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing: Sect. 41 (4) -

328

Treasury.

Means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury: Sect. 5 (1) (xii.) -

314

The slaughter by the Privy Council of animals being in such parts of an area infected with cattle-plague as are not comprised in a place infected with cattle-plague is subject to such regulations as the Treasury from time to time think fit to make: Sect. 15 (2) (iv.) -

317

Treatment.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils,

Treatment—continued.	PAGE
pens, hurdles, dung, or other things, being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout: Sect. 32 (v.) -	323
A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, must treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab: Art. 31 - - - - -	362
The Privy Council may reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1878 by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Privy Council or the Local Authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter: Sect. 30 (1) - - - - -	322
<i>See also</i> CARCASE.	
Truck. <i>See</i> RAILWAY TRUCK.	
Turkey. <i>See</i> DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN.	
Typhoid Fever of Swine. <i>See</i> SWINE-FEVER.	

U.

Uniformity.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For authorizing a Local Authority to make regulations for purposes of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of the Act of 1878, think fit to prescribe: Sect. 32 (xxxi.) - - - - -	324
In order to secure uniformity of action, every Order in Council (Ireland) and every Order of Council (England, Wales, and Scotland) made under the Act of 1878, is, with all practicable speed, to be communicated to the Privy Council in London, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Dublin, as the case may be: Sect. 78 - - - - -	341

Uninclosed Land. *See* COMMON.

Unincorporate Body. *See* BODY CORPORATE OR UNINCORPORATE; *also* PERSON.

Unshipping Place. *See* FOREIGN ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION; *also* FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF; *also* LANDING-PLACE.

Utensil.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting or regulating the removal of utensils into, in, or out of an infected place or area: Sect. 32 (iv.) -	32E
For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of utensils being in an infected place or area, or removed thereout: Sect. 32 (v.) -	32C
For regulating the removal of utensils into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease: Sect. 36 (1) (vii.) -	32■

V.

Vacancy.

PAGE

Provisions for the filling up of vacancies in committees and sub-committees of Local Authorities: Sect. 38 and 6th Sch. 327 & 348

Vacancies from time to time happening by retirement, death, resignation, or otherwise among the members of the Local Authority of counties in Scotland must be filled up by the Authority and in the manner by and in which the members vacating office were respectively nominated: Sect. 69 (5) - 338

See also COMMITTEE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY; also LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Validity.

The validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered not affected by repeal of enactments: Sect. 4 (2) (i.) - 313

The validity or effect of an Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council is not affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof: Sect. 58 (5) - 333

Value.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Privy Council or of a Local Authority: Sect. 32 (xiv.) - 324

Provisions for arbitration in case of dispute as to value for compensation of an animal slaughtered by order of a Local Authority in England or Wales: Art. 130 - 388

See also ARBITRATION; also COMPENSATION; also OWNER.

Van.

Means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road: Art. 5 - 354

A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, must, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van must have applied to them a coating of limewash: Art. 66 (1) - 375

A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, must, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as

Van—continued.

PAGE

practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact must be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter must be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van must have applied to them a coating of limewash : Art. 70 (1) -

376

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vehicle or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) -

337

An Inspector may at any time enter any land to which the Act of 1878 applies, or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing that there is to be found any vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1878, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (2) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector may at any time enter any vehicle in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the Act of 1878 or an Order of Council or a regulation of a Local Authority has not been or is not being complied with : Sect. 51 (3) ; Arts. 34 and 40 - 331, 363 & 364

An Inspector entering as above authorized must, if required by the owner or occupier or person in charge of the land or vehicle, state in writing his reasons for entering : Sect. 51 (4) - 331

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vehicle in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against the Act of 1878 : Sect. 32 (xxviii.) 324

See also GUARD'S VAN ; *also* OFFENCE ; *also* RAILWAY COMPANY ; *also* TRANSIT BY RAILWAY ; *also* TRANSIT BY ROAD.

Vehicle. *See* GUARD'S VAN ; *also* HORSE-BOX ; *also* RAILWAY COMPANY ; *also* RAILWAY PEN ; *also* RAILWAY TRUCK ; *also* VAN.

Ventilation.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For insuring for animals carried by sea proper ventilation during the passage : Sect. 32 (xxiii.) - 324

For prescribing and regulating the ventilation of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen : Sect. 34 (ii.) - 325

Vessel—continued.

PAGE

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vessel belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof: Sect. 66 (5) - - - - -

337

See also DETENTION; *also* LANDING-PLACE; *also* MASTER OF VESSEL; *also* MOVEABLE GANGWAY; *also* OFFENCE; *also* PUBLICATION; *also* TRANSIT BY WATER.

Veterinary Inspector.

Means an Inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Privy Council: Sect. 5 (1) (xi.) - - -

314

Also in Scotland any person may be appointed and be a veterinary Inspector who holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland: Sect. 73 (2)

339

And also the following is approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,) to be a veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, namely,—that he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or veterinary adviser under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70]: Art. 121

387

Pleuro-pneumonia.—A Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from an Inspector of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Sect. 16 (5) - - - - -

317

Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected: Art. 12 -

355

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia: Art. 13 (1) A -

355

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary: Art. 13 (1) B

355

Vessel—continued.

PAGE

The officer detaining the vessel must forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation : Sect. 52 (2) - - - - - 331

Transit.—Every place used for animals on board a vessel must be divided into pens by substantial divisions : Art. 77 (1) - 378

Each pen must not exceed 9 feet in breadth, or 15 feet in length : Art. 77 (2) - - - - - 378

The floor of each pen must, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds : Art. 77 (3) - - - - - 378

Every such place, if inclosed, must be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather : Art. 77 (4) - - - - - 378

A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom must not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board : Art. 78 - - - 378

Between each 1st day of November and the next following 30th day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep must not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than 60 days before being so carried : Art. 79 - - - - - 378

Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways must be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried : Art. 80 - - - - - 379

Animals landed from a vessel must, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the foregoing provisions as to transit, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct : Art. 81 - - - 379

Cleansing and disinfection.—A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, must, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact must be scraped and swept : then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel must be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel must have applied to them a coating of lime-wash : except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash is not compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew : Art. 60 (1) - - - - - 373

The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel must not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime : Art. 60 (2) - - - - - 373

Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water, it is sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of 12 hours within which it is so used : Art. 60 (3) - - - 373

essel—continued.

PAGE

Where a person is charged with an offence against the Act of 1878 in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any vessel belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it lies on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof : Sect. 66 (5) - - - - -

337

See also DETENTION; also LANDING-PLACE; also MASTER OF VESSEL; also MOVEABLE GANGWAY; also OFFENCE; also PUBLICATION; also TRANSIT BY WATER.

Veterinary Inspector.

Means an Inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Privy Council : Sect. 5 (1) (xi.) - -

314

Also in Scotland any person may be appointed and be a veterinary Inspector who holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland : Sect. 73 (2)

339

And also the following is approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,) to be a veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, namely,—that he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or veterinary adviser under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 [32 & 33 Vict. c. 70] : Art. 121

387

Pleuro-pneumonia.—A Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from an Inspector of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Sect. 16 (5) - - - - -

317

Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 12 -

355

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a slaughter-house for slaughter on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia : Art. 13 (1) A -

355

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary : Art. 13 (1) B

355

Veterinary Inspector—continued.

PAGE

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle in or into or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia : Arts. 14 and 15- - - 351

Foot-and-mouth disease.—Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 18 - - - 357

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of animals out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a slaughter-house for slaughter, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease : Art. 19 (1) A - - - 357

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of animals out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary : Art. 19 (1) B - - - 358

A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of animals in or into or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease : Arts. 20 and 21 - - - 358 & 359

Sheep-pox.—A Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from an Inspector of the existence of sheep-pox inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such : Art. 24 (5) - - - 360

No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep must be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction : Art. 25 (3) - - - 361

Veterinary Inspector—continued.

PAGE

- Glanders.**—Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on the special report of a veterinary Inspector or veterinary surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of 14 days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within 7 days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice: Art. 38 (1) 364
- The above provisions may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid: Art. 38 (3) 364
- Horses, asses, and mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department are exempted from all regulations: Art. 39 - - - 364
- Swine-fever.**—A Local Authority must forthwith on receipt of information from an Inspector of the existence of swine-fever inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary Inspector, or a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such: Art. 42 (5) - - - 365
- A licence can only be granted by a Local Authority for the movement of swine out of a place infected with swine-fever to a slaughter-house for slaughter, on a certificate of a veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever: Art. 43 (2) - - - 365
- Miscellaneous.**—Every Local Authority must keep appointed at all times at least one veterinary Inspector, and must appoint and at all times keep appointed so many other veterinary Inspectors as the Privy Council, having regard to the extent and circumstances of the district of the Local Authority, from time to time direct: Sect. 42 (2) - - - 328
- The Privy Council, on being satisfied on inquiry that an Inspector of a Local Authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he ceases to be an Inspector: Sect. 42 (3) - - - 328
- Powers conferred on the Privy Council as regards the appointment or removal of Inspectors and other officers may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or by a Principal Secretary of State: Sect. 8 (2) - - - 315
- A certificate of a veterinary Inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate is for the purposes of the Act of 1878 conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified: Sect. 51 (5); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - 331, 363 & 364
- Where, under the special provisions respecting those cases, an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market

Veterinary Inspector—cont.

PAGE

fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

- (i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art. 48 (s) - - - - -

369

In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized, in accordance with the provisions of article 53 of The Animals Order, as unlawfully moved or exposed, it is not lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

- (i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—
- (ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—
- (iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—
- (iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—
- (v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected : Art 53 (3) - - - - -

372

No stamp duty is payable on, and no fee or other charge can be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under the Act of 1878, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a Local Authority, or for any inspection or other act precedent to the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or other thing : Sect. 56 - - - - -

332

Whenever a veterinary Inspector is appointed by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a veterinary Inspector, the Local Authority must forthwith report the same to the Privy Council : Art. 127 - - - - -

388

See also INSPECTOR OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

W.**Wales.**

All regulations and provisions applicable to England are also applicable to Wales.

Warning. *See* PUBLIC WARNING.

Warrant.

PAGE

Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against the Act of 1878, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him; and, if his name and address are not known to the constable, and he fails to give them to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine an animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any place or district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and execute and enforce that requisition: Sect. 50 (2); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 330, 363, and 364

If any person obstructs or impedes a constable or other officer in the execution of the Act of 1878 or of an Order of Council or of a regulation of a Local Authority, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, the constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender: Sect. 50 (3) - - - 330

A person so apprehended must be taken with all practicable speed before a justice, and must not be detained without a warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by an officer of police or a constable apply in the case of a person so apprehended: Sect. 50 (4) - - - 330

The foregoing provisions respecting the power of a constable to apprehend persons extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance: Sect. 50 (5) - - - 330

A constable must forthwith make a report in writing to his superior officer of every case in which he stops any person, animal, horse, ass, mule, vehicle, boat, or thing as above, and of his proceedings consequent thereon: Sect. 50 (6); Arts. 34 and 40 - - - - - 330, 363, and 364

The Act of 1878 provides that nothing in the above provisions takes away or abridges any power or authority that a constable would have had if those provisions had not been enacted: Sect. 50 (7) - - - - - 330

A warrant of commitment under the Act of 1878 must not be held void by reason of any defect therein, if only there is a valid conviction to sustain the warrant, and it is alleged in the warrant that the person named therein has been convicted: Sect. 66 (3) - - - - - 336

In Scotland, in the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a Local Authority, the Local Authority may give information thereof to the procurator fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form: Sect. 74 (3) - - - - - 339

See also CONSTABLE: *also* LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washing. *See* CLEANSING.

Water-Supply.

Power for Privy Council to make Orders—

For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
[41 & 42 VICT. CH. 74.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.—GENERAL.

A.D. 1878.

tion.

- . Short title.
- . Commencement of Act.
- . Division of Act into parts.
- . Repeal of enactments in schedule, with savings and other provisions.
- . Interpretation and construction.

PART II.—ENGLAND.

- . Extent of Part II.
- . Definition of county and other districts.

Privy Council.

- . Powers of Privy Council.

Local Authorities.

- . Local authorities described in schedule.

Cattle Plague.

- . Declaration of infected place in cattle plague by inspector.
- . Declaration of infected place in cattle plague by Privy Council.
- . Declaration of infected area in cattle plague.
- . Alteration of infected place or area in cattle plague.
- . Declaration of freedom from cattle plague.
- . Slaughter by Privy Council in cattle plague, and compensation out of public money.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

- . Declaration of infected place in pleuro-pneumonia by local authority.
- . Declaration or extension of infected place in pleuro-pneumonia by Privy Council.
- . Declaration of infected area in pleuro-pneumonia by Privy Council.
- . Rules for pleuro-pneumonia.
- . Declaration of freedom from pleuro-pneumonia.
- . Slaughter by local authority in pleuro-pneumonia, and compensation out of local rates.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

- . Declaration of infected place in foot-and-mouth disease by local authority.
- . Declaration or extension of infected place in foot-and-mouth disease by Privy Council.
- . Declaration of infected area in foot-and-mouth disease by Privy Council.
- . Rules for foot-and-mouth disease.
- . Declaration of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease.

A.D. 1873.

Section.

Exceptional Powers for Transit and other cases.

27. Privy Council to provide for pleuro-pneumonia and foot-and-disease during transit, and in other cases.

Infected Places and Areas, generally.

28. General provisions respecting declaration of infected places and areas.

Slaughter in Disease and Compensation, generally.

29. Power for Privy Council to provide for slaughter in other diseases.
30. General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation.

Notice of Disease to Police.

31. Separation of diseased animals, and notice to constable.

Disease and Movement, generally.

32. Power for Privy Council to make orders for prevention or cure of disease, and other purposes.
33. Provision of water and food at railway stations.

Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops.

34. Power for Privy Council to make orders relative to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.

Foreign Animals.

35. Prohibition of importation ; slaughter or quarantine.
36. Regulation of ports.

Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

37. Local authorities to be treated as incorporated.
38. Committees of local authorities.
39. Provision of places for landing of foreign animals.
40. Power for local authority to acquire land.
41. Duties of local authorities and enforcement thereof.
42. Inspectors and other officers of local authority.
43. Reports to Privy Council.
44. Orders and regulations of local authorities.
45. Powers of local authorities to be for their district.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

46. Expenses out of local rate.
47. Relief of boroughs from contribution to county expenses.
48. Outstanding rates.

Borrowing by Local Authorities.

49. Power for local authority to borrow.

Police.

50. Duties and authorities of constables.

ction.

- 1. General powers of inspectors.
- 2. Power for detention of vessels.
- 3. Expenses of burial of carcases washed ashore.
- 4. Power to exclude strangers by notice.
- 5. Provisions for protection of local authority and persons acting under Act.
- 6. No stamp duty or fees.
- 7. Evidence and form and service of instruments.
- 8. Provisions respecting Orders of Council.
- 9. Yearly return to be laid before Houses of Parliament.

Offences and Proceedings.

- 1. Fines for offences.
- 2. General offences.
- 3. Imprisonment instead of fine for use of expired licenses, digging up of carcases, and other specified offences.
- 4. Proceedings in court of summary jurisdiction.
- 5. Appeal.
- 6. Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping.
- 7. General provision as to procedure.

PART III.—SCOTLAND.

- 1. Application of Parts II. and III. to Scotland.

Local Authorities.

- 2. Local authorities in schedule.
- 3. Appointment of local authority in counties.
- 4. Levy and recovery of assessments.

Land.

- 1. Purchase of land.

Borrowing.

- 2. Provisions as to borrowing by local authority.

Inspectors.

- 3. Powers and qualifications of inspectors.

Legal Proceedings.

- 4. Recovery and application of penalties, and other matters.

PART IV.—IRELAND.

- 5. Application of Parts II. and IV. to Ireland.
- 6. Interpretation in Part IV.

Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

- 7. Powers of Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.
- 8. Communication of orders from and to Ireland.

Local Authorities.

A.D. 1878.

Section.

79. Constitution of local authorities ; lands and borrowing.
 80. Provisions respecting officers of local authorities.

Inspectors.

81. Qualifications and powers of inspectors.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

82. Expenses out of union funds.

General Cattle Diseases Fund.

83. Constitution of fund.
 84. Application of fund.

General.

85. Application of provisions respecting police.
 86. Recovery of penalties and summary proceedings.
 87. Publication and proof of Orders in Council.
 88. Provision for expenses of Veterinary Department.

SCHEDULES.

- The First Schedule (*Enactments Repealed*).
 The Second Schedule (*Local Authorities in England*).
 The Third Schedule (*Pleuro-Pneumonia*).
 The Fourth Schedule (*Foot-and-Mouth Disease*).
 The Fifth Schedule (*Foreign Animals*).
 The Sixth Schedule (*Committees of Local Authorities*).
 The Seventh Schedule (*Local Authorities in Scotland*).
-



CHAPTER 74.

An Act for making better provision respecting Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Cattle and other Animals, and for other purposes. [16th August 1878.]

A.D. 1878

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

PART I.—GENERAL.

1. This Act may be cited as the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Short title. 1878.

2.—(1.) This Act shall, except as otherwise expressed, commence and have effect from and immediately after the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which time is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act. Commencement of Act.

(2.) But on and after the passing of this Act any Order of Council and Order in Council necessary or proper for bringing this Act into operation at the commencement thereof, and any order or regulation of a local authority authorised by any such Order of Council or in Council, may be made so that the same do not take effect before the commencement of this Act; and on and after the passing of this Act any committee and any inspector or other officer may be appointed to act under this Act as from the commencement thereof.

3. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows :

Division of Act into Parts.

- Part I.—General.
- Part II.—England.
- Part III.—Scotland.
- Part IV.—Ireland.

4.—(1.) The enactments described in the First Schedule are hereby repealed, subject to the qualifications and exceptions in this Act mentioned. Repeal of enactments in schedule, with savings and other provisions.

(2.) The repeal of enactments or any other thing in this Act shall not—

(i.) Affect the past operation of any of those enactments, or any Order of Council or in Council or regulation of a local authority made, or any licence granted, or any committee or sub-committee constituted, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or any money borrowed, or any market, wharf, lair, landing-place, or other accommodation provided, or any rate or mortgage made, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, under any of those enactments before the commencement of this Act.

A.D. 1573.

(ii.) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in respect of any offence committed against, or penalty or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of, any of those enactments or any order or regulation made thereunder:

(iii.) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(3.) Notwithstanding the repeal of enactments or any other thing in this Act, every Order of Council and in Council and other thing in this section mentioned shall continue and be as if this Act had not been passed; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Act, as if it had been made or done under this Act.

(4.) This Act, instead of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, shall be deemed to be referred to in the Destructive Insects Act, 1877; and penalties under the provisions of that Act relating to Great Britain shall be recoverable in manner provided in Parts II. and III. of this Act.

x 38 Vict.

D.

x 41 Vict.

N.

Interpretation
Construction.

5.—(1.) In this Act—

(i.) "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

(ii.) "Animals" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

(iii.) "Disease" means cattle plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle (in this Act called pleuro-pneumonia), foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or sheep-scab:

(iv.) "Diseased" means affected with disease:

(v.) "Suspected" means suspected of being diseased:

(vi.) "Carcase" means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

(vii.) "Fodder" means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

(viii.) "Litter" means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

(ix.) "Foreign," applied to a country, denotes a country out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and applied to animals and things, means brought to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from a foreign country:

(x.) "Inspector of the Privy Council" or "inspector of a local authority" means a person appointed to be an inspector for purposes of this Act, by the Privy Council, or by a local authority, as the case may be; and "inspector," used alone, means such a person, by whichever authority appointed:

(xi.) "Veterinary inspector" means an inspector being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or any veterinary practitioner qualified as approved by the Privy Council:

(xii.) "Treasurer" means the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

(xiii.) "The Corporation of London" means the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, acting by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of that City, in Common Council assembled:

(xiv.) "The Customs Acts" means the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act:

(xv.) "Justice" means justice of the peace:

(xvi.) "Court of summary jurisdiction" means two or more justices sitting in petty sessions at a Court or other public place appointed in that behalf, or a police, stipendiary, or other magistrate or officer

x 40 Vict.

D.

however designated, having by law power to act for any purpose with the authority of two justices, and sitting at a police court or other place appointed in that behalf :

(xvii.) "Railway company" includes a company or persons working a railway under lease or otherwise :

(xviii.) "Person" includes a body corporate or unincorporate :

(xix.) "Part" means Part of this Act, and "Schedule" means Schedule to this Act :

(2.) The schedules shall be construed and have effect as part of this Act.

(3.) In the computation of time for purposes of this Act, a period reckoned by days from the happening of an event or the doing of an act or thing shall be deemed to be exclusive of the day on which the event happens or the act or thing is done.

PART II.—ENGLAND.

6. Part II. applies to England.

7. In and for purposes of Part II.—

Extent of
Part II.

Definition of
county and
districts.

(i.) "County" does not include a county of a city or a county of a town, but includes a riding or division or parts of a county having a separate commission of the peace :

(ii.) The liberty of the Isle of Ely and the soke of Peterborough are each a county :

(iii.) Every other liberty or franchise of a county is part of the county by which it is surrounded, or, if partly surrounded by two or more counties, is part of that county with which it has the longest common boundary :

(iv.) "Metropolis" has the same meaning as in the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 : 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.

(v.) "Borough" means—

(a.) A place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporation 5 & 6 W. 4. c Act, 1835 ; or

(b.) A place having for the time being under any general or local Act of Parliament, or otherwise, a separate police establishment :

(vii.) Every place not being a county, borough, part of the Metropolis, or named in the Second Schedule, forms part of the county to the county rate whereof it is assessed, or, if it is not so assessed, forms part of the county wherein it is situate.

Privy Council.

8.—(1.) In this Act Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council is referred to as the Privy Council, and an order of the Privy Council under this Act is referred to as an Order of Council. Powers of Privy Council.

(2.) Powers by this Act conferred on the Privy Council may be exercised by the Lords and others of the Privy Council, or two of them ; and, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular local authorities, persons, ports, towns, districts, places, areas, vessels, or things, and as regards the issuing and revocation of licences, and the appointment or removal of inspectors and other officers, may be exercised by the Lord President of the Council or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Local Authorities.

9. For the purposes of this Part, the respective districts, authorities, rates, and officers described in the Second Schedule, shall be the district, ^{Local authorities, their duties, and officers} ~~district, authorities, rates, and officers~~ described in the Second Schedule.

A.D. 1878.

the local authority, the local rate, and the clerk of the local authority, but subject as regards the Metropolis to the following provisions :

(i.) The Corporation of London shall alone be the local authority in and for the Metropolis for purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals :

(ii.) The City of London and the liberties thereof shall contribute for purposes of this Act to the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate :

(iii.) No part of the expenses of the local authority for a county shall be included in any precept or warrant for the levying or collection of a county rate within the Metropolis.

Cattle Plague.

declaration of
infected place
cattle plague
inspector.

10.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector that cattle plague exists, or has within ten days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, shall become and be a place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council.

(4.) The inspector shall serve a like notice, signed by him, unless, in the circumstances, this appears to him not to be expedient, on the occupiers of all lands and buildings, any part whereof lies in his judgment within one mile in any direction from that cow-shed, field, or other place, or on the occupiers of any of those lands and buildings.

(5.) Thereupon, all the lands and buildings aforesaid, on the occupiers whereof the inspector serves such a notice, shall become and be part of the aforesaid place infected with cattle plague, subject to the determination and declaration of the Privy Council.

(6.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Privy Council and the local authority of his declaration and notices, and shall send to the Privy Council his declaration and a copy of his secondly-mentioned notice (if any).

(7.) The Privy Council shall forthwith on receipt of the information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration.

(8.) If the Privy Council are satisfied of the correctness of that declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with cattle plague.

(9.) If the Privy Council are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of cattle plague, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly ; and thereupon, as from the time specified in the order, the place comprised in the inspector's declaration and notices shall cease to be a place infected with cattle plague.

declaration of
infected place
cattle plague
Privy Council.

11. The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with cattle plague.

declaration of
infected area in
cattle plague.

12. The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order declare any area, wherein a place infected with cattle plague is situate, to be an area infected with cattle plague.

declaration of
infected place
area in
cattle plague.

13. The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend, contract, or otherwise alter the limits of a place or area infected with cattle plague.

14. The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, by order declare a place or area infected with cattle plague, or part thereof, to be free from cattle plague.

A.D. 1
Declarati
freedom f
cattle pla
Slaughter
Privy Cou
in cattle p
and comp
tion out o
public mo

15.—(1.) The Privy Council shall cause to be slaughtered—

(i.) All animals affected with cattle plague :

(ii.) All animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with an animal affected with cattle plague.

(2.) The Privy Council may, if they think fit, in any case cause to be slaughtered—

(iii.) All animals suspected of cattle plague, or being in a place infected with cattle-plague :

(iv.) All animals being in such parts of an area infected with cattle plague as are not comprised in a place infected with cattle plague (but in this last-mentioned case subject to such regulations as the Treasury from time to time think fit to make).

(3.) The Privy Council shall, for animals slaughtered under this section, pay compensation as follows, out of money provided by Parliament :

(a.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with cattle plague, the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed twenty pounds :

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector of a local authority that pleuro-pneumonia exists, or has within fifty-six days existed, in a cow shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

Declarati
infected p
in pleuro-
monia by
authority.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that cowshed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, subject to the determination and declaration of the local authority.

(4.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the local authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the local authority.

(5.) The local authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a veterinary inspector, or of a person qualified according to this Act to be such.

(6.) If the local authority are satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration, as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The local authority may include in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent in writing of that authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the local authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of

A.D. 1878.

disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, shall be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained, be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section in this Act contained, whereby the Privy Council are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of cattle found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the cattle.

Declaration or
extension of in-
fected place in
pleuro-pneu-
monia by Privy
Council.

17.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declared either by a local authority or by the Privy Council.

Declaration of
infected area in
pleuro-pneu-
monia by Privy
Council.

18.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of such an area.

(2.) The Privy Council, on making any such order, shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe.

Rules for pleuro-
pneumonia.

19. The rules set forth in the Third Schedule shall have effect in relation to a place or area infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

Declaration of
freedom from
pleuro-pneu-
monia.

20.—(1.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) Where the Privy Council or a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

(3.) Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declare by order that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

21.—(1.) A local authority shall cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A local authority may, if they think fit, cause any cattle being or having been in the same shed or herd, or in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered.

(3.) The local authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under this section :

(i.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation shall be three fourths of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds :

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

A.D. 1878
Slaughter by
local authority
in pleuro-pu-
monia, and
compensatio
out of local r

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector of a local authority that foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within ten days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

Declaration
infected plac
in foot-and
mouth diseas
by local autl
rity.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he shall consider necessary.

(3.) Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the local authority.

(4.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the local authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the local authority.

(5.) The local authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration.

(6.) If the local authority are satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The local authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent in writing of that authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the local authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, shall be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the

A.D. 1878.

holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in the area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animal should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section in this Act contained, whereby the Privy Council are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of animals found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the animals.

Declaration or extension of infected place in foot-and-mouth disease by Privy Council.

23.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a local authority.

Declaration of infected area in foot-and-mouth disease by Privy Council.

24.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of such an area.

(2.) The Privy Council, on making any such order, shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe.

Rules for foot-and-mouth disease.

25. The rules set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall have effect in relation to a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Declaration of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease.

26.—(1.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) Where the Privy Council or a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(3.) Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and other cases.

Privy Council
provide for
pneu-

28.—(1.) The Privy Council shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter from time to time, by general order

make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease—

(i.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, saleyard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(ii.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(iii.) While in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(iv.) While in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station; or

(v.) While being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or

(vi.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(vii.) Generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals.

(2.) The Privy Council shall, by general orders under this section, from time to time to make such provision as they think fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are when so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with animals so found.

(3.) The Privy Council may from time to time, by special orders under this section relating to particular places, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences aforesaid.

(4.) Every order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the declaration of a place infected by pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or relating to any consequence thereof, or to any matter connected therewith, and notwithstanding any other provision whatsoever of this Act.

Infected Places and Areas, generally.

28.—(1.) The Privy Council may, from time to time, make such general orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith.

(2.) Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, shall be an infected place or area within this Act.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the local authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit.

(4.) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a place or area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled, as regards the place or as regards any part thereof, then, as from the time specified in that behalf by the Privy Council or a local authority, as the case may

A.D. 1878.

monia and foot-and-mouth disease during transit, and in other cases.

General provisions respecting declaration of infected places and areas.

holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in the area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animal should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section in this Act contained, whereby the Privy Council are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of animals found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the animals.

Declaration of
extension of
infected place
in foot-and-
mouth disease
by Privy Council.

23.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a local authority.

Declaration of
infected area
in foot-and-
mouth disease
by Privy Council.

24.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, or any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of such an area.

(2.) The Privy Council, on making any such order, shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe.

Rules for foot-
and-mouth
disease.

25. The rules set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall have effect in relation to a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Declaration of
freedom from
foot-and-mouth
disease.

26.—(1.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) Where the Privy Council or a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(3.) Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and other cases.

28.—(1.) The Privy Council shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter from time to time, by general order

Small

make such further or other provision as they think necessary or expedient respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease—

(i.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, saleyard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(ii.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(iii.) While in transit or in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(iv.) While in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine station; or

(v.) While being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or

(vi.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(vii.) Generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals.

(2.) The Privy Council shall, by general orders under this section, from time to time to make such provision as they think fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are when so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with animals so found.

(3.) The Privy Council may from time to time, by special orders under this section relating to particular places, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences aforesaid.

(4.) Every order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the declaration of a place infected by pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or relating to any consequence thereof, or to any matter connected therewith, and notwithstanding any other provision whatsoever of this Act.

Infected Places and Areas, generally.

28.—(1.) The Privy Council may, from time to time, make such general orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, and conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and discontinuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith.

(2.) Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, shall be an infected place or area within this Act.

(3.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the local authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of disease, or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter of fact whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards any part thereof, as they think fit.

(4.) Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a place or area, or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled, as regards the place or as regards any part thereof, then, as from the time specified in that behalf by the Privy Council or a local authority, as the case may

A.D. 1878.

monia and foot-and-mouth disease during transit, and in other cases.

General provisions respecting declaration of infected places and areas.

holding of a market, whether or not in a public area, while infection should be prohibited. (10.) This section should be construed and applied in accordance with the Act contained, and the order, provision, regulation, foot-and-mouth disease, fair, sale-yard, or market in the same section. possession or occupation of animals.

23.—(1.) The P. any evidence satisfi; or other place, with thereto, to be a pl.

(2.) The Privy Council may require any evidence satisfactory to it, and may order any person infected with foot-and-mouth disease to be detained in a hospital or in a place of detention appointed by the Council or by a local authority.

24.—1.) The Pr
any evidence satisfa
place infected with f.
fected with foot-and
think fit, by order ex

The Privy Council.

they direct, necessary or expected.

stances may require **market, fair,**

authority on any such state thereof acc
local rate.

(3.) If in any case, the sum received,

authority on sale of a carcass under this

paid for compensation to the owner of the

Cour' **local authority**, as the case ma

the ... of reasonable e

is slaughtered u

authority, the

may use for t

or occupation of

...any common

...ity of co

Council

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysocpharm.sagepub.com>

h

ed

... 04/11/2011

...ym

as th

and rela

31

in this

be, may

isation of

his Act by

... charge th

tion to the



...chedule shall
...outh disc...
...y be, face to t...
...xpenses. It, at a...
...nder this the ces...
...Privy Council two...
...he burial of the time...
...the owner of the to...
...or uninclosed la...
...common or uninclosed...
...red under this Act fa...
...as an insurance on t...
...to him under this A...
...t of the money pay...
...ent in respect thereo...
...he Privy Council fr...
...tive to slaughter, wh...
...Act, the Privy Co...
...if they think fit...
...or other payment in...
...their respective or...
...hereof has, in their...
...animal, of an offen...

horses, asses, and mules, and to glanders and farcy, and other diseases thereof.

A.D. 11

(xxxiii.) For extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of disease in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in this Act.

(xxxiv.) Generally, for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease.

33.—(1.) Every railway company shall make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company. Provision of water and food at railway stations.

(2.) The water and food so provided, or either of them, shall be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof.

(3.) As regards water, if, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for twenty-four consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act; and it shall lie on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water.

(4.) But the Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order prescribe any other period, not less than twelve hours, instead of the period of twenty-four hours aforesaid, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals.

(5.) The company supplying water or food under this section may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorised to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal shall be a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and shall be recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company shall have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company.

Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-shops.

34. The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them: Power for Council to make orders relating to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.

(i.) For the registration with the local authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk.

(ii.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.

(iii.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

(iv.) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

(v.) For authorising a local authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe.

A.D. 1878.

disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, shall be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained, be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section in this Act contained, whereby the Privy Council are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of cattle found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the cattle.

declaration or
infection of in-
fected place in
pleuro-pneu-
monia by Privy
Council.

17.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declared either by a local authority or by the Privy Council.

declaration of
infected area in
pleuro-pneu-
monia by Privy
Council.

18.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any area wherein a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia is situate to be an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of such an area.

(2.) The Privy Council, on making any such order, shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of cattle, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly, or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe.

provisions for pleuro-
pneumonia.

19. The rules set forth in the Third Schedule shall have effect in relation to a place or area infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

declaration of
infection from
pleuro-pneu-
monia.

20.—(1.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) Where the Privy Council or a local authority have declared a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fifty-six days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

(3.) Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, declare by order that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

21.—(1.) A local authority shall cause all cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A local authority may, if they think fit, cause any cattle being or having been in the same shed or herd, or in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered.

(3.) The local authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under this section:

(i.) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation shall be three fourths of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed thirty pounds:

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22.—(1.) Where it appears to an inspector of a local authority that foot-and-mouth disease exists, or has within ten days existed, in a cow-shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of that declaration on the occupier of that cow-shed, field, or other place, and also on the occupier or occupiers of any lands or buildings contiguous thereto as he shall consider necessary.

(3.) Thereupon that cow-shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, subject to the determination and declaration of the local authority.

(4.) The inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the local authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the local authority.

(5.) The local authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the inspector's declaration.

(6.) If the local authority are satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The local authority may include in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease any adjoining part of the district of another local authority, with the previous consent in writing of that authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the local authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the cow-shed, field, or other place to which the inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(9.) The local authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the inspector, and the proceedings of the local authority thereon, and shall state whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that an infected area, comprising the infected place, shall be declared, and, if so, what should, in their opinion, be the limits of that area, and whether or not there is within that area any place used for the

A.D. 1878.

holding of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and, if so, whether or not it is, in their opinion, expedient that the holding in that area, while infected, of a market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals should be prohibited or restricted by Order of Council.

(10.) This section shall, notwithstanding anything therein contained, be construed and have effect subject to the subsequent section in this Act contained, whereby the Privy Council are required to make, by order, provision respecting the case of animals found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition, and in other circumstances specified in the same section, and generally while being in a place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control, of the owner of the animals.

laration or
nsion of
cted place
ot-and-
th disease
rivy Council.

23.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any cow-shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near thereto, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order extend the limits of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declared either by the Privy Council or by a local authority.

laration of
cted area
ot-and-
th disease
rivy Council.

24.—(1.) The Privy Council may at any time, if they think fit, on any evidence satisfactory to them, by order declare any area wherein a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease is situate to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and may from time to time, if they think fit, by order extend the limits of such an area.

(2.) The Privy Council, on making any such order, shall consider whether it is necessary or expedient to prohibit the holding in that area, while infected, of any market, fair, exhibition, or sale of animals, and shall either prohibit the holding thereof accordingly or allow the same to be held on such terms and conditions as they think fit to prescribe.

as for foot-
mouth
ase.

25. The rules set forth in the Fourth Schedule shall have effect in relation to a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

laration of
dom from
and-mouth
ase.

26.—(1.) Where a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) Where the Privy Council or a local authority have declared a place to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, the Privy Council may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, or of such longer period, not exceeding twenty-eight days from that date, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

(3.) Where the Privy Council have declared an area to be infected with foot-and-mouth disease, they may, if they think fit, at any time when there is not within that area, or within some particular portion thereof, any place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, declare, by order, that area, or that portion thereof, to be free from foot-and-mouth disease.

Exceptional Powers for Transit, and other cases.

y Council
vide for
pneu-

28.—(1.) The Privy Council shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, and thereafter from time to time, by general order

such further or other provision as they think necessary or extend respecting the case of animals found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease—

A.D. 1873.

monia and foot-and-mouth disease during transit, and in other cases.

- While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, saleyard, of exhibition, or other place; or
- While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or
- While in transit or in course of being moved by land or by sea; or
- While in a foreign animals wharf or foreign animals quarantine wharf; or
- While being in a slaughter-house or place where animals are slaughtered or are kept with a view to slaughter; or
- While being on common or unclosed land; or
- Generally, while being in a place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animals.
- The Privy Council shall, by general orders under this section, time to time to make such provision as they think fit for the consequences under this Act of animals being so found in the circumstances aforesaid, as well with regard to the animals as with regard to the places where they are when so found and other places, and with regard to animals being or having been in the same shed or stable, herd or flock, or in contact, with animals so found.
- The Privy Council may from time to time, by special orders under this section relating to particular places, make such provision as they think fit for the consequences aforesaid.
- Every order under this section shall have full effect notwithstanding any provision of this Act requiring the declaration of a place infected by pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, or relating to the consequences thereof, or to any matter connected therewith, and notwithstanding any other provision whatsoever of this Act.

Infected Places and Areas, generally.

- (1.) The Privy Council may, from time to time, make such general orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for prescribing the cases in which places and areas are to be declared to be infected with a disease other than cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, and the authority, mode, conditions by, in, and on which declarations in that behalf are to be made, and the effect and consequences thereof, and the duration and continuance thereof, and other matters connected therewith.
- Every place or area so declared infected, as well as a place or area declared infected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, shall be an infected place or area within this Act.
- Notwithstanding anything in this Act, where the Privy Council, on inquiry, and after communication with the local authority, but without prejudice to the powers of the Privy Council as regards cattle-plague, are satisfied that a declaration of a place being an infected place has been made in error respecting the existence or past existence of the disease or respecting the limits of a place, or respecting any other matter in respect whereon the declaration proceeded, the Privy Council may, by special order, cancel the declaration as regards the infected place, or as regards part thereof, as they think fit.
- Where, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a place or area or a portion of an area is declared free from a disease, or a declaration of a place being an infected place is cancelled, as regards the disease or as regards any part thereof, then, as from the time specified in the order made in that behalf by the Privy Council or a local authority, as the case may be.

A.D. 1878.

be, the place or area, or that portion of the area, or that part of the place, shall cease to be, or to be in, an infected place or area.

(5.) An order of the Privy Council or of a local authority declaring a place or area to be an infected place or area, or a place or area, or a part of an area, to be free from disease, or cancelling a declaration, shall be conclusive evidence to all intents of the existence or past existence or non-existence of the disease, or of the error, and of any other matter with which the order proceeds.

Slaughter in Disease, and Compensation, generally.

Power for Privy Council to provide for slaughter in other diseases.

29. The Privy Council may from time to time make such orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act directing or authorising, in case of the existence of any disease other than cattle plague or pleuro-pneumonia, slaughter of animals by local authorities, either generally or in particular instances, and in all such cases payment of compensation for the same by local authority out of the local rate.

Provisions relative to slaughter and compensation.

30.—(1.) The Privy Council may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for observation and treatment an animal liable to be slaughtered under this Act by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority, but subject to payment of compensation by the Privy Council or the local authority, as the case may be, as in case of actual slaughter.

(2.) Where an animal is slaughtered under this Act by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority, the carcase of the animal shall belong to the Privy Council or to the local authority, as the case may be, and shall be buried, or sold, or otherwise disposed of by them, they direct, as the condition of the animal or carcase and other circumstances may require or admit; and any money received by a local authority on any such sale shall be carried by them to the credit of the local rate.

(3.) If in any case, the sum received by the Privy Council or local authority on sale of a carcase under this section exceeds the sum paid for compensation to the owner of the animal slaughtered, the Privy Council or local authority, as the case may be, shall pay that excess to the owner, after deduction of reasonable expenses.

(4.) Where an animal is slaughtered under this Act by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority, the Privy Council or local authority, as the case may be, may use for the burial of the carcase any ground in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or unclosed land, or any other land suitable in that behalf, or any common or unclosed land, but subject to the use by a local authority of common or unclosed land without the approval of the Privy Council.

(5.) If the owner of an animal slaughtered under this Act by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority has an insurance on the animal, the amount of the compensation awarded to him under this Act shall be deducted by the insurers from the amount of the money payable to him by the insurance before they make any payment in respect thereof.

(6.) A local authority shall keep, as the Privy Council from time to time by general order direct, a record relative to slaughter, which shall be admitted in evidence.

(7.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Privy Council or local authority, as the case may be, may, if they think fit, withhold compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered under this Act by their respective orders, if the owner or the person having charge thereof has, in their respective judgments, been guilty, in relation to the animal, of an offence against the provisions of this Act.

43. Every local authority and their inspectors and officers shall send and give to the Privy Council such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Privy Council from time to time require. A.D. 1878.
Reports to
Privy Council.

44.—(1.) An order or regulation of a local authority may be proved— Orders and
regulations of
local authorities
(i.) By the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement; or

(ii.) By the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the local authority as a true copy.

(2.) An order or regulation so proved shall be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved.

(3.) An order or regulation of a local authority authorised by this Act or by Order of Council shall alone be deemed for purposes of this Act an order or regulation of a local authority.

45. The provisions of this Act conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a local authority, or their inspectors or officers, shall, unless otherwise expressed, be read as having reference to the district of the local authority; and powers thereby conferred shall, unless it is otherwise expressed, be exerciseable and shall operate within and in relation to that district only. Powers of local
authorities to
be for their
district.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

46. The expenses of a local authority shall be defrayed out of the local rate; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses shall from time to time be levied with and as part of the local rate. Expenses out
of local rate.

47.—(1.) The local authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county shall be paid by the local authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county. Relief of
boroughs from
contribution to
county expense

(2.) The local authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions shall be exempt from contributing towards the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county shall, out of the account required by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough shall be varied accordingly. 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 71

48. The existence of an order or precept for the making or collection under any former Act of a rate remaining uncollected wholly or in part at the commencement of this Act shall not affect the validity of any rate thereafter made. Outstanding
rates.

Borrowing by Local Authorities.

49.—(1.) Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for this Act exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a local authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money necessary under this Act, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding seven years. Power for local
authority to
borrow.

(2.) Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Govern-

A.D. 1878.

diseased or suspected animals, or the causing them to be carried, led, or driven on highways or thoroughfares, or elsewhere.

(xii.) For prohibiting or regulating the placing or keeping of diseased or suspected animals on commons or uninclosed lands, or in fields or other places insufficiently fenced, or on the sides of highways.

(xiii.) For prescribing and regulating the seizure, detention, and disposal of a diseased or suspected animal exposed, carried, kept, or otherwise dealt with in contravention of an Order of Council; and for prescribing and regulating the liability of the owner or consignor or consignee of the animal to the expenses connected with the seizure, detention, and disposal thereof.

(xiv.) For prescribing the mode of ascertainment of the value of an animal slaughtered, or liable to be slaughtered, by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority.

(xv.) For regulating applications for, and the mode of payment of, compensation to be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

(xvi.) For prescribing and regulating the destruction, burial, disposal, or treatment of carcases of animals slaughtered by order of the Privy Council or of a local authority, or dying while diseased or suspected.

(xvii.) For prohibiting or regulating movement of animals, and the removal of carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things, and for prescribing and regulating the isolation of animals newly purchased.

(xviii.) For prescribing and regulating the issuing and production of licences respecting movement and removal of animals and things.

(xix.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals.

(xx.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of places used for the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions, and sales of animals, or for lairage of animals, and yards, sheds, stables, and other places used for animals.

(xxi.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of vessels, vehicles, and pens and other places, used for the carrying of animals for hire or purposes connected therewith.

(xxii.) For prescribing modes of cleansing and disinfecting.

(xxiii.) For insuring for animals carried by sea a proper supply of food and water and proper ventilation during the passage and on landing.

(xxiv.) For protecting them from unnecessary suffering during the passage and on landing.

(xxv.) For protecting animals from unnecessary suffering during inland transit.

(xxvi.) For securing a proper supply of water and food to animals during any detention thereof.

(xxvii.) For prescribing and regulating the marking of animals.

(xxviii.) For prohibiting, absolutely or conditionally, the use, for the carrying of animals or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place in respect whereof, or of the use whereof, a penalty has been recovered from any person for an offence against this Act.

(xxix.) For prescribing and regulating the payment and recovery of expenses in respect of animals.

(xxx.) For prescribing and regulating the form and mode of service or delivery of notices and other instruments.

(xxxi.) For authorising a local authority to make regulations for purposes of this Act or of an Order of Council, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council, for the purpose of securing uniformity and the due execution of the provisions of this Act, think fit to prescribe.

(xxxii.) For applying all or any of the provisions of this Act to

horses, asses, and mules, and to glanders and farcy, and other diseases thereof.

(xxxiii.) For extending, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, the definition of disease in this Act, so that the same shall for those purposes comprise any disease of animals in addition to the diseases mentioned in this Act.

(xxxiv.) Generally, for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the spreading of disease.

33.—(1.) Every railway company shall make a provision, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, of water and food, or either of them, at such stations as the Privy Council from time to time, by general or specific description, direct, for animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway of the company.

Provision of water and food at railway stations.

(2.) The water and food so provided, or either of them, shall be supplied to any such animal by the company carrying it, on the request of the consignor or of any person in charge thereof.

(3.) As regards water, if, in the case of any animal, such a request is not made, so that the animal remains without a supply of water for twenty-four consecutive hours, the consignor and the person in charge of the animal shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act; and it shall lie on the person charged to prove such a request and the time within which the animal had a supply of water.

(4.) But the Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by order prescribe any other period, not less than twelve hours, instead of the period of twenty-four hours aforesaid, generally, or in respect of any particular kind of animals.

(5.) The company supplying water or food under this section may make in respect thereof such reasonable charges (if any) as the Privy Council by order approve, in addition to such charges as they are for the time being authorised to make in respect of the carriage of animals. The amount of those additional charges accrued due in respect of any animal shall be a debt from the consignor and from the consignee thereof to the company, and shall be recoverable by the company from either of them, with costs, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The company shall have a lien for the amount thereof on the animal in respect whereof the same accrued due, and on any other animal at any time consigned by or to the same consignor or consignee to be carried by the company.

Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-shops.

34. The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them:

Power for Privy Council to make orders relating to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk-shops.

(i.) For the registration with the local authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cowkeepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk.

(ii.) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cowkeepers or dairymen.

(iii.) For securing the cleanliness of milk-stores, milk-shops, and of milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

(iv.) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk from infection or contamination.

(v.) For authorising a local authority to make regulations for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, subject to such conditions, if any, as the Privy Council prescribe.

A.D. 1878.

*Foreign Animals.*prohibition of
importation;
slaughter or
quarantine.

35.—(1.) The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit for prohibiting the landing of animals, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing, brought from any specified foreign country, or any specified part thereof.

1 & 33 Vict.
70.

(2.) Any such order may be made at any time after the passing of this Act, but shall not take effect before the first day of January or thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and until that day Part III relating to foreign animals, of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act 1869, and all other provisions relating to foreign animals of that Act and of any other Act repealed by this Act, shall, notwithstanding the repeal, or any other thing in this Act, be in force as if this Act had not been passed.

(3.) On and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, the provisions set forth in the Fifth Schedule shall apply to foreign animals, the landing whereof is not for the time being prohibited by Order of Council made under this section.

regulation of
ports.

36.—(1.) The Privy Council may from time to time make such general or special orders as they think fit, subject and according to the provisions of this Act, for the following purposes, or any of them:

(i.) For prescribing the ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

(ii.) For defining the limits of ports for purposes of this Act.

(iii.) For defining parts of ports.

(iv.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into, in, or out of a defined part of a port.

(v.) For prescribing and regulating the inspection and examination and the mode, time, and conditions of slaughter, of animals in a defined part of a port.

(vi.) For prescribing and regulating the disposal of animals, not being foreign animals and being in a defined part of a port.

(vii.) For regulating the removal of carcasses, fodder, litter, utensils, dung, or other things into, in, or out of a defined part of a port, and the disposal thereof, when likely to introduce or spread disease.

(viii.) For prescribing and regulating the cleansing and disinfecting of a defined part of a port or of parts thereof.

(ix.) For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting or destruction of things being in a defined part of a port or removed thereout.

(x.) For regulating the movement of persons into, in, or out of a defined part of a port.

(xi.) For prescribing and regulating the disinfecting of the clothes of persons employed or being in a defined part of a port, and the use of precautions against the introduction or spreading by them of disease.

(xii.) For prescribing and regulating the seizure and detention of any foreign animal, carcass, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

(xiii.) Generally, for the better execution of this Act in relation to foreign animals, carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading thereby of disease.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a defined part of a port, or any part thereof, shall not be declared to be an infected place, or be made part of an infected place, otherwise than by the Privy Council.

(3.) Where the district or part of a district of a local authority described in the Second Schedule is or comprises, or is comprised in, a port or part of a port, the Privy Council may from time to time, if the

think fit, in relation to that port or part of a port, by order, make any body, other than the body constituted the local authority by the Second Schedule, the local authority for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals, and, in connexion with the local authority so made, prescribe the local rate, if any, and the clerk of the local authority.

A.D. 1876

Powers and Duties of Local Authorities.

37. A local authority, not being a body corporate, may sue and be sued, and take and hold land, and otherwise act and be dealt with for all purposes of this Act, by the name or title of the local authority under this Act for their district, as if they were incorporated. Local authorities to be treated as incorporated.

38. The provisions in the Sixth Schedule shall have effect with respect to committees of local authorities. Committees of local authorities

39.—(1.) A local authority may provide, erect, and fit up wharves, stations, lairs, sheds, and other places for the landing, reception, keeping, sale, slaughter, or disposal of foreign animals, carcases, fodder, litter, dung, and other things. Provision of places for landing of foreign animals.

(2.) There shall be incorporated with this Act the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, except sections six to nine and fifty-one to sixty thereof, all inclusive. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.

(3.) A wharf or other place provided by a local authority under this section shall be a market within that Act; and this Act shall be the special Act; and the prescribed limits shall be the limits of lands acquired or appropriated for purposes of this section; and byelaws shall be approved by the Privy Council, which approval shall be sufficient without any other approval or allowance, notice of application for approval being given, and proposed byelaws being published before application, as required by the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 14.

(4.) A local authority may charge for the use of a wharf or other place provided by them under this section such sums as byelaws from time to time appoint, and the same shall be deemed tolls authorised by the special Act.

(5.) All sums so received by the local authority shall be carried to a separate account, and shall be applied in payment of interest on money borrowed by them for purposes of Part III., relating to foreign animals, of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, or of this section, and in repayment of the principal thereof, and, subject thereto, towards discharge of their expenses under this Act. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.

(6.) The local authority shall make such periodical returns to the Privy Council of their expenditure and receipts in respect of the wharf or other place as the Privy Council from time to time require.

(7.) The Privy Council, if satisfied on inquiry that the tolls taken by the local authority for the wharf or other place may properly be reduced, regard being had to the expenditure and receipts of the local authority in respect thereof, and to any money secured on the tolls, and to the other circumstances of the case, may require the local authority to submit to the Privy Council, for their approval, a new schedule of tolls, and on failure of the local authority to do so, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, may, by order, prescribe such tolls as they think fit, in lieu of those before approved by them.

(8.) The provisions of this section shall apply to a wharf or other place provided by a local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.

40.—(1.) A local authority may purchase, or may by agreement on lease or at a rent, land for wharves or other places, or for use Power for local authority to acquire

A.D. 1878.

for burial of carcases in cases where there is not any ground suitable in that behalf in the possession or occupation of the owner of the animal, or any common or uninclosed land suitable, and approved by the Privy Council, in that behalf, or for any other purpose of this Act.

(2.) They may (subject to any agreement) dispose of lands so acquired, but not required for this Act, carrying the money produced thereby to the credit of the local rate.

30 Vict.

(3.) The regulations contained in section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be observed with respect to the purchase of land by a local authority for purposes of this Act, as if the local authority were a local board, and purposes of this Act were purposes of that Act; save that the requisite advertisements and notices may be published and served in any two consecutive months, and that the local rate be substituted for the rates therein mentioned.

(4.) The powers conferred by this section may be exercised by a local authority with respect to land within or without their district.

ies of local
authorities, and
enforcement
thereof.

41.—(1.) Every local authority shall execute and enforce this Act and every Order of Council, as far as the same are to be executed or enforced by local authorities.

(2.) Where a local authority fail to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an Order of Council, the Privy Council may by order empower a person therein named to execute and enforce those provisions, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof.

(3.) The expenses incurred thereby by or on behalf of the Privy Council, including compensation for animals slaughtered, shall be expenses of the local authority, and the amount thereof shall be paid to the Privy Council, on demand, by the treasurer or other proper officer of the local authority; and in default of payment the same shall be recoverable from the local authority, with costs, by a person appointed by the Privy Council to sue in that behalf.

(4.) For the purposes of this section an order of the Privy Council shall be conclusive in respect of any default, amount of expenses, or other matter therein stated or appearing.

(5.) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the right or power of the Privy Council, or any other authority or any person, to take any other proceedings for requiring a local authority to execute or enforce any of the provisions of this Act, or of an Order of Council.

pectors and
other officers of
local authority.

42.—(1.) Every local authority shall from time to time appoint so many inspectors and other officers as they think necessary for the execution and enforcement of this Act, and shall assign to those inspectors and officers such duties, and salaries or allowances, and may delegate to any of them such authorities and discretion, as to the local authority seem fit, and may at any time revoke any appointment so made.

(2.) Every local authority shall keep appointed at all times at least one veterinary inspector, and shall appoint and at all times keep appointed so many other veterinary inspectors as the Privy Council, having regard to the extent and circumstances of the district of the local authority, from time to time direct.

(3.) The Privy Council, on being satisfied on inquiry that an inspector of a local authority is incompetent, or has been guilty of misconduct or neglect, may, if they think fit, direct his removal, and thereupon he shall cease to be an inspector.

43. Every local authority and their inspectors and officers shall send and give to the Privy Council such notices, reports, returns, and information as the Privy Council from time to time require.

A.D. 1878.

Reports to
Privy Council.

44.—(1.) An order or regulation of a local authority may be proved—
(i.) By the production of a newspaper purporting to contain the order or regulation as an advertisement; or

Orders and
regulations of
local authorities

(ii.) By the production of a copy of the order or regulation purporting to be certified by the clerk of the local authority as a true copy.

(2.) An order or regulation so proved shall be taken to have been duly made, unless and until the contrary is proved.

(3.) An order or regulation of a local authority authorised by this Act or by Order of Council shall alone be deemed for purposes of this Act an order or regulation of a local authority.

45. The provisions of this Act conferring powers on, or otherwise relating to, a local authority, or their inspectors or officers, shall, unless otherwise expressed, be read as having reference to the district of the local authority; and powers thereby conferred shall, unless it is otherwise expressed, be exerciseable and shall operate within and in relation to that district only.

Powers of local
authorities to
be for their
district.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

46. The expenses of a local authority shall be defrayed out of the local rate; and such sums as may be necessary to defray those expenses shall from time to time be levied with and as part of the local rate.

Expenses out
of local rate.

47.—(1.) The local authority of a borough assessed to the county rate of a county shall be paid by the local authority of the county the proportionate amount paid by the several parishes and parts of parishes in the borough towards the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county.

Relief of
boroughs from
contribution to
county expense

(2.) The local authority of a borough having a separate court of quarter sessions shall be exempt from contributing towards the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county within which the borough is situate; and the treasurer of the county shall, out of the account required by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, to be kept by him of money expended out of the county rate for other purposes than those in that Act mentioned, exclude the expenses under this Act of the local authority of the county; and the amount to be paid to the treasurer of the county by the borough shall be varied accordingly.

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 71

48. The existence of an order or precept for the making or collection under any former Act of a rate remaining uncollected wholly or in part at the commencement of this Act shall not affect the validity of any rate thereafter made.

Outstanding
rates.

Borrowing by Local Authorities.

49.—(1.) Where the amount or proportion of the local rate levied or required for this Act exceeds or would exceed in any financial year sixpence in the pound, a local authority may borrow at interest on the credit of the local rate any money necessary under this Act, and may secure the repayment thereof, with interest, by mortgaging the local rate for any term not exceeding seven years.

Power for local
authority to
borrow.

(2.) Where the amount or proportion aforesaid exceeds or would exceed in any financial year ninepence in the pound, the Local Govern-

L.D. 1878.

ment Board may, if they think fit, on application of the local authority, extend the term to any period not exceeding fourteen years.

39 Vict.

(3.) A local authority, borrowing for the purposes of this section, may borrow subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875, every loan raised under this section shall be discharged in accordance prescribed by section thirteen of that Act, for which purpose a fund is hereby prescribed, if in any case the Local Government may so direct, but not otherwise.

39 Vict.

(4.) The Public Works Loan Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, advance money to any local authority in manner provided by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and any enactment amending or substituted for that Act, the loan to be repaid, with interest, within the term aforesaid, and the local authority may so borrow accordingly.

(5.) A local authority, borrowing for purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to foreign animals, may, if they think fit, secure the loan, either with the local rate, if any, or separately therefrom, charges which they are authorised to make for the use of a place or other place provided by them under this Act, and any estates, rents, or funds belonging to them and not otherwise appropriated by law, in that case the limitations in this section respecting the amount and proportion of rate and term of years shall not operate.

Police.

as and
articles of
tables.

50.—(1.) The police of each police district or area, county, borough, town, and place shall execute and enforce this Act and every order of Council.

(2.) Where a person is seen or found committing, or is reasonably suspected of being engaged in committing, an offence against this Act, a constable may, without warrant, stop and detain him; and if his name and address are not known to the constable, and he fails to give his name and address to the satisfaction of the constable, the constable may, without warrant, apprehend him; and the constable may, whether so stopping or detaining or apprehending the person or not, stop, detain, and examine any vehicle, boat, or thing to which the offence or suspected offence relates, and require the same to be forthwith taken back to or into any police district wherefrom or whereout it was unlawfully removed, and enforce that requisition.

(3.) If any person obstructs or impedes a constable or other person in the execution of this Act or of an order of Council or of a regulation of a local authority, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding, a constable or officer may without warrant apprehend the offender.

(4.) A person apprehended under this section shall be taken to the nearest practicable speed before a justice, and shall not be detained without warrant longer than is necessary for that purpose; and all enactments relating to the release of persons on recognizances taken by a constable or of police or a constable shall apply in the case of a person apprehended under this section.

(5.) The foregoing provisions of this section respecting a constable shall extend and apply to any person called by a constable to his assistance.

(6.) A constable shall forthwith make a report in writing to the nearest superior officer of every case in which he stops any person, vehicle, boat, or thing under this section, and of his proceedings thereon.

(7.) Nothing in this section shall take away or abridge any power of a local authority that a constable would have had if this section had not been enacted.

51.—(1.) An inspector shall have, for purposes of this Act, all powers which a constable has under this Act or otherwise in the place where the inspector is acting. General power of inspectors.

(2.) An inspector may at any time enter any land, or dairy or cowshed to which this Act applies, or milk-stores or milk-shop, or other building or place wherein he has reasonable grounds for supposing—

(a.) That disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed; or

(b.) That the carcase of a diseased or suspected animal is or has been kept, or has been buried, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of; or

(c.) That there is to be found any pen, place, vehicle, or thing in respect whereof any person has on any occasion failed to comply with the provisions of this Act, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a local authority; or

(d.) That this Act or an Order of Council or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(3.) An inspector may at any time enter any pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat in which or in respect whereof he has reasonable grounds for supposing that this Act or an Order of Council or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with.

(4.) An inspector entering, as in this section authorised, shall, if required by the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of the land, building, place, pen, vehicle, vessel, or boat, state in writing his reasons for entering.

(5.) A certificate of a veterinary inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease specified in the certificate shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice of the matter certified.

(6.) An inspector of the Privy Council shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout England or that part thereof for which he is appointed.

52.—(1.) Where an inspector of the Privy Council is satisfied that this Act or an Order of Council or a regulation of a local authority has not been or is not being complied with on board a vessel in a port, then, on the representation in writing to that effect of the inspector, stating particulars of non-compliance, the vessel may be detained until the Privy Council otherwise direct. Power for detention of vessels.

(2.) The officer detaining the vessel shall forthwith deliver to the master or person in charge of the vessel a copy of the representation.

(3.) Section thirty-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, shall apply in the case of such detention, as if it were effected under an Act in that section mentioned. 39 & 40 Vict. c. 80.

53. Where a carcase washed ashore is buried or destroyed under the direction of a receiver of wreck, with authority from the Board of Trade, the expenses thereof shall be expenses of the local authority, and shall be paid by them to the receiver on demand, and in default of payment shall be recoverable with costs from them by the receiver. Expenses of burial of carcases washed ashore.

54. A person owning or having charge of animals in a place or area declared infected with any disease may affix, at or near the entrance to a building or inclosure in which the animals are, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, not having by law a right of entry or way into, on, or over that building or inclosure, to enter or go into, on, or over the same without that permission. Power to exclude strangers by notice.

55.—(1.) All action, prosecution, or proceeding against a local authority, or an inspector or officer of the Privy Council or of a local authority, Provisions for protection of local authorities.

A.D. 1878.

persons
acting under

authority, or any person for any act done in pursuance or execution of this Act, or of an Order of Council, or of a local authority, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in execution of this Act, or of such an order or regulation, shall not be instituted unless it is commenced within four months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuing injury or damage, within four months next after the ceasing thereof.

(2.) In any such action tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded that the action was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with without payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered; and he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendants shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; and this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action.

(3.) Subject and without prejudice to any other powers, authority, where the defendant in any such action, prosecution, or proceeding is their officer, servant, or agent, may, if they think fit, except so far as the court before whom such action, prosecution, or proceeding is heard and determined otherwise directs, pay as their expenses in the execution of this Act all or any part of a sum payable by such defendant in or in consequence of such action, prosecution, or proceeding, whether in respect of costs, charges, or damages, fine, or otherwise.

stamp duty
on

56. No stamp duty shall be payable on, and no fee or other charge shall be demanded or made for, any appointment, certificate, declaration, licence, or thing under this Act, or an Order of Council, or an Order of a local authority, or for any inspection or other act preceded by the granting, making, or doing of a certificate, declaration, licence, or thing.

evidence and
proofs and service
of instruments.

57.—(1.) In any proceeding under this Act, no proof required of the appointment or handwriting of an inspector or officer of the Privy Council, or of the clerk or an inspector or officer of a local authority.

(2.) Every notice or other instrument under this Act or an Order of Council or regulation of a local authority may be in writing or partly in writing and partly in print.

(3.) Any such notice or other instrument may be served on the person to be affected thereby, either by the delivery thereof to him personally or by the leaving thereof for him at his last known place of business, or by the sending thereof through the post in a registered letter addressed to him there.

(4.) A notice or other instrument so sent by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it was delivered in the ordinary course.

(5.) In order to prove service by letter of a notice or other instrument, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter was addressed, registered, and posted, and contained the notice or instrument to be served.

(6.) A notice or other instrument to be served on the occupier of a building, land, or place may, except when sent by post, be addressed to him by the designation of the occupier of that building, land, or place, without naming or further describing him; and where it is to be served on the several occupiers of several buildings, lands, or places, except when sent by post, be addressed to them collectively by the designation of the occupiers of those several buildings, lands, or places.

without further naming or describing them, but separate copies thereof being served on them severally. A.D. 1878.

58.—(1.) The Privy Council may from time to time alter or revoke any Order of Council. Provisions respecting Orders of Council.

(2.) Every Order of Council shall have effect as if it had been enacted by this Act.

(3.) Every Order of Council shall be published in the London Gazette; save that where an order affects only a particular local authority, person, port, town, district, place, area, vessel, or thing, or is a licence or revocation of a licence, or in the nature thereof, or is an appointment or removal of an inspector or other officer, then the insertion in the London Gazette of a notice of the making of the order shall suffice; and a copy of the London Gazette containing such a notice shall be evidence of the order, as if the notice were the order.

(4.) Every Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council shall be published by and at the expense of every local authority to whom it is sent by the Privy Council for publication, in such manner as the Privy Council direct, and, subject to and in the absence of any direction, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the local authority.

(5.) The validity or effect of an Order of Council, licence, or other instrument issued by the Privy Council shall not be affected by want of or defect or irregularity in any publication thereof.

(6.) Any act of the Privy Council under this Act, done otherwise than by Order of Council, shall be sufficiently done and signified by an instrument signed by the Clerk of the Council; and every act done and signified by an instrument purporting to be so signed shall be deemed to have been duly done by the Privy Council; and every such instrument shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the Clerk of the Council or other proof.

59. A return shall be made and laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, setting forth every Order of Council made since the date of the last return and every previous Order of Council required to be published in the London Gazette and in force; and stating the proceedings and expenditure under this Act of the Privy Council, and, as far as reasonably may be, of local authorities, in the year ending the thirty-first day of December then last; and showing the number of foreign animals landed and found diseased in that year, specifying separately the different kinds of disease, and the ports of exportation and landing, and the mode of disposal of the animals; and containing such other information respecting the operation of this Act as the Privy Council think fit. Yearly return to be laid before Houses of Parliament.

Offences and Proceedings.

60. If any person is guilty of an offence against this Act, he shall for every such offence be liable— Fines for offences.

(i.) To a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; or

(ii.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each animal; or

(iii.) Where the offence is committed in relation to carcases, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing (exclusive of animals) to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds in respect of every half ton in weight thereof after one half ton, in addition to the first penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds.

A.D. 1878.

general offences.

61.—(1.) If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, procures or attempts to procure, or whereof shall lie on him, does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

(i.) If he does anything in contravention of this Act, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a local authority:

(ii.) If, where required by this Act to keep an animal separate as far as practicable, or to give notice of disease with all practicable speed, he fails to do so:

(iii.) If he fails to give, produce, observe, or do any notice, licence, rule, or thing which by this Act, or by an Order of Council, or by a regulation of a local authority, he is required to give, produce, observe, or do:

(iv.) If he does anything which by this Act or an Order of Council is made or declared to be not lawful:

(v.) If he does or omits anything, the doing or omission whereof is declared by this Act or by an Order of Council to be an offence by him against this Act:

(vi.) If he refuses to an inspector or other officer, acting in execution of this Act, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a local authority, admission to any land, building, place, vessel, pen, vehicle or boat which the inspector or officer is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, or otherwise in any respect obstructs or impedes an inspector or constable or other officer in the execution of his duty, or assists in any such obstructing or impeding:

(vii.) If he throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigation, or other water, or into or in the sea within three miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or been slaughtered as diseased or suspected:

(2.) And on a further conviction within a period of twelve months for a second or subsequent offence against the same sub-section of this section, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this Act.

imprisonment
instead of fine
or use of expired
licences, digging
up of carcasses,
and other
offences.

62.—(1.) If any person does any of the following things, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

(i.) If, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority, he does anything for which a licence is requisite under this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority, without having obtained a licence:

(ii.) If, where such a licence is requisite, having obtained a licence, he, with the like intent, does the thing licensed after the licence has expired:

(iii.) If he uses or offers or attempts to use as such a licence an instrument not being a complete licence, or an instrument untruly purporting or appearing to be a licence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that incompleteness or untruth, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof:

(iv.) If, with intent to unlawfully evade this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority, he alters, or falsely makes, or ante-dates, or counterfeits, or offers or utters, knowing the same to be altered, or falsely made, or ante-dated, or counterfeited, a licence, declaration, certificate, or instrument made or issued, or purporting

be made or issued, under or for any purpose of this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority :

A.D. 1878

(v.) If, for the purpose of obtaining such a licence, certificate, or instrument, he makes a declaration or statement false in any material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof :

(vi.) If he obtains or endeavours to obtain such a licence, certificate, or instrument by means of a false pretence, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof :

(vii.) If he grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, being false in any date or other material particular, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of that falsity, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof, or grants or issues such a licence, certificate, or instrument, having, and knowing that he has, no lawful authority to grant or issue the same :

(viii.) If, with intent to unlawfully evade or defeat this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority, he grants or issues an instrument being in form a licence, certificate, or instrument made or issued under this Act, or an Order of Council, or a regulation of a local authority, for permitting or regulating the movement of a particular animal, or the doing of any other particular thing, but being issued in blank, that is to say, not being before the issue thereof so filled up as to specify any particular animal or thing :

(ix.) If he uses or offers or attempts to use for any purpose of this Act, or of an Order of Council, or of a regulation of a local authority, an instrument so issued in blank, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he did not know of it having been so issued in blank, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge thereof :

(x.) If he by means of any fraud or false pretence obtains, or attempts to obtain, compensation from the Privy Council or a local authority in respect of an animal slaughtered, or aids or abets any person in any such fraud or false pretence :

(xi.) If, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, he digs up, or causes to be dug up, a carcase buried under the direction of the Privy Council or of a local authority or of a receiver of wreck :

(xii.) If, where an Order of Council has prohibited, absolutely or conditionally, the use for the carrying of animals, or for any purpose connected therewith, of a vessel, vehicle, or pen, or other place, he, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, does anything so prohibited.

(2.) And in every case in this section specified he shall be liable, on conviction, in the discretion of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is convicted, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, in lieu of the pecuniary penalty to which he is liable under this Act.

63. Proceedings and penalties for offences against this Act may be taken and recovered and expenses and other money by this Act or an Order of Council made recoverable summarily may be recovered with costs, and summary orders under this Act or an Order of Council may be made with costs, by or before a court of summary jurisdiction, under

Proceedings
court of sumi
jurisdiction.

A.D. 1878.

12 Vict.
3.

peal.

and according to the Act of the session of the eleventh and years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter forty-three), "to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of "within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions," and any Act amending the same; but nothing in this shall apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts.

64.—(1.) If any person thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of a complaint by, or by any determination or adjudication of, a summary jurisdiction under this Act, he may appeal therefrom.

(2.) The appeal shall be made to the next practicable court of or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause arises, holden not less than twenty-one days after the decision is given.

(3.) The appellant shall, within ten days after the decision, give to the clerk of the court whose decision is appealed from of his intention to appeal, and of the grounds thereof, and to the other party.

(4.) The appellant shall within three days after such notice enter a recognizance before a justice, with two sufficient sureties, to appear personally to try the appeal.

(5.) The court may adjourn the appeal, and may make such orders thereon as the court thinks fit.

(6.) Nothing in this section shall affect any enactment relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions or adjudications in the London or the metropolitan police district, or apply to proceedings under the Customs Acts.

proceedings
under Customs
Acts for un-
lawful landing
shipping.

65.—(1.) If any person lands or ships or attempts to land or import or export goods in contravention of this Act or of an Order of Council, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or exporting or attempting to import or export goods the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under this Act for an offence against this Act, so that he be not punished twice for the same offence.

(2.) The animal or thing in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited, under and according to the Customs Acts, if the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts are liable to be forfeited.

general pro-
visions as to
procedure.

66.—(1.) The description of an offence against this Act in the provisions of this Act, or of the Order of Council or regulation of a local authority under which the offence arises, or in similar words, shall be sufficient for the purpose of the law.

(2.) Any exception, exemption, excuse, or qualification, which does or not accompany the description of the offence in this Act or in the Order of Council or regulation of a local authority under which the offence arises, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be proved or negatived in the information; and, if it is so specified or negatived in the information, the defendant shall be bound to prove or negatify the same by proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

(3.) A warrant of commitment under this Act shall not be void by reason of any defect therein, if only there is a valid conviction to sustain the warrant, and it is alleged in the warrant that the named therein has been convicted.

(4.) Where the owner or person in charge of an animal is charged with an offence against this Act relative to disease or to any injury to the animal, he shall be presumed to have known of the existence of the disease or illness, unless and until he shows to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know of it.

court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that he had not knowledge thereof, and could not with reasonable diligence have obtained that knowledge.

A.D. 1878.

(5.) Where a person is charged with an offence against this Act in not having duly cleansed or disinfected any place, vessel, vehicle, or thing belonging to him or under his charge, and a presumption against him on the part of the prosecution is raised, it shall lie on him to prove the due cleansing and disinfecting thereof.

(6.) A person charged with an offence against this Act may, if he thinks fit, tender himself to be examined on his own behalf, and thereupon he may give evidence in the same manner and with the like effect and consequences as any other witness.

(7.) Every offence against this Act shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint or matter for summary proceeding under this Act, or an Order of Council, or regulation of a local authority shall be deemed to have arisen, either in any place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of or proceeded against happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge, complaint, or proceeding.

(8.) Notwithstanding anything in any Act relating to the metropolitan police or to municipal corporations or in any other Act, such part not exceeding one half of every penalty or forfeiture recovered under this Act (except in proceedings under the Customs Acts) as the court of summary jurisdiction before which it is recovered thinks fit, shall be paid to the person who proceeds for the same, and the residue thereof shall be applied as if this section had not been enacted.

PART III.—SCOTLAND.

67.—(1.) Part III. applies to Scotland only.

(2.) Part II. shall also, by virtue of this section, extend to Scotland, subject to Part III., which shall have effect in substitution for Part II., when so expressed or implied, and otherwise shall have effect in addition to Part II.

Application of
Parts II. and III
to Scotland.

Local Authorities.

68. For the purposes of this Part the respective districts, authorities, rates, and officers described in the Seventh Schedule shall be the district, the local authority, the local rate, and the clerk of the local authority.

Local authorities
in schedule.

69.—(1.) The commissioners of supply in every county shall meet and nominate not fewer than four or more than fifteen of their number to act on the county board for the purposes of this Act, and shall intimate to the lord lieutenant of the county and the convener of the county the number and names of the persons so appointed.

Appointment of
local authority
in counties.

(2.) The clerk of supply in each county shall call a meeting of the occupiers of agricultural subjects in the county valued in the valuation roll in force for the time at one hundred pounds and upwards, and of occupiers of such subjects of which they are owners valued in the valuation roll at fifty pounds and under one hundred pounds. The meeting shall be called by advertisement in one or more newspapers circulating in the county for the same day as, or for a day not later than eight days after, the meeting of the commissioners of supply. The advertisement shall specify the time and place of such meeting, and the clerk of supply shall be clerk to such meeting. The meeting shall nominate from among such occupiers, and owners and occupiers, a number of persons equal to those nominated by the commissioners of supply, and the

A.D. 1873.

meeting shall also name a convener, who shall intimate to the persons so nominated to the convener of the county, and shall have power to call similar meetings by such advertisement when it shall require. In the event of such election not being intimated to the convener of the county within fifteen days from the date of such election it shall be lawful to the lord lieutenant to nominate from among occupiers, or owners and occupiers, such number of persons, and in the same to the convener of the county.

33 Vict.

(3.) Any such nomination and intimation made for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, shall continue to have effect for the purposes of this Act.

(4.) A local authority may, if they think fit, determine that a number of their members, not exceeding one third thereof, shall retire periodically, at intervals of not less than three years, the members retiring being re-eligible; and the local authority may lay down rules as they think fit to regulate the time and manner of retirement.

(5.) Vacancies from time to time happening by retirement, resignation, or otherwise among the members of the local authority shall be filled up by the authority and in the manner by and in which members vacating office were respectively nominated.

(6.) The persons nominated as in this section provided, and the lord lieutenant of the county, the convener of the county, and the sheriff of the county (or in his absence such one of his substitutes as he may by writing under his hand) for the time being shall constitute the local authority.

(7.) As far as not otherwise provided by this Act, such local authority shall have all the powers conferred on the local authority by this Act and shall have power to elect a chairman, specify a quorum, and make all regulations necessary for carrying the purposes of this Act into effect.

(8.) The chairman of the local authority, and in default of him the convener of the county, and in default of him any three members of the local authority, may at any time call a meeting of the local authority to be held at such time and place as he or they may fix, and the local authority may adjourn as they from time to time think fit.

by and
covery of
assessments.

70.—(1.) The local authority in a county shall from time to time give notice to the commissioners of supply of the sums necessary for the purposes of this Act by means of the local authority, and the amount so intimated shall be assessed and collected by the commissioners of supply according to the real rent of lands and houses as appearing on the valuation roll in force for the year, and shall be paid over to the local authority.

(2.) The local authority in a burgh shall in like manner assess and collect the amount required to be raised by local rate within the burgh.

(3.) All such assessments shall be payable one half by the proprietor and one half by the tenant, but may be collected wholly from the tenant who shall in that case be entitled to deduct one half thereof from the rent payable by him to the proprietor, or wholly from the proprietor who shall in that case be entitled to relief against the tenant for the amount of the assessment.

& 21 Vict.
72.

(4.) All the provisions in regard to the recovery of assessments made by the Act of the session of the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty Victoria (chapter seventy-two), "to render more effectual the police in cities, towns, and burghs in Scotland," are hereby incorporated in this Part as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Part.

Land.

A.D. 1878

71. The provisions of Part II. relating to the purchase of land shall have effect as if section ninety of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, were thereby applied, instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875; and in the said section ninety the local authority and local rate under this Part shall be substituted for the local authority and the assessment therein mentioned.

Purchase of land.
30 & 31 Vict.
c. 101.
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 55.

Borrowing.

72. The provisions of Part II. relating to borrowing by local authorities shall, as regards Scotland, be modified as follows:

Provisions as to borrowing local authority

(i.) Those provisions shall have reference to the amount only of the local rate, and not to the proportion thereof.

(ii.) One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall be substituted for the Local Government Board.

(iii.) Borrowing by a local authority shall not be subject to the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875; and in lieu thereof the provisions of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the Commissioners, shall, for the purposes of that borrowing, be incorporated with this Act, the local authority being deemed to be the Commissioners; and any mortgagee or assignee may enforce payment of his principal and interest by appointment of a judicial factor.

38 & 39 Vict.
c. 83.
10 & 11 Vict.
c. 16.

Inspectors.

73.—(1.) An inspector of the Privy Council shall have all the powers of an inspector throughout Scotland or that part thereof for which he is appointed.

Powers and qualifications inspectors.

(2.) Any person may be appointed and be a Veterinary Inspector in Scotland who holds the Veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Legal Proceedings.

74.—(1.) Penalties for offences against this Act, other than penalties recoverable under the Customs Acts, and expenses by this Act or an Order of Council directed to be recovered summarily, and summary orders under this Act or an Order of Council, may, with expenses, be recovered before, and be made by, two justices under the Summary Procedure Act, 1864, and any Act amending the same.

Recovery and application of penalties, and other matters.

27 & 28 Vict.
c. 53.

(2.) The terms "justice" and "justices" include any magistrate having jurisdiction under the Summary Procedure Act, 1864.

27 & 28 Vict.
c. 53.

(3.) In the event of any person refusing or delaying to comply with the order of a local authority, the local authority may give information thereof to the procurator fiscal of the county or burgh, who may apply to the sheriff for a warrant to carry such order into effect, and such warrant may be executed by the officers of court in common form.

(4.) All judicial powers given to justices and quarter sessions or to magistrates in boroughs by this Act may also be exercised by the sheriff or sheriff-substitute of the county.

(5.) An appeal against a conviction under this Act shall be to the Court of Justiciary at the next circuit court, or where there are no circuit courts, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and not otherwise; and such appeal may be made in the manner and under the rules, limitations, and conditions contained in the Act of the twentieth year of the reign of King George the Second, chapter forty-three, "for

20 Geo. 2. c. 4^o

D. 1876.

taking away and abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, near thereto as circumstances admit; with this variation, the appellant shall find caution to pay any additional expenses awarded court dismissing the appeal.

(6.) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, the every penalty or forfeiture recovered under this Act, except proceedings under the Customs Acts, which is not in this Act directed to be paid to the person who sues or proceeds for the same, shall be as follows :

(a.) To the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, on of Her Majesty, when the court is the sheriff court :

(b.) To the collector of county rates, in aid of the county assessment, when the court is the justice of the peace court :

(c.) To the treasurer of the burgh, in aid of the funds of the when the court is a burgh court :

(d.) To the treasurer of the board of police, or commissioners or in aid of the police funds, when the court is a police court.

(7.) "Plaintiff" means pursuer, and "defendant" means defendant.

(8.) The provisions in Part II. relating to tender and payment court do not apply to Scotland.

PART IV.—IRELAND.

Application of Part II. and IV. to Ireland.

75.—(1.) Part IV. applies to Ireland.

(2.) Part II. shall also, by virtue of this section, extend to subject to Part IV., which shall have effect in substitution for Part II. when so expressed or implied, and otherwise shall have effect in subject to Part II.

Interpretation of Part IV.

76. In Part IV.—

(i.) "Lord Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant or other governor or governors of Ireland for the time being :

(ii.) "Chief Secretary" means the Chief Secretary for the time to the Lord Lieutenant ; and any power under this Part vested in the Chief Secretary, except as a Privy Councillor, may in his absence be exercised by the Under Secretary for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant :

(iii.) "Net annual value of property" means the net annual value of property rateable to the relief of the poor according to the valuation for the time being :

(iv.) "Union funds" means any money in the hands of the treasurer of a poor law union to the credit of the guardians of the union ; and at any time the assets in the treasurer's hands are not sufficient for the purpose of this Part, then union funds shall be taken to include any moneys next received by the treasurer and placed to the credit of the guardians.

Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

Powers of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

77.—(1.) The powers by Part II. conferred on the Privy Council shall be vested in the Lord Lieutenant acting by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in this Act referred to as the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

(2.) The powers exercisable under Part II. by the Lord President of the Council, or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in Ireland, be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant, or by the Chief Secretary as a Privy Councillor.

(3.) An order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council under this Part is referred to therein as an Order in Council. A.D. 1878.

(4.) Subject to the provisions of this Part, the provisions of Part II. relating to the Privy Council, and to Orders of Council, shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and to Orders in Council.

78. In order to secure uniformity of action, every Order in Council and every Order of Council made under this Act, shall, with all practicable speed, be communicated to the Privy Council, or to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as the case may be. Communications of Orders from and to Ireland

Local Authorities.

79.—(1.) The local authorities shall be the boards of guardians of the several poor law unions. Constitution of local authorities; lands at borrowing.

(2.) The provisions of Part II. relating to the purchase of land by local authorities shall have effect as if instead of section one hundred and seventy-six of the Public Health Act, 1875, there were thereby applied section two hundred and three of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878; and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may acquire land. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.

(3.) The provisions of Part II. relating to borrowing by local authorities shall have effect as if sections two hundred and thirty-seven to two hundred and forty-six, both inclusive, of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, were thereby applied instead of the Local Loans Act, 1875, and as if the local authority were a rural sanitary authority, and purposes of this Act were purposes for which a rural sanitary authority may borrow, and as if the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland were substituted for the Public Works Loan Commissioners. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 52.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 53.

80. The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may from time to time make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit,— Provisions respecting officers authorities.

(i.) For defining the numbers, qualifications, and powers of inspectors and valuers, and other officers of local authorities, and the terms and conditions of their appointment, and regulating their duties :

(ii.) For fixing the periods for which they shall be appointed, and as to their remuneration and allowances.

Inspectors.

81.—(1.) The provisions of Part II. requiring local authorities to keep appointed veterinary inspectors shall not extend to Ireland; and the powers and duties by Part II. conferred and imposed on a veterinary inspector shall in Ireland be vested in and discharged by an inspector; and where a person appointed to be an inspector in Ireland has the qualification of a veterinary inspector under this Act, he may be styled a veterinary inspector. Qualifications and powers of inspectors.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council may from time to time make such Orders in Council as to them seem fit for uniting two or more poor law unions into a district for the purposes of inspection, and for authorising or directing the local authorities of those unions to appoint and keep appointed a veterinary inspector for the united district, and for regulating the mode of appointing such inspector, and the amount of his remuneration, and the mode in which the several unions shall contribute thereto; or the Lord Lieutenant may, if he thinks fit, appoint a veterinary inspector for the united district, on such terms and conditions with reference to contribution by the several unions as to the travelling expenses and allowances of the inspector as the Lord Lieutenant thinks fit.

A.D. 1878.

(3.) An Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant shall have, throughout Ireland, or that part thereof for which he is appointed, all the powers by Part II. conferred on a veterinary Inspector of the Privy Council.

Expenses of Local Authorities.

penses out of
ion funds.

82. The remuneration and allowances of an inspector or valuer of a local authority, and all money payable as compensation for animals slaughtered by direction of a local authority, shall when due be paid by the treasurer of the union out of union funds.

General Cattle Diseases Fund.

stitution of
nd.

83.—(1.) There shall be a General Cattle Diseases Fund for purposes of this Part.

(2.) Any money at the commencement of this Act standing at the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Cattle Plague Account shall be transferred to the account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund; and that money shall in the first instance constitute that fund, as if it had been raised under this Act.

(3.) The Chief Secretary may from time to time, as and when he thinks fit, certify to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage on the net annual value of the property in all the unions is required for the purposes of this Act.

(4.) Thereupon the Local Government Board shall by order under their seal assess that sum on the several unions in proportion to the net annual value of the property therein.

(5.) They shall send copies of the order to the guardians and to the treasurer of each union.

(6.) Thereupon the treasurer of each union shall out of union funds pay over the amount assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

(7.) The guardians of each union shall debit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum, according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(8.) No larger sum shall be levied under this Act at any one time than shall be equivalent to a poundage of one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions; nor shall any larger sum be levied under this Act in the whole than shall be equivalent, taken with any money before the commencement of this Act carried to the cattle plague account, to a poundage of fourpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions.

(9.) On receipt of a certificate of the Chief Secretary to the effect that any part of the sum standing to the General Cattle Diseases Fund is not required for purposes of that fund, the Local Government Board shall by order under their seal assign the proportions returnable to the several unions, according to the net annual value of the property therein; and the Bank of Ireland shall, on a direction to that effect from the Chief Secretary, remit the sum so assigned to the treasurers of the unions; and the guardians of each union shall, on receipt of that sum, credit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum according to the net annual value of the property therein.

plication of
id.

84.—(1.) The treasurer of a union, on proof to the Chief Secretary of the payment by a local authority of any money for remuneration, expenses, allowances, or compensation, in accordance with this Part, shall be entitled to a certificate to that effect, and to an order by the Chief Secretary for payment from the General Cattle Diseases Fund of.

one half of the money so proved to have been paid, subject, in the case of compensation, to all proper deductions for money received by the local authority in respect of animals slaughtered; and the amount so ordered shall be paid to the treasurer accordingly for the union.

(2.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation was paid by the treasurer of a union was, within seven days immediately before its slaughter, brought into that union solely for the purpose of being shipped out of Ireland from a port in that union within those seven days, or of being sold at a fair to be held in that union within those seven days, and that neither the owner nor the person in charge thereof had been guilty, in relation to it, of any offence against this Act, then the Chief Secretary shall order payment to the treasurer in manner aforesaid of the whole of the money paid in compensation in respect of that animal.

(3.) If in any case it is proved to the Chief Secretary that an animal in respect whereof compensation was paid by a local authority ought not to have been slaughtered, the Chief Secretary may, notwithstanding anything in this section, withhold his order for payment out of the General Cattle Diseases Fund of any money in respect of that animal.

(4.) All expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in the execution of this Part, and not otherwise provided for by this Act, shall be defrayed out of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

General.

85. The provisions of Part II. relating to the police and to constables shall apply to the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force or of the Dublin Metropolitan Police force.

Application of provisions respecting police.

86.—(1.) Proceedings for recovery of penalties for offences against this Act (other than penalties recoverable under the Customs Acts), and proceedings for recovery of expenses by this Act or an Order in Council directed to be recoverable summarily, and proceedings for obtaining summary orders under this Act or an Order in Council, may be taken in a summary manner, according to the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, that is, as regards the police district of Dublin Metropolis, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices for that district, and as regards other parts of Ireland the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act affecting or amending the same.

Recovery of penalties and summary proceedings.

14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

(2.) The provisions of those Summary Jurisdiction Acts relative to appeals against orders and convictions shall apply to orders and convictions under this Act.

(3.) For the purposes of this Act a court of summary jurisdiction may consist of one or more justices.

(4.) Penalties so recovered shall be applied as follows; that is to say, part thereof not exceeding one third may be awarded to the informer, and the rest shall be awarded to the Crown, to be applied in aid of the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

87.—(1.) The Dublin Gazette shall be substituted for the London Gazette.

Publication of proof of Order in Council.

(2.) A copy of the Dublin Gazette purporting to be printed by the Queen's authority shall be conclusive evidence in all courts and legal proceedings of the date, contents, due making, and publication of any Order appearing therein and purporting to be an Order in Council.

(3.) An Order in Council may also be proved by the production of an instrument purporting to be certified to be a true copy thereof by the Clerk of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, or the person for the

A.D. 1878.

provision for
penses of
terinary
partment.

time being acting as such; and that instrument shall be conclusive evidence in all courts and legal proceedings of the date, contents, due making, and publication of the order.

88. The Lord Lieutenant, with the approval of the Treasury, may fix the salaries and allowances of the officers and persons acting in execution of this Act in or under the Veterinary Department of Her Majesty's Privy Council Office; and the same, and all charges and expenses incurred in the maintenance and management of that department, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

section 4.)

	I.—ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 70. [9 August 1869] in part.	The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 : Except— (i.) Paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of section 28 (local), relating to the markets of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the City of London, with the Fifth Schedule, referred to in that section. (ii.) Sections 100 and 101 (transitory), relating to money borrowed by local authorities before the passing of that Act.
	II.—SCOTLAND.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 75. [11 August 1875.]	An Act to amend the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.
	III.—IRELAND.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 105. [4 September 1848.]	An Act to prohibit the importation of sheep, cattle, or other animals, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious disorders.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 107. [4 September 1848.]	An Act to prevent, until the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to the end of the then session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 62. [4 August 1853.]	An Act to extend and continue an Act of the twelfth year of Her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 4. [6 March 1866.]	The Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 36.
[1 August 1870.]
35 & 36 Vict. c. 16.
[27 June 1872.]
37 & 38 Vict. c. 6.
[21 May 1874.]
39 & 40 Vict. c. 51.
[11 August 1876.]

The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Amendment Act,
1870.
The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Amendment Act,
1872.
The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Acts Amendment
Act, 1874.
The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1876.

A.D. 187

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND.

(Sections 7
and 9.)

District.	Local Authority.	Local Rate.	Clerk of Local Authority.
I.—Counties, except within the metropolis.	The justices in general or quarter sessions assembled.	The county rate, or rate in the nature of a county rate.	The clerk of the peace.
II.—The City of London and the liberties thereof.	The Corporation of London.	The consolidated rate.	The town clerk.
III.—The metropolis, except the City of London and the liberties thereof.	The Metropolitan Board of Works.	The metropolitan consolidated rate.	The clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works.
IV.—Boroughs subject to the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835.	The mayor, aldermen, and burgesses acting by the Council.	The borough rate, with the borough fund.	The town clerk.
V.—Other boroughs	The commissioners or other body maintaining the police therein.	The rate applicable by the commissioners or other body to the maintenance of the police.	The clerk of the commissioners or other body.
VI.—The district of the local board of Oxford.	The local board	The rate leviable by the local board.	The clerk of the local board.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

section 19.)

1. Cattle are not to be moved into or out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the cattle are affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and except in such other cases as the Privy Council think fit from time to time by general Order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by Order cattle may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by general or special Order of Council, and not otherwise.

3. Cattle may be moved into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by general Order of Council, and not otherwise.

4. Nothing in this Schedule restricts movement of cattle in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

section 25.)

1. Animals are not to be moved into or out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, except where, as regards movement into such a place, the animals are affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and except in such other cases as the Privy Council think fit from time to time by general Order to except.

2. In the cases so excepted by Order animals may be moved into or out of an infected place on conditions prescribed by general or special Order of Council, and not otherwise.

3. Animals may be moved into, in, or out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, by licence of the local authority, granted on conditions prescribed by Order of Council, and not otherwise.

4. Nothing in this Schedule restricts movement of animals in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN ANIMALS.

section 35.)

I.—*Slaughter at Port of Landing.*

1. Foreign animals are to be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by special Order of Council, to be called a foreign animals wharf.

2. They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct.

3. They are not to be moved alive out of the wharf.

II.—*Quarantine.*

A.D. 1878

4. The foregoing provisions of this Schedule (under the head of Slaughter at Port of Landing) do not apply to animals intended for exhibition or for other exceptional purposes; and in lieu thereof the subsequent provisions of this Schedule (under the head of Quarantine) apply to those animals.

5. Those animals are to be landed only at a part of a port defined for that purpose by special Order of Council, to be called a foreign animals quarantine station.

6. They are to be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs from time to time direct, and subject to such conditions in respect of the animals, or of the vessel from which they are landed, as the Privy Council from time to time by general Order prescribe.

7. When landed they are to be placed in sheds or other receptacles in the quarantine station, prepared by the local authority or the owners of the quarantine station, or the consignees of animals or other persons, and approved by the Privy Council.

8. Any such animal is not to be moved out of the quarantine station except on conditions prescribed by general or special Order of Council.

9. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Schedule (under the head of Quarantine), the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter in case of the existence of disease, and to compensation or other payment in respect of animals so slaughtered, and to the ownership of carcases of such animals, shall apply to animals in a foreign animals quarantine station.

III.—*Channel Islands and Isle of Man.*

10. In relation to animals brought from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, the Privy Council may from time to time, if they think fit, by general or special Order or by licence, alter or add to the provisions of this Schedule relating to slaughter or to quarantine, as the case may require.

IV.—*Other Foreign Countries.*

11. In relation to foreign animals other than those brought from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, if and as long as, from time to time, the Privy Council are satisfied, with respect to any foreign country, that the laws thereof relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of diseased animals, then, from time to time, the Privy Council, by general or special Order, shall allow animals, or any specified kind of animals, brought from that country, to be landed, without being subject, under the provisions of this Schedule, to slaughter or to quarantine, and may for that purpose alter or add to those provisions, as the case may require; but every such Order shall forthwith, after the making thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then forthwith after the next meeting of Parliament, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

COMMITTEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

1. Each local authority shall form and keep up a committee or committees, and may appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a committee may be exercised, and may at any time add to or diminish the number of the members of a committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another committee or committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a committee, who shall act accordingly.
2. Each committee may consist wholly of members of the local authority, or partly thereof, and partly of other persons, being rated occupiers in the district of the local authority, and otherwise qualified as the local authority think fit.
3. A local authority may delegate all or any of their powers, except the power to make a rate, to a committee, with or without conditions or restrictions.
4. A local authority may revoke or alter any power given by them to a committee.
5. A local authority may, if they think fit, appoint and designate one committee as their executive committee.
6. An executive committee shall have all the powers of the local authority, except the power to make a rate, and may, if they think fit, appoint a sub-committee or sub-committees, and delegate to them all or any of the powers of the executive committee, with or without conditions or restrictions, and from time to time revoke or alter any such delegation, and appoint the number of members by whom the powers of a sub-committee may be exercised, and add to or diminish the number of the members of a sub-committee, or otherwise alter the constitution thereof, and fill up or provide for the filling up of vacancies therein, or revoke the appointment thereof and appoint another sub-committee or other sub-committees, and lay down rules for the guidance of a sub-committee, who shall act accordingly.
7. Proceedings of a committee or sub-committee shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the committee or sub-committee, or, in the case of a committee appointed by the local authority for a county, by the termination of the session at which they were appointed.
8. In case of the formation of two or more committees, they shall act according to rules laid down for their guidance by the local authority.
9. A committee, and a sub-committee of an executive committee, may elect a chairman of their meetings.
10. If no chairman is elected, or if the chairman so elected is not present at the time appointed for a meeting, the members then present shall choose a chairman for that meeting.
11. A committee or sub-committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper.
12. Every question at a meeting of a committee or sub-committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members, including the chairman, present and voting on the question; and in case of equal division, the chairman shall have a second vote.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

A.D. 1878.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SCOTLAND.

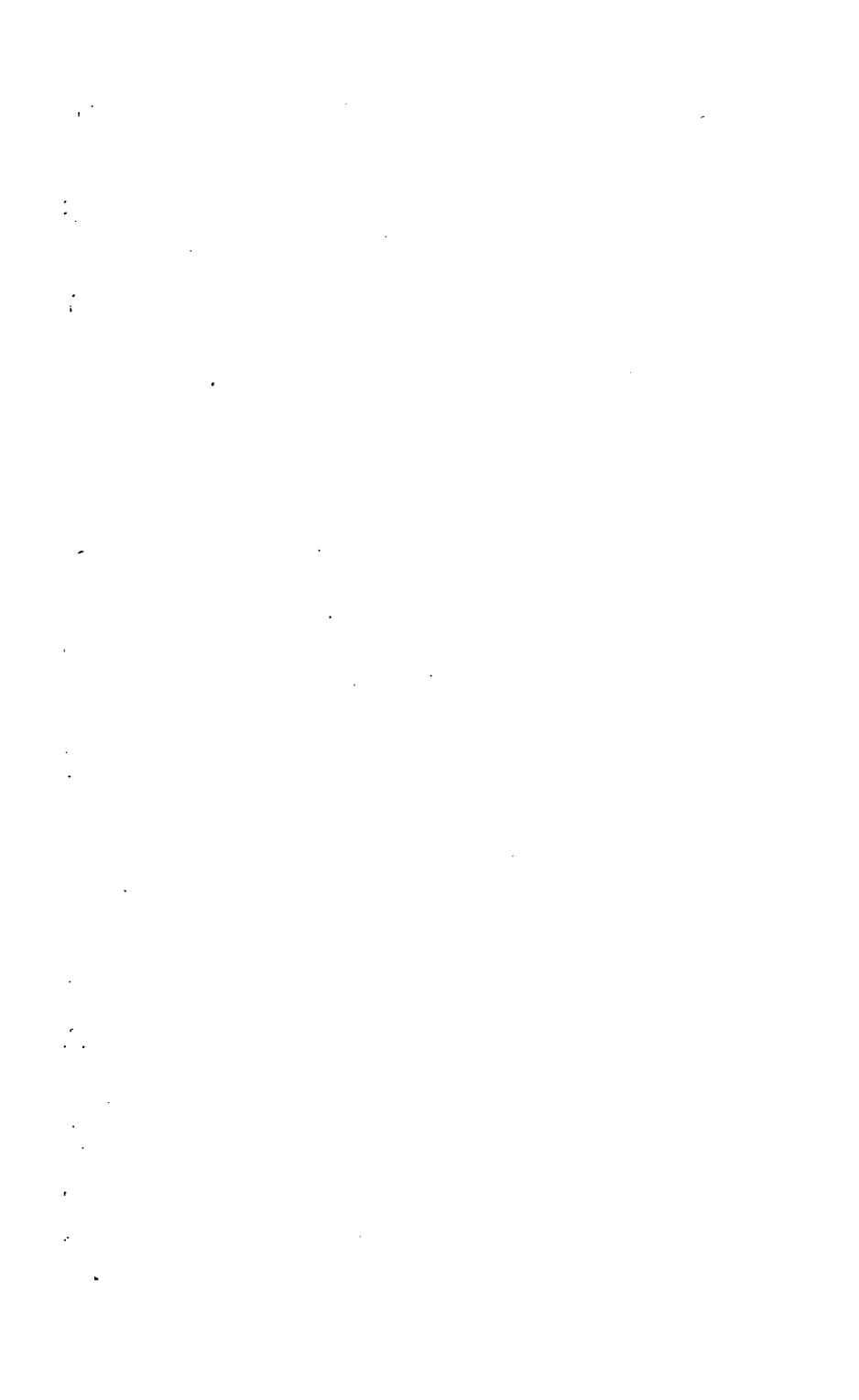
(Section 68.)

District.	Local Authority.	Local Rate.	Clerk of Local Authority.
I.—Counties, including any town or place which does not return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament	The persons appointed as provided in Part III.	Rate appointed to be levied in Part III.	The clerk of supply.
II.—Burghs which return, or contribute to return, a member to Parliament.	The magistrates and town council.		The town clerk.

1. In and for purposes of this Schedule and Part III. "county" does not include county of a city.

2. For purposes of Part III. the burgh of Maxwelltown is part, not of the parliamentary burgh of Dumfries, but of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LONDON: Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1880.



The Animals Order.

(523.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

	Articles.
Preliminary - - - - -	1-5

PART II.—DISEASE.

Chapter 1.	Cattle-Plague - - - - -	6-9
Chapter 2.	Pleuro-Pneumonia - - - - -	10-16
Chapter 3.	Foot-and-Mouth Disease - - - - -	17-22
Chapter 4.	Sheep-Pox - - - - -	23-29
Chapter 5.	Sheep-Scab - - - - -	30-33
Chapter 6.	Glanders and Farcy - - - - -	34-39
Chapter 7.	Swine-Fever - - - - -	40-47
Chapter 8.	Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like place, or during Transit - - - - -	48-51
Chapter 9.	Movement or Exposure of Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, and Mules - - - - -	52-53
Chapter 10.	Removal of Dung or other Things - - - - -	54
Chapter 11.	Carcases - - - - -	55-56
Chapter 12.	Slaughter-Houses - - - - -	57-58
Chapter 13.	Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places - - - - -	59

PART III.—DISINFECTION.

Chapter 14.	Water Traffic - - - - -	60-62
Chapter 15.	Railway Traffic - - - - -	63-69
Chapter 16.	Road Traffic - - - - -	70
Chapter 17.	Landing-Places - - - - -	71
Chapter 18.	Miscellaneous - - - - -	72-74
Chapter 19.	Offences - - - - -	75
Chapter 20.	Markets, Fairs, Sale-Yards, Places of Exhibi- tion, Lairs, and other Places - - - - -	76

PART IV.—TRANSIT.

Chapter 21.	Transit by Water - - - - -	77-81
Chapter 22.	Shipping and Unshipping Places - - - - -	82-83
Chapter 23.	Transit by Railway - - - - -	84-86
Chapter 24.	Offences - - - - -	87
Chapter 25.	Water Supply on Railways - - - - -	88

PART V.—FOREIGN.

	Articles.
Chapter 26. Prohibition - - - - -	89
Chapter 27. Foreign Animals subject to Slaughter - - -	90-95
Chapter 28. Quarantine - - - - -	96-100
Chapter 29. Foreign Animals not subject to Slaughter or Quarantine - - - - -	101-111
Chapter 30. Channel Islands - - - - -	112
Chapter 31. Isle of Man - - - - -	113
Chapter 32. Ships' Cows and Goats - - - - -	114
Chapter 33. Miscellaneous - - - - -	115-120

PART VI.—GENERAL.

Chapter 34. Inspectors and Notice of Disease - - -	121-127
Chapter 35. Miscellaneous - - - - -	128-137

SCHEDULES.

(523.)

THE ANIMALS ORDER.

At the Council Chamber, Windsor Castle, the 15th day of December, 1879, by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT :

LORD PRESIDENT.
MR. SECRETARY CROSS.
MR. W. H. SMITH.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The Animals Order.

Parts.

2. This Order is divided in Parts as follows :

Part I.—Preliminary (Arts. 1—5).
Part II.—Disease (Arts. 6—59).
Part III.—Disinfection (Arts. 60—76).
Part IV.—Transit (Arts. 77—88).
Part V.—Foreign (Arts. 89—120).
Part VI.—General (Arts. 121—137).

Extent.

3. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 :

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs :

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever :

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof :

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel :

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals, before, after, or in course of their transit by railway :

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road :

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order :

Schedule means Schedule to this Order :

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.—DISEASE.

CHAPTER 1.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately give information thereof to his superior officer, who shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Whitehall, London.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague ; and

(b.) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

CHAPTER 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise :

A.—For Slaughter.

- (a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.
- (b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
- (c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.
- (d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

- (e.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.
- (f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.
- (g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.
- (h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

- (i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.
- (2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

B.—Movement into.

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia,

and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved, except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 3.—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise :

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-

house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

- (e.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.
- (f.) The licence shall specify the place from which and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.
- (g.) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.
- (h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority,

C.—Out of District.

- (i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.
- (2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-

and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—Movement into.

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcase of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcase in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for 12 hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

- (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
- (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
- (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.
- (3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.
- (4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article :

(a.) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by Order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order :

(a.) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox : or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox : or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox : or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area : or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab :

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab :

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab ;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order ; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district *sheep-scab*, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy

Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Extension of Act of 1878.

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely) :

Section twenty-nine (slaughter).

Section thirty-one (notice of disease).

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council).

Section fifty (powers of police).

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors).

Section fifty-two (detention of vessels).

Section fifty-three (carcases washed ashore).

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy :

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy ;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order ; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Glanders.

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

Exemption of Military.

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

Extension of Act of 1878.

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit).

Section twenty-eight (infected places).

Sections twenty-nine and thirty (slaughter and compensation).

Section thirty-one (notice of disease).

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council).

Section fifty (powers of police).

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors).

Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers).

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Swine-Fever.

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Swine-Fever.

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Swine-Fever.

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Autho-

- ...rity shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise :
- (i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or
 - (ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply :
 - (a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
 - (b.) The license shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.
 - (c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.
 - (d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
 - (e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.
- (4.) No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Swine-Fever.

44.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any swine being or having been in the same pig-sty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for swine slaughtered under this Article :

(a.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Declaration of Freedom from Swine-Fever.

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

Disinfection for Swine-Fever.

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order :

- (a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever : or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever : or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever : or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area : or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

CHAPTER 8.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRAZING-PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSIT.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

- (1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place ; or
- (2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale ; or
- (3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway-station or other place during transit ; or
- (4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water ; or
- (5.) While being on common or uninclosed land ; or
- (6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose ; or
- (7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal ;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely) :

A.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized, be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e.) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(f.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(g.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

(h.) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i.) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—*Swine-Fever.*

(j.) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k.) The diseased swine so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized, be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(l.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(m.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(n.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house, under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(o.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(p.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.

(q.) All animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(r.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place, that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(s.) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals wharf, or to a foreign animals quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a.) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b.) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(c.) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel.

(d.) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e.) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f.) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(g.) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

(a.) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b.) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c.) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d.) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of

an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there; and

- (e.) If affected with swine-fever the pig shall be slaughtered in accordance with Article 44.

B.—Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.

- (f.) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows :

- (i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized ; or
 (ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered ; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply :

- (g.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.
 (h.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or place.
 (i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.
 (j.) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.
 (k.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved ; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there ; or
 (iii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seised in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—
unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DUNG OR OTHER THINGS.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

CHAPTER 11.—CARCASSES.

Disposal.

55.—(1.) The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a.) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(b.) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the local authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order of Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcase of a diseased animal is found, shall not, by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order of Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.—DISINFECTION.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :—

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept : then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash : except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quick lime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-Boxes.

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule, or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom ; and
- (ii.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guard's Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows :—
- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdus

fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : and

- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument : but
- (ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :
- (c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle : then
- (d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the truck, and all parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules, while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows :

- (i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped or swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangways or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then on the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows :

- (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water : then
- (iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where

the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this chapter shall apply to a foreign animals wharf, or to a foreign animals quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council, the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Substitution in existing Local Orders.

74. For the explanation and amendment of certain Orders of Council having a local operation only, the following provisions shall have effect :

(i.) In the concluding paragraphs of the following Orders, (providing for the movement of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia for slaughter,) namely :

(a.) 5 October, 1878.—Metropolis.

(b.) 5 October, 1878.—Edinburgh.

(c.) 25 October, 1878.—Glasgow.

(d.) 12 November, 1878.—Leith.

(e.) 17 December, 1878.—Edinburghshire :

Article 70 of this Order shall be deemed to be referred to (as providing for the manner in which floats or cattle-vans are to be cleansed and disinfected) instead of Article 8 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

(ii.) In Article 5 of the Order of 14th May 1879, relating to the transshipment of animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Hull, and in Article 6 of the Order of 29th May 1879, relating to the transshipment of animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of London, Article 60 of this Order shall be deemed to be referred to (as providing for the manner in which landing-vessels are to be cleansed and disinfected) instead of Article 5 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

75. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier

of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

76.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense :

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required :

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals ; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

PART IV.—TRANSIT.

CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.

Fittings of Vessels.

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

Overcrowding.

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

Shorn Sheep.

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be

carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Gangways for Sheep-Pens.

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

Detention.

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

Water.

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food.

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

CHAPTER 23.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes, or other Vehicles.

84. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

85. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

86. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 24.—OFFENCES.

87. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 25.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

88. The railway companies working the railways named in the Third Schedule shall make a provision of water, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

PART V.—FOREIGN.

CHAPTER 26.—PROHIBITION.

89.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed.

The Austrian Hungarian Empire.

The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.

The Dominions of the King of Italy.

The Principality of Montenegro.

The Principality of Roumania.

The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.

The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

Belgium.

The German Empire.

CHAPTER 27.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Ports having Foreign Animals Wharves.

90. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Privy Council, defined as foreign animals wharves:

Barrow-in-Furness.

Bristol.

Cardiff.

Glasgow.

Goole.

Grimsby.

Hartlepool.

Hull.

Liverpool.

London.

Plymouth (for Naval purposes only).

Portsmouth (for Naval purposes only).

Southampton.

South Shields.

Sunderland.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

91. Animals landed in a foreign animals wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Time for Slaughter.

92.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

Movement.

93.—(1.) No carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

94. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

95. Where an animal in a foreign animals wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 28.—QUARANTINE.

Port having Quarantine Station.

96.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a part is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Privy Council, defined as a foreign animals quarantine station :

Southampton.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

97. Animals landed in a foreign animals quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

98.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals quarantine station is subject to the following conditions :

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

Disinfection.

99. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

100. Where an animal in a foreign animals quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 29.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

Countries specified.

101. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine :

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.

Denmark.

Norway.

Sweden.

Spain.

Portugal.

Place of Landing.

102. (1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following :

Bristol.

Falmouth.

Glasgow.

Granton.

Grimsby.

Hartlepool.

Harwich.

Hull.

Leith.

Liverpool.

London.

Middlesbrough.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Plymouth.

Portsmouth.

Southampton.

Sunderland.

Weymouth.

(2.) Those foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for animals, other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

103.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 101, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in England or Wales or Scotland, has entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds, with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(b.) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours Detention.

104.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules :

A.—Cattle-Plague.

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows :

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals, and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows :

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows :

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

E.—Swine-Fever.

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows :

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(4.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned

as one disease), and (c) swine-fever are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of One Cargo.

106. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

107. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

108. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

109.—(1.) No animal, carcass, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

110. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Landing of other Foreign Animals.

111. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals wharf if the owner of the animal or his

agent in England or Wales or Scotland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 30.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

112. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 29.

CHAPTER 31.—ISLE OF MAN.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 29.

CHAPTER 32.—SHIP'S COWS AND GOATS.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in England or Wales or Scotland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in England or Wales or Scotland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed, satisfied that it has been taken from England or Wales or Scotland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 33.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Animals with Foreign Animals.

115. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals wharf, or in a foreign animals quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 29, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

116. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals wharf, or of a foreign animals quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 29, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then, every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.

117. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof, or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter-house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcases.

118.—(1.) If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of

importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

General Power of Detention.

119. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any, (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof,) as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authorities and Police.

120. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall due or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

CHAPTER 34.—INSPECTORS AND NOTICE OF DISEASE.

Exceptional Qualification of Veterinary Inspector.

121. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the Veterinary Certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland,) to be a Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in England or Wales or Scotland, namely,—that he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or Veterinary Adviser under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

122. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

123. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order of Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Forms.

124.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

125. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Food and Water during Detention.

126. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.

127. Whenever a veterinary Inspector or an Inspector is appointed under Section forty-two of the Act of 1878, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 35.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.

128. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Withholding of Compensation.

129. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their Order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.

130.—(1.) Where, in England or Wales, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by them.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing stating to the effect that he disputes the value:

tion made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

Record of Slaughter.

131. Every Local Authority shall keep, in the form given in the Second Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in that Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

132. Every order or regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

133. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council.

134. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

135. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878 or under any Order of Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

136. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order of Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

137. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order of Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order of Council.

C. L. PEEL.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

(2.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found], that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

(3.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of _____

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by _____, being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(Signed) A.B.

(4.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A.B.

(5.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-Pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A.B.

(6.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.D. of

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) A.B.

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle-Plague.**The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.**

To *E.F.* of
 I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [*or the whole*] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-shed, field, or other place to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *A.B.*

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.**The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.**

To *E.F.* of
 I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the [county] of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *A.B.*

Forms of Movement Licence.

(1.)

ovement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .
se granted on the Cer-
of

ary Inspector, for re-
of animals out of the
ected with (a)

laughter-house at

se of

animals

tion

)

licence is available for
from (b) o'clock

s number must corre-
with that on the Licence.

counterfoil is to be re-
by the person granting
nce.

ion. — Persons acting
the above licence where
s necessary, or acting
after such licence has
, or counterfeiting, fabri-
or altering, or obtain-
endeavouring to obtain
ns of a false pretence, or
g or issuing a licence
g the same to be false
respect, or committing
ffences with respect to
are liable, under The
ious Diseases (Animals)
8, to fine and imprison-

* No. .

I, G.H. of , being a member of the Local Authority,
[or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the [county]
of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of
places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,
the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been
produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are
not affected with (a) , hereby license the removal out of
the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-
mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith
slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another
Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local
Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-
mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an
Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose dis-
trict they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the
immediate slaughter there of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock
this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case
may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such
is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or
counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring
to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a
licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing
other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(2.)

Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, or Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) at

to (d) at for the purpose of (b)

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

Conditions indorsed on licence (c)

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

* No. .

I, G.H. of , being a member of the Local Authority of the of , to grant licences for the removal of animals from places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector has produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animal is not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the place infected with (b) for the purpose of (c) the removal of those animals out of that infected place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of the Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the supervision and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are on this licence (c).

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (e) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

No animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or exhibition with this Licence.

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as may be.

(b) Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, as may be.

(c) The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the animals are allowed to be indorsed on this licence by the person granting the same.

(d) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

(e) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(3.)

ovement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. . . .

* No. . . .

granted on the Certi-

Inspector, for re-
minals to

area infected with
at

nals

ence is available for
s.

umber must corre-
that on the Licence.

nterfoil is to be re-
the person granting

— Persons acting
above licence where
necessary, or acting
er such licence has
counterfeiting, fabri-
ltering, or obtaining
uring to obtain by
false pretence, or
issuing a licence
e same to be false in
or committing other
h respect to licences
nder The Contagious
imals) Act, 1878, to
prisonment.

I, *G.H.* of _____, being a member of the Local Authority,
[or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the [county]
of _____ to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into
areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,]
the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been
produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are
not affected with (a) _____ and have not, to the best of his know-
ledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) _____
hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned
place or premises, such place or premises being within an area in-
fected with (a) _____ but not being within a place infected
with (a) _____.

If the animals are to be moved out of the District of another
Local Authority this licence must be granted by the Local Autho-
rity out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there
is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district
where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved
are situate indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (b) _____ days, including the
day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 _____,

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as the case
may be.

(b) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such
is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or
counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring
to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a
licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing
other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(4.)

Movement of Animals out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1

* No.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the area infected with (a) at

to (b)

at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

I, G.H. of , being a member of the Local Authority of the [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the [of to grant licences for the removal of animal areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth and the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector have produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals affected with (a) , and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) and having satisfied myself that the place where the animals not comprised within a place infected with (a) , license the removal of those animals out of the under-mentioned area to the under-mentioned place or premises. If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or referring to this licence.

Description of the Infected Area.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Licence is granted.

This Licence is available for (c) days, including day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, as it may be.

(b) The name and address of the person to whom the licence is to be moved to be inserted.

(c) To be filled up in words.

Caution. — Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(5.)

*to a Slaughter-House of Cattle seized as having been found affected with
pleuro-pneumonia in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like
place, or during Transit.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

* No. .

to remove cattle af-
fecting pleuro-pneumonia,
having been seized

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, and
authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-
mentioned cattle to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while
(a) _____, and having seized the same, do hereby license their
removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-
house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there
forthwith slaughtered.

slaughter-house at

If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local
Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority
indorsed on or referring to this licence.

and

The cattle moved hereunder must be moved to the under-men-
tioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an
Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose dis-
trict they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the
immediate slaughter there of the cattle.

licence is available for
from (b)
day.

number must corre-
spond to the Licence.

counterfoil is to be re-
turned to the person granting

Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Cattle are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Cattle were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) _____ o'clock
this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ____

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

— Persons acting
above licence where
necessary, or acting
under such licence has
counterfeiting, fabri-
cating, or obtaining
under a false pretence,
or issuing a licence
the same to be false in
any respect, or commit-
ting other offences un-
der The Contagious
Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to
fine and imprisonment.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard,
place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place
before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf
or railway station or other place during transit; or in course
of being moved by land or by water; or being on common or un-
inclosed land; or being in a cow-shed, field, yard, farm, park, or
other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for
shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or being
in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the
control of the owner of the cattle, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such
is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or
counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring
to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a
licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing
other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Conta-
gious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(6.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT,

* No.

* No.

Licence to remove animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found under-mentioned animals to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while (a) _____, and having seized the same, license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which the Circumstances under which the Animals were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 ____.

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, or place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or railway station or other place during transit; or in being moved by land or by water; or being on common or inclosed land; or being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under control of the owner of the animal, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(7.)

*to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with
e-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place,
ring Transit.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

* No.

to remove swine af-
h swine-fever, the
g been seized while

hther-house at

o

once is available for
m (b)
day.

umber must corre-
that on the Licence.

nterfoil is to be re-
the person granting
s.

Persons acting
e above licence where
necessary, or acting
ter such licence has
counterfeiting, fabri-
altering, or obtain-
leavours to obtain
of a false pretence, or
r issuing a licence
he same to be false
spect, or committing
nces with respect to
re liable, under The
s Diseases (Animals)
to fine and imprison-

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by
being the Local Authority for the [county] of _____, and
authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-
mentioned swine to be affected with swine-fever while (a) _____,
and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the
under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the
nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaugh-
tered.

If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local
Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority
indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The swine moved hereunder must be moved to the under-men-
tioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an
Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose dis-
trict they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the imme-
diate slaughter there of the swine.

Number and Description of the Swine to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Swine are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Swine were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) _____ o'clock
this day and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard,
place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place
before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf
or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of
being moved by land or by water; or being on common or uninclosed
land; or being in a shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place
wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for
rest, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in
the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of
the swine, as the case may be.

(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such
is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or
counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring
to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a
licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing
other offences with respect to licences are liable, under the Con-
tagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed.

* No.

Licence to remove suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules, the same having been seized while (b)

to the (c) at

No. of Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This licence is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution. — Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, A.B. of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the [county] of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having seized the under-mentioned suspected (a) , while (b) do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned (c) such (c) being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals, horses, asses, or mules are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals, horses, asses, or mules moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, horses, asses, or mules.

Number and Description of the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules to be moved.	Slaughter-House or Horse-slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard to which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (d) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Animals, or Horses, or Asses, or Mules, as the case may be.

(b) Exposed in a market, or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale; or in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or being carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or being carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare; or on common or unclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced or in a field adjoining a highway not so fenced or situate so that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or grazing on pasture being on the sides of a highway, as the case may be.

(c) Slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard, as the case may be.

(d) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Record.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

County [or Borough, or Burgh] of _____

RECORD.

PART I.

Record of each Animal affected with _____ Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order.	Name of Premises in which the Animal was Slaughtered, and of the Parish in which situate.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal Slaughtered, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, or Calf; [or Sheep or Swine].	Value of the Animal immediately before it was Affected.	Date of Valuation.	Name and Address of the Valuator.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Number died since Valuation.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to Owner per Head.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority to the Owner.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved
for Observation and Treatment by direction of
the Privy Council dated _____

REMARKS.

PART II.

Record of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed [or Pigsty] or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with _____, has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order.	Name of Premises on which the Animal was Slaughtered, and of the Parish in which situated.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal Slaughtered, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, or Calf; or Sheep or Swine].	Value of the Animal Slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Name and Address of the Valuator.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to Owner per Head.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority to the Owner.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.

REMARKS.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Railway Stations at which Water is to be provided for Animals.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Aberdeen - -	Caledonian.
Aberfeldy - -	Highland.
Abergavenny - -	Great Western.
Abergwilly - -	Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction.
Abermule - -	Cambrian.
Aberystwyth - -	Cambrian.
Accrington - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Afon Wen - -	Cambrian.
Alford - -	Great Northern.
Alford (Aberdeenshire) - -	Great North of Scotland.
Almond Bank - -	Caledonian.
Alness - -	Highland.
Alnwick - -	North-Eastern.
Alsager - -	North Staffordshire.
Alston - -	North-Eastern.
Alton - -	North Staffordshire.
Alvescot - -	Great Western.
Alyth - -	Caledonian.
Alyth Junction - -	Caledonian.
Amphill - -	Midland.
Andover Junction - -	London and South-Western.
Andover Town - -	London and South-Western.
Annan - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Appledore - -	South-Eastern.
Arbroath - -	Caledonian.
Ardler - -	Caledonian.
Ardrossan - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Ardwick - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Arundel - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Ashbourne - -	North Staffordshire.
Ashford - -	South-Eastern.
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Aspatia - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Auchterarder - -	Caledonian.
Auldgirth - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Axminster - -	London and South-Western.
Aylesbury - -	Aylesbury and Buckingham, and Great Western.
Aylesbury - -	London and North-Western.
Ayr - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Bacup - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bala - -	Great Western.
Balfron - -	North British.
Balloch - -	North British.
Banbury - -	Great Western.
Banbury - -	London and North-Western.
Banff - -	Great North of Scotland.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Bangor - - -	London and North-Western.
Barmouth - - -	Cambrian.
Barnard Castle - - -	North-Eastern.
Barnet - - -	Great Northern.
Barnsley - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Barnstaple - - -	Great Western.
Barnstaple - - -	London and South-Western.
Barrhead - - -	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint
Barrow - - -	Furness.
Basingstoke Junction - - -	London and South-Western.
Bath - - -	Midland.
Beattock - - -	Caledonian.
Beccles - - -	Great Eastern.
Bedale - - -	North-Eastern.
Bedford - - -	London and North-Western.
Bedford - - -	Midland.
Beeston Castle - - -	London and North-Western.
Belford - - -	North-Eastern.
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	North British.
Beverley - - -	North-Eastern.
Bicester - - -	London and North-Western.
Birkenhead (Shore Road) - - -	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Birkenhead (New Station) - - -	Great Western.
Birkenhead - - -	London and North-Western, and Gr Western (Joint).
Birmingham - - -	Great Western
Birmingham - - -	London and North-Western.
Birmingham - - -	Midland.
Bishop Auckland - - -	North-Eastern.
Bishops Stortford - - -	Great Eastern.
Bishopstoke Junction - - -	London and South-Western.
Blackburn - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Blackford - - -	Caledonian.
Blair Athole - - -	Highland.
Blairgowrie - - -	Caledonian.
Blencow - - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Bletchley - - -	London and North-Western.
Blythe Bridge - - -	North Staffordshire.
Boat of Garten - - -	Highland.
Bodmin Road - - -	Cornwall.
Bolton - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bolton - - -	London and North-Western.
Bonar Bridge - - -	Highland.
Bordesley - - -	Great Western.
Boroughbridge - - -	North-Eastern.
Boston - - -	Great Northern.
Botley - - -	London and South-Western.
Bradford - - -	Great Northern.
Bradford - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bradford - - -	Midland.
Braintree - - -	Great Eastern.
Brechin - - -	Caledonian.
Brecon - - -	Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction.
Brentwood - - -	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Bridge of Dun -	Caledonian.
Bridgwater -	Great Western.
Bridlington -	North-Eastern.
Brighouse -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Brighton -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Bristol -	Great Western.
Bristol -	Midland.
Brockholes -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bromsgrove -	Midland.
Broughton -	Furness.
Broughty Ferry -	Caledonian.
Builth -	Mid-Wales.
Bulgill -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Burnley (Bank Top) -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Burntisland -	North British.
Burton (Joint Station) -	London and North-Western, and North Staffordshire.
Burton -	Midland.
Bury -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Bury St. Edmunds -	Great Eastern.
Buttington -	Cambrian.
Buxton -	London and North-Western.
Buxton -	Midland.
Caerwys -	London and North-Western.
Callander -	Caledonian.
Cambridge -	Great Eastern.
Cambridge -	London and North-Western.
Camp Hill -	Midland.
Canterbury -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Canterbury -	South-Eastern.
Cardiff -	Great Western.
Cardiff -	Rhymney.
Carlisle -	Caledonian.
Carlisle -	London and North-Western.
Carlisle -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Carlisle -	Midland.
Carlisle -	North British.
Carlisle (Goods) -	North-Eastern.
Carmarthen -	Central Wales and Carmarthen Junction.
Carmarthen Junction -	Great Western.
Carmarthen -	Carmarthen and Cardigan.
Carnarvon -	London and North-Western.
Carnforth -	Furness and Midland Joint.
Carnforth -	London and North-Western.
Carnoustie -	Caledonian.
Castle Douglas -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Castleton -	North-Eastern.
Chatburn -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Chatham -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Chelmsford -	Great Eastern.
Chester (Northgate) -	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Chester -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Chesterfield -	Midland.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Chichester - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Chippenham - -	Great Western.
Cirencester - -	Great Western.
Cleckheaton - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Clifton - -	North Staffordshire.
Clitheroe - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cockermouth - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Colchester - -	Great Eastern.
Coldstream - -	North-Eastern
Colne - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Congleton - -	North Staffordshire.
Conway - -	London and North-Western.
Corbridge - -	North-Eastern.
Corwen - -	Great Western.
Cosham - -	London and South-Western.
Coupar Angus - -	Caledonian.
Coventry - -	London and North-Western.
Craven Arms - -	London and North-Western and Gr Western (Joint).
Crediton - -	London and South-Western.
Creetown - -	Caledonian.
Cresswell - -	North Staffordshire.
Crewe - -	London and North-Western.
Crewkerne - -	London and South-Western.
Criccieth - -	Cambrian.
Crieff - -	Caledonian.
Croston - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Cupar - -	North British.
Dalkeith (or Eskbank) - -	North British.
Dalton - -	Furness.
Dalwhinnie - -	Highland.
Darlington (N. E.) - -	North-Eastern.
Darlington (S. & D.) - -	North-Eastern.
Dartford - -	South-Eastern.
Denbigh - -	London and North-Western.
Denny - -	Caledonian.
Derby - -	Great Northern.
Derby - -	London and North-Western.
Derby - -	Midland.
Derby - -	North Staffordshire.
Dereham - -	Great Eastern
Dewsbury - -	London and North-Western.
Didcot - -	Great Western.
Dingwall - -	Highland.
Diss - -	Great Eastern.
Dolgelly (Joint Station) - -	Cambrian and Great Western.
Doncaster - -	Great Northern.
Doncaster - -	Midland.
Dorchester - -	London and South-Western.
Dorking - -	South-Eastern.
Donne - -	Caledonian.
Dover - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Driffield - -	North-Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Dubton - - -	Caledonian.
Dudley - - -	Great Western.
Dumfries - - -	Caledonian.
Dumfries - - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Dunbar - - -	North British.
Dunblane - - -	Caledonian.
Dundee, East - - -	Caledonian.
Dundee, West - - -	Caledonian.
Dundee (Tay Bridge Station).	North British.
Dunfermline - - -	North British.
Dunkeld - - -	Highland.
Dunmow - - -	Great Eastern.
Dunning - - -	Caledonian.
Dunse - - -	North British.
East Linton - - -	North British.
Ecclefechan - - -	Caledonian.
Edinburgh - - -	Caledonian.
Edinburgh (Haymarket)	North British.
Edinburgh (Scotland Street).	North British.
Eggesford - - -	London and South-Western.
Elgin (Morayshire Station).	Great North of Scotland.
Elgin - - -	Highland.
Ellon - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Elsenham - - -	Great Eastern.
Elstree - - -	Midland.
Ely - - -	Great Eastern.
Epping - - -	Great Eastern.
Errol - - -	Caledonian.
Ettily Heath - - -	North Staffordshire.
Evesham - - -	Great Western.
Evesham - - -	Midland.
Exeter (St. Davids) - - -	Great Western.
Exeter - - -	London and South-Western.
Fakenham - - -	Great Eastern.
Falkirk Tryst Sidings - - -	Caledonian.
Fareham - - -	London and South-Western.
Farnborough - - -	London and South-Western.
Farnham - - -	London and South-Western.
Farningham Road - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Faversham - - -	London, Chatham and Dover.
Ferryhill - - -	North-Eastern.
Fleetwood - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Fordoun - - -	Caledonian.
Forfar - - -	Caledonian.
Forres - - -	Highland.
Forteviot - - -	Caledonian.
Four Crosses - - -	Cambrian.
Fourstones - - -	North-Eastern.
Frome - - -	Great Western.
Fullerton Bridge - - -	London and South-Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Galashiels - -	North British.
Garstang - -	London and North-Western.
Georgemas - -	Highland.
Giggleswick - -	Midland.
Gillingham - -	London and South-Western.
Girvan - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glamis - -	Caledonian.
Glasgow - -	Caledonian.
Glasgow (Bellgrove) - -	City of Glasgow Union.
Glasgow - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Glasgow (Bellgrove) - -	North British.
Glasgow (Sighthill) - -	North British.
Glastonbury - -	Somerset and Dorset.
Gloucester - -	Great Western.
Gloucester - -	Midland.
Golspie - -	Highland.
Goole - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Gosport - -	London and South-Western.
Grahamston - -	North British.
Grampound Road - -	Cornwall.
Grantham - -	Great Northern.
Granton (near Edinburgh). - -	North British.
Grantown - -	Highland.
Gravesend - -	South-Eastern.
Great Yarmouth (Vauxhall). - -	Great Eastern.
Greenloaing - -	Caledonian.
Greenock - -	Caledonian.
Grimsby - -	Great Northern.
Grimsby (Dock Station) - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grimsby Town (Passenger). - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Grosmont - -	North-Eastern.
Guildford Junction - -	London and South-Western.
Guthrie - -	Caledonian.
Gwyddelwern - -	London and North-Western.
Haddington - -	North British.
Hadleigh - -	Great Eastern.
Hailsham - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Halesworth - -	Great Eastern.
Halifax - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Haltwhistle - -	North-Eastern.
Ham Street - -	South-Eastern.
Harecastle - -	North Staffordshire.
Harlech - -	Cambrian.
Harleston - -	Great Eastern.
Harling Road - -	Great Eastern.
Harlington - -	Midland.
Harlow - -	Great Eastern.
Harrow - -	London and North-Western.
Harwich - -	Great Eastern.
Hastings (Joint Station) - -	South-Eastern, and London, Brighton, and South Coast.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Hatfield - - -	Great Northern.
Havant - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hawick - - -	North British.
Hay - - -	Midland.
Haydon Bridge - -	North-Eastern.
Headcorn - - -	South-Eastern.
Headingley - - -	North-Eastern.
Hebden Bridge - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Heckmondwike - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hendon - - -	Midland.
Hereford (Barton) -	Great Western.
Hereford (Barrs Court) -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Hereford (Moorfields) -	Midland.
Herne Hill - - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Hertford - - -	Great Eastern.
Hertford - - -	Great Northern.
Hexham - - -	North-Eastern.
Heyford - - -	Great Western.
Highbridge - - -	Great Western.
Highbridge - - -	Somerset and Dorset.
Highlandman - - -	Caledonian.
High Wycombe - -	Great Western.
Hindley - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Hitchin - - -	Great Northern.
Hitchin - - -	Midland.
Hoghton - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Holmfirth - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Honiton - - -	London and South-Western.
Holyhead - - -	London and North-Western.
Horley - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Hornby - - -	Midland.
Horsebridge - - -	London and South-Western.
Horsham - - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Huddersfield - - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Huddersfield - - -	London and North-Western.
Hull (Goods) - - -	North-Eastern.
Huntingdon - - -	Great Northern.
Huntly - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Ingatestone - - -	Great Eastern.
Invergordon - - -	Highland.
Inverness - - -	Highland.
Inverurie - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Ipswich - - -	Great Eastern.
Ivy Bridge - - -	Great Western.
Keith - - -	Great North of Scotland.
Keith - - -	Highland.
Kelso - - -	North British.
Kendal - - -	London and North-Western.
Keswick - - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Kettering - - -	Midland.
Kibworth - - -	Midland.
Kidderminster - -	Great Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Kilmarnock - -	Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint.
Kilmarnock - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kinbuck - -	Caledonian.
Kington - -	Great Western.
Kingussie - -	Highland.
Kinross - -	North British.
Kirkby Stephen - -	North-Eastern.
Kirkcudbright - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Kirkham - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Kittybrewster - -	Great North of Scotland.
Knaresborough - -	North-Eastern.
Knighton - -	London and North-Western.
Knottingley - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ladybank - -	North British.
Lairg - -	Highland.
Lampeter - -	Manchester and Milford.
Lanark - -	Caledonian.
Lancaster - -	London and North-Western.
Lapford - -	London and South-Western.
Larbert - -	Caledonian.
Laurencekirk - -	Caledonian.
Leamington - -	Great Western.
Leamington (Milverton Station). - -	London and North-Western.
Leeds (Low Level) - -	Great Northern.
Leeds - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Leeds - -	London and North-Western.
Leeds - -	Midland.
Leeds (Marsh Lane) - -	North-Eastern.
Leeds (Wellington Street) - -	North-Eastern.
Leek - -	North Staffordshire.
Leeming Lane - -	North-Eastern.
Leicester - -	Midland.
Leigh - -	North Staffordshire.
Leighton - -	London and North-Western.
Leith (South) - -	North British.
Leominster - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Leuchars - -	North British.
Lewes - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Leyburn - -	North-Eastern.
Lichfield (City Station) - -	London and North-Western.
Lichfield (Trent Valley) - -	London and North-Western.
Lidford - -	London and South-Western.
Lincoln - -	Great Northern.
Lincoln - -	Midland.
Linlithgow - -	North British.
Liphook - -	London and South-Western.
Liskeard - -	Cornwall.
Littlehampton - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Littleport - -	Great Eastern.
Liverpool (Wavertree Road). - -	Cheshire Lines Committee.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Liverpool - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Liverpool (Canada Dock)	London and North-Western.
Liverpool (Stanley) -	London and North-Western.
Llandilo - -	Great Western.
Llandovery - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Llanfyllin - -	Cambrian.
Llanidloes - -	Cambrian.
Llanidloes - -	Mid-Wales.
Llanymynech - -	Cambrian.
Llanymynech - -	Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales.
Lockerbie - -	Caledonian.
London (Holloway) -	Great Northern.
London (Kings Cross Goods).	Great Northern.
London (Paddington) -	Great Western.
London (Willow Walk) -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
London (Stewarts Lane)	London, Chatham, and Dover.
London (Maiden Lane) -	London and North-Western.
London (Nine Elms) -	London and South-Western.
London (Kentish Town)	Midland.
London (Poplar) -	North London.
London (Bricklayers Arms)	South-Eastern.
Longport - -	North Staffordshire.
Long Preston - -	Midland.
Longtown - -	North British.
Loughboro' - -	Midland.
Louth - -	Great Northern.
Low Moor - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ludlow - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Luton - -	Great Northern.
Luton - -	Midland.
Lynn - -	Great Eastern.
Lytham - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Macclesfield - -	London and North-Western.
Macclesfield - -	Macclesfield Committee.
Macclesfield - -	North Staffordshire.
Machynlleth - -	Cambrian.
Madeley - -	London and North-Western.
Magor - -	Great Western.
Maidstone - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Maidstone - -	South-Eastern.
Maldon - -	Great Eastern.
Malton - -	North-Eastern.
Manchester (Oldham Road).	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Manchester (London Road).	London and North-Western.
Manchester (Ordsall Lane).	London and North-Western.
Manchester - -	Midland.
Manningtree - -	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Mansfield - -	Midland.
March - -	Great Eastern.
Margate - -	South-Eastern.
Market Drayton -	Great Western.
Market Drayton -	North Staffordshire.
Market Harboro' -	Midland.
Market Weighton -	North-Eastern.
Markinch - -	North British.
Marshfield - -	Great Western.
Maryport - -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Masborough - -	Midland.
Meikle - -	Caledonian.
Mellis - -	Great Eastern.
Melmerby - -	North-Eastern.
Melton - -	Great Eastern.
Melton - -	Midland.
Merthyr - -	Great Western.
Methley Junction -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Methven - -	Caledonian.
Micheldever - -	London and South-Western.
Middlesborough -	North-Eastern.
Midhurst - -	London and South-Western.
Milford - -	Great Western.
Milford Junction -	North-Eastern.
Millom - -	Furness.
Milton - -	North Staffordshire.
Minster - -	South-Eastern.
Minsterley - -	London and North-Western and Great Western (Joint).
Mirfield - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Mold - -	London and North-Western.
Monmouth (Troy House) -	Great Western.
Montgomery - -	Cambrian.
Montrose - -	Caledonian.
Morecambe - -	Midland.
Moreton - -	London and South-Western.
Morpeth - -	North-Eastern.
Moulsford - -	Great Western.
Muir of Ord - -	Highland.
Nairn - -	Highland.
Narberth - -	Pembroke and Tenby.
Neath - -	Great Western.
Neath Yard - -	Neath and Brecon.
Newark - -	Great Northern.
Newark - -	Midland.
Newbridge-on-Wye -	Mid-Wales.
Newbury - -	Great Western.
Newcastle (Forth Station) -	North-Eastern.
Newcastle (New Bridge Street). -	North-Eastern.
Newcastle - -	North Staffordshire.
Newhaven - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Newmarket - -	Great Eastern.
New Milford - -	Great Western.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Newport (Mon.) -	Great Western.
Newport (Mon.) -	Monmouthshire Railway and Canal.
Newport (Salop) -	London and North-Western.
Newton Abbot -	Great Western
Newton Stewart -	Caledonian.
Newtown -	Cambrian.
Norbury -	North Staffordshire.
Normanton -	Midland.
Northallerton -	North-Eastern.
Northampton -	London and North-Western.
Northampton -	Midland.
North Dean -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
North Tawton -	London and South-Western.
Northwich -	Cheshire Lines Committee.
Norton Bridge -	London and North-Western.
Norton Bridge -	North Staffordshire.
Norton-in-Hales -	North Staffordshire.
Norwich (Trowse) -	Great Eastern.
Nottingham -	Great Northern.
Nottingham -	Midland.
Nuneaton -	London and North-Western.
Oakamoor -	North Staffordshire.
Oakham -	Midland.
Okehampton -	London and South-Western.
Oldham -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oldham (Glodwick Road).	London and North-Western.
Oldham (Clegg Street) -	Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge.
Old Meldrum -	Great North of Scotland.
Ongar -	Great Eastern.
Ormskirk -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Oswestry -	Cambrian.
Oswestry -	Great Western.
Oxenholme -	London and North-Western.
Oxford -	Great Western.
Oxford -	London and North-Western.
Paddock Wood -	South-Eastern.
Paisley -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Peebles -	North British.
Pembroke -	Pembroke and Tenby.
Penrith -	London and North-Western.
Penruddock -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Penzance -	Great Western.
Perth, North -	Caledonian.
Perth, South -	Caledonian.
Perth -	North British.
Peterboro' -	Great Eastern.
Peterboro' -	Great Northern.
Peterboro' -	London and North-Western.
Peterboro' -	Midland.
Petersfield -	London and South-Western.
Pevensey -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Pickering - -	North-Eastern.
Piel - -	Furness.
Pimbo Lane - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Pipe Gate - -	North Staffordshire.
Pitlochry - -	Highland.
Pluckley - -	South-Eastern.
Plymouth - -	Great Western.
Pontefract - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portmadock - -	Cambrian.
Portpatrick - -	Caledonian.
Portsmouth (Lancashire). - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Portsmouth (Joint Station). - -	London and South-Western, and London Brighton, and South Coast.
Preston - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Preston (Maudlands) - -	London and North-Western.
Preston (Oxhey Market) - -	London and North-Western.
Pulborough - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Pwllheli - -	Cambrian.
Queenborough - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Radcliffe - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Rainford Junction - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsbottom - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Ramsgate - -	South-Eastern.
Rawtenstall - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Reading - -	Great Western.
Reading - -	South-Eastern.
Red Hill - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Red Hill - -	South-Eastern.
Reedham - -	Great Eastern.
Reigate - -	South-Eastern.
Retford - -	Great Northern.
Retford - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rhayader - -	Mid-Wales.
Rhuddlan - -	London and North-Western.
Rhymney - -	Rhymney.
Richmond - -	North-Eastern.
Ringwood - -	London and South-Western.
Ripon - -	North-Eastern.
Rochester - -	North Staffordshire.
Rochdale - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Romford - -	Great Eastern.
Romsey - -	London and South-Western.
Rotherham - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Rotherham - -	Midland.
Rugby - -	London and North-Western.
Rugeley - -	London and North-Western.
Ruthin - -	London and North-Western.
Rye - -	South-Eastern.
Saffron Walden - -	Great Eastern.
St. Albans - -	Great Northern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
St. Albans - -	Midland.
St. Andrews - -	North British.
St. Asaph - -	London and North-Western.
St. Austell - -	Great Western.
St. Boswells (New Town)	North British.
St. Ives - -	Great Eastern.
Salford - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Salisbury - -	Great Western.
Salisbury - -	London and South-Western.
Sampford Courtnay - -	London and South-Western.
Sandal - -	Great Northern.
Sandon - -	North Staffordshire.
Sandwich - -	South-Eastern.
Sanquhar - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Saxmundham - -	Great Eastern.
Seamer Junction - -	North-Eastern.
Selby - -	North-Eastern.
Semley - -	London and South-Western.
Settle - -	Midland.
Shalford - -	South-Eastern.
Sheffield - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Sheffield - -	Midland.
Shrewsbury - -	Great Western.
Shrewsbury - -	London and North-Western.
Shrewsbury (Abbey Stn.)	Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales.
Silloth - -	North British.
Sirhowy - -	London and North-Western.
Sittingbourne - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Skipton - -	Midland.
Sleaford - -	Great Northern.
Slough - -	Great Western.
Smeeth - -	South-Eastern.
Snaith - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Sole Street - -	London, Chatham, and Dover.
Southall - -	Great Western.
Southampton - -	London and South-Western.
South Stockton - -	North-Eastern.
Sowerby Bridge - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Spalding - -	Great Northern.
Stafford - -	London and North-Western.
Staleybridge - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Staleybridge - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire.
Stamford - -	Great Northern.
Stamford - -	Midland.
Staplehurst - -	South-Eastern.
Steyning - -	London, Brighton, and South Coast.
Stirling - -	Caledonian.
Stirling - -	North British.
Stockbridge - -	London and South-Western.
Stockton (North Shore) -	North-Eastern.
Stoke - -	North Staffordshire.
Stone - -	North Staffordshire.
Stonehaven - -	Caledonian.
Stowmarket - -	Great Eastern.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Stranraer - -	Portpatrick and Girvan and Portpatrick Joint Line Committee.
Stranraer Harbour - -	Portpatrick and Girvan and Portpatrick Joint Line Committee.
Stratford - -	Great Eastern.
Stratford-on-Avon - -	Great Western.
Strood - -	South-Eastern.
Sudbury - -	Great Eastern.
Sudbury - -	North Staffordshire.
Sunderland (Monkwearmouth). - -	North-Eastern.
Surbiton - -	London and South-Western.
Swoffham - -	Great Eastern.
Swansea - -	Great Western.
Swansea - -	London and North-Western.
Swindon - -	Great Western.
Syston - -	Midland.
Tain - -	Highland.
Talgarth - -	Mid-Wales.
Tamworth - -	London and North-Western.
Tattenhall Road - -	London and North-Western.
Taunton - -	Great Western.
Tavistock - -	Great Western.
Tayport - -	North British.
Tebay - -	North-Eastern.
Tewkesbury - -	Midland.
Thame - -	Great Western.
Thames Haven - -	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Thirsk - -	North-Eastern.
Thornhill - -	Glasgow and South-Western.
Thrapston - -	London and North-Western.
Three Cocks Junction - -	Mid-Wales.
Threlkeld - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Tilbury - -	London, Tilbury, and Southend.
Tiverton - -	Great Western.
Todmorden - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Torrington - -	London and South-Western.
Totnes - -	Great Western.
Tottenham - -	Great Eastern.
Towneley - -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Tregaron - -	Manchester and Milford.
Troutbeck - -	Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith.
Trowbridge - -	Great Western.
Truro - -	Cornwall.
Tullibardine - -	Caledonian.
Tunbridge - -	South-Eastern.
Turriff - -	Great North of Scotland.
Tutbury - -	North Staffordshire.
Tweedmouth - -	North-Eastern.
Twyford - -	Great Western.
Ulverston - -	Furness.
Umberleigh - -	London and South-Western.
Uttoxeter - -	North Staffordshire.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Wakefield (Kirkgate) -	Great Northern.
Wakefield -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wakefield (Westgate) -	Midland.
Wareham -	London and South-Western.
Warrington -	London and North-Western.
Warwick -	Great Western.
Watford -	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro' -	London and North-Western.
Wellingboro' -	Midland.
Wellington (Salop) -	London and North-Western, and Great Western (Joint).
Wells -	Great Western.
Welshpool -	Cambrian.
Wem -	London and North-Western.
West Hartlepool -	North-Eastern.
Weston -	North Staffordshire.
Weymouth -	Great Western.
Wetherby -	North-Eastern.
Whitchurch -	London and North-Western.
Whitehaven -	Furness.
Whitmore -	London and North-Western.
Wigan -	Lancashire and Yorkshire.
Wigan -	London and North-Western.
Wigton -	Maryport and Carlisle.
Wimborne -	London and South-Western.
Winchester -	London and South-Western.
Winchfield -	London and South-Western.
Wisbeach -	Great Eastern.
Wisbeach -	Midland.
Witham -	Great Eastern.
Woking -	London and South-Western.
Wolverhampton -	Great Western
Wolverhampton (Wednesfield Heath). -	London and North-Western.
Wolverton -	London and North-Western.
Worcester (Butts Branch). -	Great Western.
Worcester (Shrub Hill) -	Great Western.
Worcester -	Midland.
Wrexham -	Great Western.
Wrexham -	Wrexham, Mold, and Connahs Quay.
Wroxham -	Great Eastern.
Wymondham -	Great Eastern.
Yarm -	North-Eastern.
Yeovil (Penn Mill) -	Great Western.
Yeovil -	London and South-Western.
Yeovil Junction -	London and South-Western.
York (Holgate Bridge) -	North-Eastern.

(499.)

The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of July 1879.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:—Lord President; Lord George Hamilton.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of July, 1879.
2. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland only.
3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1879, and The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Amendment Order of 1879, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5.—(1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation including air space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order, or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply, thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) for the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) for the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) for the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Cleansing of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vessels.

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

Contamination of Milk.

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals, unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper, or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk or of its contamination has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used, for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Keeping of Swine.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit by placards, hand-bills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours, for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Acts of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1879 and in force at the making of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-Sheds, and Milk-Shops Order of 1879 may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Scotland.

14. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to interfere with the operation of The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866.

C. L. PEEL.

(446.)

(THE METROPOLIS.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of October 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the Metropolis, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the Metropolis, to a slaughter-house in the Metropolis specified in the licence, in a cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the local authority.

- (3.) The cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the Local Authority, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 8 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(447.)

(EDINBURGH.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of October 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the Burgh of Edinburgh, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the Burgh of Edinburgh, to a slaughter-house in the Burgh specified in the licence, in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.
- (3.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the Local Authority, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 8 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(449.)

(GLASGOW.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 25th day of October 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the Burgh of Glasgow, for

slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the Burgh of Glasgow, to a slaughter-house in the Burgh specified in the licence, in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.
- (3.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the Local Authority, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 8 of the The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(450.)

(LEITH.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of November 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the Burgh of Leith, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the Burgh of Leith, to a slaughter-house in the Burgh specified in the licence, in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority ; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.
- (3.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the Local Authority, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 8 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(462.)

(COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 17th day of December 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the parishes of St. Cuthberts, Cramond, Corstorphine, Colinton, Liberton, Duddingstone, North Leith, and South Leith, situate in the county of Edinburgh, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the County of Edinburgh, to a public slaughter-house situate in the Burgh of Edinburgh or in the Burgh of Leith specified in the licence, in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority of the County of Edinburgh; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to that Local Authority.
- (3.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 8 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(525.)

(PAISLEY.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of February 1880.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia, within the Burgh of Paisley, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise :

- (1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved with a licence of the Local Authority of the Burgh of Paisley, to the Burgh slaughter-house, in a float or cattle van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.
- (2.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the Burgh slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Autho-

rity; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

- (3.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals Order.

C. L. PEEL.

(486.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 14th day of May 1879.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:—Lord President; Lord George Hamilton.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in The Foreign Animals Order.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Foreign Animals Order or in any other Order of Council, animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in the Albert Dock from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf as defined by Order of Council dated the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel (in this Order called the landing vessel) into which the animals are transhipped be specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose of conveying such animals.

Second. That the owner, agent, or charterer of the landing vessel has received the special permission of the Commissioners of Customs so to employ the landing vessel under this Order.

3. Those animals shall be transhipped in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs, who shall remain in charge of the animals on board the landing vessel until its arrival at the foreign animals wharf.

4. The landing vessel shall proceed direct to that wharf, and the animals shall be landed there in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs.

5. The landing vessel shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated, and shall, immediately after each occasion of use, be cleansed and disinfected in manner provided respecting vessels by Article 5 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

6. Animals so transhipped shall continue to be deemed foreign animals.

7. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of the animals, and the owner and the master of the landing vessel, and the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(492.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th day of May 1879.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:—Lord Chancellor; Lord President.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

2. Words in this Order have the same meaning as in The Foreign Animals Order.

3. Notwithstanding anything in The Foreign Animals Order or in any other Order of Council, animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of London may be transhipped in the River Thames or in any Dock within the Port of London approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf, known as the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel (in this Order called the landing-vessel) into which the animals are transhipped be provided by the Local Authority for the City of London, and be specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose of conveying such animals.

Second. That the Local Authority for the City of London have received the special permission of the Commissioners of Customs so to employ the landing-vessel under this Order.

4. Those animals shall be transhipped in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs; and an Officer of Customs shall remain in charge of the animals on board the landing-vessel until its arrival at the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford.

5. The landing-vessel shall proceed direct to that market, and the animals shall be landed there in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs.

6. The landing-vessel shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated, and shall, immediately after each occasion of use, and before being again used, be cleansed and disinfected in manner provided respecting vessels by Article 5 of The Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

7. Animals so transhipped shall continue to be deemed foreign animals.

8. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of the animals, and the owner and the master of the landing vessel, and in the case of the animals being transhipped in a Dock the Company or person owning the Dock, each according to and in respect of his or the Company's own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(507.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 15th day of August 1879.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT:—Lord President; Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under

the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the sixteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Foreign Animals Order.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Foreign Animals Order or in any other Order of Council, animals brought from the United States of America to the Port of Glasgow may be transhipped in the Firth of Clyde or in the River Clyde from the vessel in which they are brought into another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf as defined by Order of Council dated the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, subject to the following conditions :—

First. That the vessel (in this Order called the landing-vessel) into which the animals are transhipped be specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose of conveying such animals.

Second. That the owner, agent, or charterer of the landing-vessel has received the special permission of the Commissioners of Customs so to employ the landing-vessel under this order.

3. Those animals shall be transhipped in the presence and under the supervision and control of an officer of Customs; and an officer of Customs shall remain in charge of the animals on board the landing vessel until its arrival at the foreign animals wharf.

4. The landing-vessel shall proceed direct to that wharf, and the animals shall be landed there in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs.

5. The landing-vessel shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated, and shall, immediately after each occasion of use, and before being again used, be cleansed and disinfected in manner provided respecting vessels by Article 5 of the Cleansing and Disinfection Order of 1878.

6. Animals so transhipped shall continue to be deemed foreign animals.

7. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of the animals, and the owner and the master of the landing-vessel, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

(526.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 28th day of February 1880.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

PRESENT :—Lord President; Viscount Sandon.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and words in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals Order.

2. Notwithstanding anything in The Animals Order sheep, goats, and swine brought from the port of Hamburg in the German Empire to

the port of Hull may be transhipped in the River Humber or in any Dock in the port of Hull approved by the Privy Council from the vessel in which they are brought to another vessel for conveyance to the foreign animals wharf as defined by Order of Council dated the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel (in this Order called the landing vessel) into which the sheep, goats and swine are transhipped be specially fitted and appropriated for the purpose of conveying such sheep, goats, and swine.

Second. That the owner, agent, or charterer of the landing vessel has received the special permission of the Commissioners of Customs so to employ the landing-vessel under this Order.

3. Those sheep, goats, and swine shall be transhipped in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs, who shall remain in charge of the sheep, goats, and swine on board the landing-vessel until its arrival at the foreign animals wharf.

4. The landing-vessel shall proceed direct to that wharf, and the sheep, goats, and swine shall be landed there in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs.

5. The landing-vessel shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated, and shall, immediately after each occasion of use, be cleansed and disinfected in manner provided respecting vessels by Article 60 of The Animals Order.

6. Sheep, goats, and swine so transhipped shall continue to be deemed foreign sheep, goats, and swine.

7. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner or consignee of the sheep, goats, and swine, and the owner and the master of the landing-vessel, and the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull, shall each be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

C. L. PEEL.

The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847.

[10 & 11 VICT. c. 14.]

*(Except Sections 6 to 9 and 51 to 60 thereof, all inclusive.—
Referred to in Section 39 (2) of the Act of 1878.)*

An Act for consolidating in One Act certain Provisions usually contained in Acts for constructing or regulating Markets and Fairs. [23rd April 1847.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to comprise in One Act sundry Provisions usually contained in Acts of Parliament authorizing the Construction or Regulation of Markets and Fairs, and that as well for avoiding the Necessity of repeating such Provisions in each of the several Acts relating to such Undertakings as for ensuring greater Uniformity in the Provisions themselves: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That this Act shall extend only to such Markets or Fairs as shall be authorized by any Act of Parliament hereafter to be passed which shall declare that this Act shall be incorporated therewith; and all the Clauses of this Act, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Act, shall apply to the Undertaking authorized thereby, so far as the same shall be applicable to such Undertaking, and shall, with the Clauses of every other Act, which shall be incorporated therewith, form Part of such Act, and be construed therewith as forming One Act.

Extent of Act.

Interpretations in this Act:

"special Act:"

"prescribed:"

"the Lands:"

"the Undertaking:"

"Undertakers:"

Interpretations in this and the special Act:

Number:

Gender:

"Person:"

"Lands:"

And with respect to the Construction of this Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, be it enacted as follows:

II. The Expression "the special Act" used in this Act shall be construed to mean any Act which shall be hereafter passed authorizing the Construction or Regulation of a Market or Fair, and with which this Act shall be incorporated; and the Word "prescribed" used in this Act in reference to any Matter herein stated shall be construed to refer to such Matter as the same shall be prescribed or provided for in the special Act and the Sentence in which such Word occurs shall be construed as if instead of the Word "prescribed" the Expression "prescribed for the Purpose in the special Act" had been used; and the Expression "the Lands" shall mean the Lands which shall by the special Act be authorized to be taken or used for the Purposes thereof; and the Expression "the Undertaking" shall mean the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorized to be constructed or regulated; and the Expression "the Undertakers" shall mean the Person authorized by the special Act to construct or regulate the Market or Fair.

III. The following Words and Expressions in both this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, shall have the Meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or Context repugnant to such Construction; (that is to say,)

Words importing the Singular Number shall include the Plural Number, and Words importing the Plural Number shall include also the Singular Number:

Words importing the Masculine Gender shall include Females:

The Word "Person" shall include a Corporation, whether aggregated or sole:

The Word "Lands" shall include Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments or Heritages of any Tenure:

The Word "Lease" shall include a Missive of and an Agreement for "Lease:"
a Lease:

The Expression "the Market or Fair" shall mean the Market or Fair, "the Market and the Works connected therewith, by the special Act authorized Fair:"
to be constructed or regulated:

The Word "Cart" shall include Waggon, and also any Carriage used "Cart:"
wholly or chiefly for the Conveyance of Goods:

The Word "Driver" shall include the Carter or other Person having "Driver:"
the Care of any Cart:

The Word "Cattle" shall include Horse, Ass, Mule, Ram, Ewe, "Cattle:"
Wether, Lamb, Goat, Kid, or Swine:

The Expression "the Collector" shall mean the Person appointed by "Collector:"
the Undertakers to collect the Stallages, Rents, or Tolls authorized
by the special Act, shall include the Assistants of the Collector:

The Word "Month" shall mean Calendar Month: "Month:"

The Expression "Superior Courts," when the Matter submitted to "Superior
the Cognizance of the Court arises in *England* or *Ireland*, shall mean Courts:"
Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Record at *Westminster* or *Dublin*,
as the Case may require, and shall include the Court of Common
Pleas of the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and the Court of Pleas
of the County of *Durham*; and when such Matter arises in *Scotland*
it shall mean the Court of Session.

The Word "Oath" shall include Affirmation in the Case of Quakers, "Oath:"
and any Declaration lawfully substituted for an Oath in the Case of
any other Persons allowed by Law to make a Declaration instead
of taking an Oath:

The Word "County" shall include Riding or other Division of a "County:"
County having a separate Commission of the Peace; and in
Scotland, *Stewartry*, and any Ward or other Division of a County
or *Stewartry*, having a separate Sheriff; and it shall also include
County of a City or County of a Town:

The Word "Justice" shall mean Justice of the Peace acting for the "Justice:"
Place where the Matter requiring the Cognizance of any such
Justice arises; and if such Matter arise in respect of Lands situated
not wholly in any One Jurisdiction shall mean a Justice acting for
the Place where any Part of such Lands shall be situated; and
where any Matter is authorized or required to be done by two
Justices, the Expression "Two Justices" shall be understood to "Two Justice
mean Two or more Justices assembled and acting together:

The Word "Sheriff" shall mean the Sheriff Depute of the County "Sheriff:"
or Ward of a County in *Scotland* and the Steward Depute of the
Stewartry in *Scotland* in which the Matter submitted to the Cogni-
zance of the Sheriff arises, and shall include the Substitutes of such
Sheriff Depute and Steward Depute respectively:

The Expression "Quarter Sessions" shall mean Quarter Sessions as "Quarter
defined in the special Act; and if such Expression be not there Sessions."
defined it shall mean the General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace
which shall be held at the Place nearest to the Market or Fair, or
the Principal Office thereof for the County or Place in which the
Market or Fair is situate, or for some Division of such County
having a Separate Commission of the Peace.

And with respect to citing this Act or any Part thereof, be it enacted *Citing the*
as follows:

IV. In citing this Act in other Acts of Parliament, and in legal Short Title
Instruments, it shall be sufficient to use the Expression "The Markets Act.
- and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847."

V. For the purpose of incorporating Part only of this Act with any Form in
Portions

Act may be incorporated in other Acts.

Construction of Market or Fair.

Undertakers subject to Provisions of this and the special Act, may execute the Works herein named.

Undertakers to make Satisfaction for Damage done.

Holding of Market, &c.

Before the Market or Fair shall be opened Notice to be given by Undertakers.

Sales elsewhere than in Markets prohibited under a Penalty not exceeding 40s.

Market Days.

Penalty for selling or exposing for Sale unwholesome Meat, &c.

Act hereafter to be passed it shall be enough to describe the Clauses of this Act with respect to any Matter in the Words introductory to the Enactment with respect to such Matter, and to enact that the Clauses so described, or that this Act, with the Exception of the Clauses so described, shall be incorporated with such Act, and thereupon all the Clauses of this Act so incorporated shall, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by such Act, form Part of such Act, and such Act shall be construed as if such Clauses were set forth therein with reference to the Matter to which such Act relates.

And with respect to the Construction of the Market or Fair, and the Works connected therewith, be it enacted as follows :

X. Subject to the Provisions in this and the special Act, and any Act incorporated therewith, the Undertakers, for the Purpose of constructing a Place for holding the Market or Fair, may execute any of the following Works ; (that is to say,)

They may enter upon any Lands described in the special Act, or the Schedule thereto, and other Lands purchased by them or belonging to them, and set out such Parts as they think necessary for the Purposes of the Market or Fair, and thereupon from Time to Time build and maintain such Market Places or Places for Fairs, and such Stalls, Sheds, Pens, and other Buildings or Conveniences for the Use of the Persons frequenting the Market or Fair, and for weighing and measuring Goods sold in the Market or Fair, and for weighing Carts, as they may think necessary,

They may from Time to Time on such Lands as aforesaid make and maintain all such Roads and Approaches as they may think necessary for the convenient Use of the Persons resorting to the Market or Fair

XI. Provided always, That in the Exercise of the Powers by this or the special Act granted the Undertakers shall do as little Damage as can be and shall make full Satisfaction in manner herein and by the special Act and any Act incorporated therewith provided to all Parties interested for all Damages sustained by them by reason of the Exercise of such Powers.

And with respect to the holding of the Market or Fair, and the Protection thereof, be it enacted as follows :

XII. Before the Market or Fair shall be opened for public Use the Undertakers shall give not less than Ten days notice of the Time when the same will be opened, and such Notice shall be given by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills posted on some conspicuous Place within those limits.

XIII. After the Market Place is opened for public Use every Person other than a licensed Hawker who shall sell or expose for Sale in any Place within the prescribed Limits, except in his own Dwelling Place or Shop, any Articles in respect of which Tolls are by the special Act authorized to be taken in the Market, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XIV. After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public Use the Undertakers shall hold Markets and Fairs therein on the prescribed Days (if any), and on such other Days as the Undertakers shall appoint from Time to Time by any Byelaw to be made in pursuance of this or the special Act.

XV. Every Person who shall sell or expose for Sale any unwholesome Meat or Provisions in the Market or Fair shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five pounds for every such Offence ; and any Inspectors of Provisions appointed by the Undertakers may seize such unwholesome Meat or Provisions, and carry the same before a Justice, and thereupon such Proceedings shall be had as are herein-after directed to be had in

the Case of any Cattle or Carcase seised in any Slaughter-house and carried before a Justice ; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder the Inspector of Provisions from seising or carrying away such unwholesome Meat or Provisions shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence. Penalty on obstructing Inspector.

XVI. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person appointed by the Undertakers to superintend the Market or Fair, or to keep Order therein, whilst in the Execution of his Duty, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings. Penalty for obstructing Market or Fair Keeper.

And with respect to Slaughter-houses, be it enacted as follows :

XVII. Where by the special Act the Undertakers shall be empowered to provide Slaughter-houses they may from Time to Time erect, on any Land purchased by them under the Provisions of this or the special Act or any Act incorporated therewith, any Buildings, or set apart and improve any Buildings belonging to them, for the slaughtering of Cattle, and so soon as the same shall be ready for Public Use the Undertakers shall give Notice to that effect by the Publication thereof in some Newspaper circulating within the Limits of the special Act, and by printed Handbills posted on some conspicuous Place within the said Limits. Slaughter-houses. Power to ere Slaughter-ho if authorized by the specia Act.

XVIII. Provided that nothing in this or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, shall protect the Undertakers from an Indictment for Nuisance, or from any other legal Proceeding, in respect of any such Slaughter-house as aforesaid. Nothing to protect Undertakers from Indictment for Nuisance.

XIX. After the Expiration of Ten Days from the Publication and posting of such Notice no Person shall slaughter any Cattle or dress any Carcase for Sale as Human Food or Food of Man in any Place within the Limits of the special Act other than a Slaughter-house which was in use as such before and at the Time of the passing of the special Act, and has so continued ever since, or the Slaughter-houses made in pursuance of this and the special Act ; and every Person who shall, after such Notice as aforesaid, slaughter any such Cattle or dress for Sale any such Carcase within the Limits of the special Act in any Place other than one of such Slaughter-houses, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence. Penalty on slaughtering Cattle, &c. elsewhere th in an author. Slaughter-ho

XX. The Inspector of Provisions, or any Officer appointed by the Undertakers for that Purpose, may at all Times of the Day, with or without Assistants, enter into and inspect all Buildings erected or set apart by the Undertakers for slaughtering Cattle, and examine whether any Cattle or the Carcase of any Cattle is deposited there ; and in case such Officer shall find any Cattle, or the Carcase or Part of the Carcase of any such Cattle, which shall appear unfit for the Food of Man, he may seize and carry the same before a Justice, and such Justice shall forthwith order the same to be further inspected and examined by competent Persons ; and in case upon such Inspection and Examination such Cattle, Carcase, or Part of a Carcase, shall be found unfit for the Food of Man, such Justice shall order the same to be immediately destroyed or otherwise disposed of in such Way as to prevent the same being exposed for Sale or used for the Food of Man ; and every Person who shall obstruct or hinder such Inspector or other Officer in the Discharge of any of the Duties aforesaid shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for every such Offence. Inspector m enter and ins Slaughter-ho

And with respect to weighing Goods and Carts, be it enacted as follows : Weighing of Goods and C

XXI. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Weighing Houses or Places for weighing or measuring the Commodities sold in the Market or Fair, and shall keep therein proper Weights, Scales, and Measures, according to the Standard Weights and Measures for the Time being for weighing such Commodities as aforesaid, and shall weigh Undertak provide Weigh Measures

**modities sold at
Markets and
Fairs.**

Articles to be weighed if requested by the Buyer.
Penalty for Refusal.

Penalty on Persons ap- pointed refusing to weigh.

**Undertakers to
keep proper
Machines for
weighing Carts
laden with
Goods.**

Carts to be weighed at one of the Machines erected by the Undertakers.

Penalty on Drivers for refusing to take Carts to be weighed, &c.

Penalties on Drivers of Carts, &c. committing Frauds in weighing.

appoint proper Persons to attend to the weighing or measuring of all such Commodities at all Times during which the Market or Fair is kept open.

XXII. Every Person selling or offering for Sale any Article Market or Fair shall, if required so to do by the Buyer, cause to be weighed or measure by the Weights and Scales or Measures provided by the Undertakers; and any such Person who shall refuse to Demand, to cause such Articles to be weighed or measured in the aforesaid, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XXIII. Every Person appointed by the Undertakers to measure any Articles sold in the Market or Fair who shall neglect to weigh or measure the same when required shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

XXIV. The Undertakers shall provide sufficient and proper Places for weighing Carts in which Goods are brought for Sale the Market or Fair or the prescribed Limits, and shall keep Machines and Weights proper for that Purpose, and shall from Time to Time appoint a Person in every such Building or Place to afford of such Machines to the Public by weighing such Carts with or without their Loading, as may be required.

XXV. The Driver of every such Cart shall, at the Request of the Buyer or Seller of such Goods, or his Agent, take such Cart without the Loading thereof, to the nearest of the said Weighing Machines, and shall permit the same to be weighed; and if such Cart be weighed with its Load thereupon the Driver shall, if required, take such Cart after its Load has been discharged to the Weighing Machine nearest to such Place of Discharge, and permit it to be reweighed without such Load; and if any such Driver shall for the purpose aforesaid be required to take such Cart a greater Distance than One Mile, including the going to and returning from such Machine, the Driver, respectively, the Owner of the Cart shall be paid for every Horse while he is used in drawing such Cart Twopence for the First Half Mile, and like Sum for every additional Half Mile; and such Payment shall be made by the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed as aforesaid, before the Driver thereof shall be obliged to take it as aforesaid, for the Purpose of having it weighed.

XXVI. The Driver of any such Cart who shall not, upon 1 requested as aforesaid, and having such Payment made or ten aforesaid, take the same to such Weighing Machine as herei directed, or who shall refuse to assist in the weighing of the sa forfeit to the Person requiring such Cart to be weighed a Sum ceeding Twenty Shillings.

XXVII. Every Driver of any such Cart weighed at any W Machine to be provided in pursuance of this or the special shall commit any of the following Offences shall be liable to a not exceeding Five Pounds for each Offence ; (that is to say,)

If he at the Time of weighing any such Cart knowingly have
in or about the same other than the proper Loading thereof
If he alter any Ticket denoting the Weight of any such Car
Loading of the same :

If he make or use, or be privy to making or using, any Ticket stating the Weight of any such Cart or the Loading thereof; If he, after the weighing of any such Cart with the Loading remove any Part of such Loading, and afterwards dispose or attempt to dispose of or represent the Residue of such Loading as being the full Loading denoted by such Ticket:

If he, between the Time when the Cart and the Loading there been so weighed and the Time when such Cart is weighed each Loading, change the Wheels of such Cart, or make

upon it after being required to allow such Cart to be weighed without the Loading thereof:

be guilty of any other fraudulent Contrivance to misrepresent Weight of any such Cart or of the Loading thereof.

1. If the Buyer or Seller of any Goods brought in any Cart within the Market or Fair, and which shall be required to be weighed as aforesaid, shall do anything to such Cart or its Loading, so that the true Weight thereof respectively shall be altered before such Cart shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five pounds.

Penalty on Buyers or Seller for committing Frauds in weighing.

The person for the Time being appointed to keep any Weighing provided in pursuance of this or the special Act shall be liable for any default not exceeding Five Pounds in any of the following Cases ; (say,)

Penalties for Frauds committed by the Machine Keepers.

1. Willfully neglect, on Application, duly to weigh any Cart, without its Loading, as the Case may be, that is brought to the scale kept by him to be weighed :

2. To do not fairly weigh every such Cart, with or without Loading, as the Case may be :

3. To not deliver to the Buyer or Seller of any such Loading, or any Person interested therein, on Application, a Ticket or Receipt specifying the true Weight of such Cart, with or without Loading, as may be required :

4. To give to the Driver of any such Cart a false Ticket or Account of Weight of such Cart, with or without the Loading thereof :

5. To weigh any Cart, with or without its Loading, knowing that the same has not been done to such Cart or to the Loading thereof to the true Weight thereof respectively :

6. To knowingly assist in or connive at any Fraud concerning the weighing of any Cart or the Loading thereof, or make or connive at any False Representation of the Weight of the same respectively.

Every Person who shall knowingly act or assist in committing any Fraud respecting the weighing or Weight of any Cart, or the Loading thereof, in pursuance of this or the special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Penalty on other Parties committing Frauds as to weighing.

With respect to the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken by Undertakers, be it enacted as follows :

Tolls.

Unless it be otherwise provided by the special Act, the Undertakers shall not demand or receive any Stallage, Rent, or Toll for any Cart or Cattle or other Thing brought to the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house in respect of which the same shall be demanded shall be completed and the Use of the Persons resorting thereunto.

Tolls, &c. not to be demanded until the Market or Fair is completed.

1. A Certificate under the Hand of any Two Justices shall be required as Evidence that the same is completed and fit for public Use ; and any such Justices shall sign such Certificate on Proof being shewn to them that the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house is so completed and fit for public Use.

Certificate of Two Justices to be Evidence that the Market or Fair is completed.

2. The several Stallages, Rents, or Tolls payable in respect of any Cart or Cattle or other Thing brought to the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house shall be paid from Time to Time, and, to the Undertakers or the Collector, or other Person appointed by the Undertakers to receive the same.

Stallages, &c. when to be paid.

3. The tolls payable in respect of weighing or measuring any Cart or Cattle or other Thing, or any Goods, shall be paid by the Person authorized by the Undertakers to weigh or measure the same, before the same are weighed or measured, or by the Persons bringing such marketable Commodities or Cattle to the Market Place or Place for a Fair or Slaughter-house, before the same are weighed or measured.

Tolls to be paid to Persons authorized before the same are weighed or measured.

Tolls in respect of Cattle Market when due.

Stallages, Tolls, &c. may be varied from Time to Time.

Penalty on taking a greater Toll than authorized by this or the special Act.

Recovery of Tolls by Distress, &c.

Disputes respecting Tolls, how to be settled.

Penalty for obstructing Collector of Rents, &c.

List of Tolls, &c. to be set up and placed in conspicuous Places.

Byelaws.

Byelaws may be made for all or any of the Purposes herein aimed.

XXXV. The Tolls in respect of Cattle brought to the Market shall become due as soon as the Cattle in respect whereof they are put into any Pen, or tied up in such Market Place; and if they be not removed within One Hour after the Close of the Market, the Toll shall become due in respect of the Cattle so omitted to be removed.

XXXVI. The Undertakers may from Time to Time change the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls to be taken in respect of the Market or for the Slaughter-houses, or for weighing and measuring, provided that the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls in no case exceed the Amount authorized by the special Act.

XXXVII. Every Person who shall demand or receive a Toll than that authorized to be taken under the Provisions of this special Act shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty exceeding Forty Shillings.

XXXVIII. If any Person liable to the Payment of any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorized by this or the special Act to be taken pay the same when demanded, the Undertakers or their Lessee, or Person authorized by the Undertakers or their Lessee to collect the same, may levy the same in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, or in *Scotland* by Pounding and Sale, of all or any of the Cattle or Articles in respect of which such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, is payable, or of any other Cattle or other Articles in the Market belonging to the Person liable to pay such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, or under his Care, or such Tolls may be recovered in any Court having competent jurisdiction.

XXXIX. If any Dispute arises concerning any such Stallage, Rent, or Toll, such Dispute shall be determined in *England* or *Ireland* by the Justice, and in *Scotland* by the Sheriff, and such Justice or Sheriff on Application made to him, determine the same, and make such Order therein, and award such Costs to either Party, as to him shall appear proper; and in default of Payment, on Demand, of the Money so awarded, and of the Costs, the same shall be for levied in *England* or *Ireland* by Distress, and in *Scotland* by Pounding and Sale, and the Justice or Sheriff shall issue his Warrant accordingly.

XL. Every Person who shall assault or obstruct any Person authorized to collect any Stallage, Rent, or Toll authorized by this special Act, shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty exceeding Forty Shillings.

XLI. The Undertakers or their Lessee shall from Time to Time have painted on Boards, or to be printed and attached to Boards, in large and legible Characters, a List of the several Stallages, Rents, and Tolls from Time to Time payable under this and the special Act, and shall cause a Board containing such List to be conspicuously set up and continued in the Market or Fair, and in each Weighing House or Slaughter-house provided by the Undertakers, to which each such Cattle shall relate, and no Stallage, Rent, or Toll shall be payable during Time such List is not so set up, or for anything not specified therein: provided always, that if such List shall be destroyed, injured, or obliterated, the Stallages, Rents, and Tolls shall continue to be payable during Time as shall be reasonably required for the Restoration of such List in the same Manner as if such List had continued in the State required by this Act.

And with respect to the Byelaws to be made by the Undertakers, the following shall be enacted as follows:

XLII. The Undertakers may from Time to Time make such Byelaws as they think fit for all or any of the following Purposes; (that is to

For regulating the Use of the Market Place and Fair and the Buildings, Stalls, Pens, and Standings therein, and for preventing Nuisances or Obstructions therein, or in the immediate Approaches thereto :

For fixing the Days, and the Hours during each Day, on which the Market or Fair shall be held :

For Inspection of the Slaughter-houses and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper State, and for removing Filth and Refuse at least once in every Twenty-four Hours, and for requiring that they be provided with a sufficient Supply of Water, and preventing the Exercise of Cruelty therein :

For regulating the Carriers resorting to the Market or Fair, and fixing the Rates for carrying Articles carried therefrom within the Limits of the special Act :

For regulating the Use of the Weighing Machines provided by the Undertakers, and for preventing the Use of false or defective Weights, Scales, or Measures :

For preventing the Sale or Exposure for Sale of unwholesome Provisions in the Market or Fair :

And the Undertakers may from Time to Time, as they shall think fit, repeal or alter any such Byelaws; provided always, that such Byelaws shall not be repugnant to the Laws of that Part of the United Kingdom where the same are to have effect, or to the Provisions of this or the special Act, or of any Act incorporated therewith; and such Byelaws shall be reduced to Writing under the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or the Hands and Seals of Two of the Undertakers if they be not a Body Corporate, and, if affecting other Persons than the Officers and Servants of the Undertakers, shall be printed and published as herein provided.

XLIII. The Undertakers, by the Byelaws so to be made by them, may impose such reasonable Penalties as they shall think fit not exceeding Five Pounds for each Breach of such Byelaws; provided that every such Byelaw shall be so framed as to allow the Justices or Sheriff before whom any Penalty imposed thereby shall be sought to be recovered to order the whole or Part only of such Penalty to be paid.

XLIV. No Byelaws made under the Authority of this or the special Act (except such as may relate solely to the Officers or Servants of the Undertakers) shall come into operation until the same shall be allowed in the Manner prescribed by the special Act, or, if no Manner be prescribed, until the same shall be allowed by the Justices at Quarter Sessions if the Market or Fair be in *England* or *Ireland*, or the Sheriff if the Market or Fair be situate in *Scotland*, and in either Case approved under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and it shall be incumbent on the Justices at Quarter Sessions, or the Sheriff as the Case may be, on the request of the Undertakers, to examine into the Byelaws which may be tendered to them for that purpose, and to allow of or disallow the same as to them may seem meet.

XLV. Provided always, That no such Byelaw shall be allowed in any Manner herein mentioned unless Notice of the Intention to apply for Allowance of the same shall have been given in One or more Newspapers of the County in which the Market or Fair shall be situate, if there be no Newspaper in such County, in One or more Newspapers of the adjoining County, One Month at least before the Hearing of such Application; and any Party aggrieved by any such Byelaw, on giving Notice of the Nature of his Objection to the Undertakers ten Days before the Hearing of the Application for the Allowance thereof, may, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney, or Agent, be heard thereon, but not so as to allow more than One Party to be heard upon the same Matter of Objection.

Byelaws may be repealed or altered from Time to Time

Byelaws may be enforced by Imposition of Penalties.

No Byelaws come into operation until allowed in the Manner prescribed and approved by Secretary of State.

Notice of Allowance of Byelaws to be given in One or more Newspapers.

A Copy of proposed Byelaws to be open for Inspection.

XLVI. For One Month at least before any such Application for Allowance of any Byelaw a Copy of such proposed Byelaws shall be kept at the principal Office of the Undertakers, and shall be placed in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and all Persons at all reasonable Times may inspect such Copy without Fee or Reward; and the Undertakers shall furnish every Person who shall apply for it with a Copy thereof, or of any Part thereof, on Payment of Sixpence for every One hundred Words so to be copied.

Publication of Byelaws.

XLVII. The said Byelaws shall be published in the proper manner, and when no Manner of Publication is prescribed they shall be printed, and the Clerk of the Undertakers shall give a printed Copy thereof to every Person applying for the same without Charge; and the Copy thereof shall be painted or placed on Boards, and put up in some conspicuous Part of the principal Office of the Undertakers, and in some conspicuous Place in the Market Place or Fair, and such Copy with the Byelaws thereon, shall be renewed from Time to Time on Occasion shall require, and shall be open to Inspection without Reward; and in case the said Clerk shall not permit the same to be inspected at all reasonable Times he shall for every such Offence be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Byelaws to be binding on all Parties.

XLVIII. All Byelaws made and confirmed according to the Provisions of this and the special Act, when so published and put up, shall be binding upon and be observed by all Parties, and shall be a sufficient Warrant for all Persons acting under the same.

Proof of Publication of Byelaws.

XLIX. The Production of a written or printed Copy of the Byelaws requiring Confirmation by the Court of Quarter Session or the Court authenticated by the Signature of the Judge or of the Chairman of the Court or the Sheriff who shall have approved of the same, and the Approval under the Hand of One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and a written or printed Copy of the Byelaws not requiring such Confirmation or Approval, authenticated by the Common Seal of the Undertakers if they be a Body Corporate, or under the Hand of the Undertakers if not incorporated, or any Two of them, shall be Evidence of the Existence and making of such Byelaws in all Proceedings for Prosecution under the same, without Proof of the Signature of the Judge, Chairman, or Sheriff, or such Secretary of State, or the Common Seal or Signature of the Undertakers; and with respect to the Publication of any such Byelaws, it shall be sufficient to prove that a painted Board containing a Copy thereof was put up and continued in manner by this Act directed, and in case of its afterward being displaced or damaged, that such Board was replaced or restored as conveniently might be, unless Proof be adduced by the Party concerned against that such painted Board did not contain a Copy of such Byelaws or was not duly put up or continued as directed by this Act.

Accounts.

Annual Account to be made up by the Undertakers, and transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace in England or Ireland, or to the Sheriff Clerk in Scotland, and to be open for Inspection.

L. And with respect to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Undertakers, be it enacted, That the Undertakers shall in every Year make an annual Account in abstract to be prepared, showing the whole Receipts and Expenditure of all Rents and other Monies levied by virtue of the special Act for the Year ending the Thirty-first day of December or some other convenient Day in each Year, under the several Heads of Receipt and Expenditure, with a Statement of the Balance of such Account, duly audited or certified by the Chairman of the Undertakers, and by the Auditors if any, and shall send a Copy of such Account, free of Charge, to the Clerk of the Peace in England or Ireland, and the Sheriff Clerk in Scotland, of the County in which the Market or Fair is situate, on or before the Expiration of One Month from the Day on which such Accounts shall end, which Accounts

be open to the Inspection of the Public at all seasonable Hours, on Payment of the Sum of One Shilling for every such Inspection; and if the Undertakers omit to prepare or send such Account as aforesaid they shall forfeit for every such Omission the Sum of Twenty Pounds.

Penalty on Omission to prepare such Account.

The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854.

[17 & 18 VICT. c. 125.]

(Sections V., VII., VIII., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., and XVII. referred to in Article 130 (3) of The Animals Order.)

An Act for the further amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and of the Superior Courts of Common Law of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.

[12th August 1854.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual, and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

5. It shall be lawful for the arbitrator upon any compulsory reference under this Act, or upon any reference by consent of parties where the submission is or may be made a rule or order of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity at Westminster, if he shall think fit, and if it is not provided to the contrary, to state his award, as to the whole or any part thereof, in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court, and when an action is referred, judgment, if so ordered, may be entered according to the opinion of the Court.

Arbitrator may state Special Case.

7. The proceedings upon any such arbitration as aforesaid shall, except otherwise directed hereby or by the submission or document authorising the reference, be conducted in like manner, and subject to the same rules and enactments, as to the power of the arbitrator and of the Court, the attendance of witnesses, the production of documents, enforcing or setting aside the award, and otherwise, as upon a reference made by consent under a rule of Court or judge's order.

Proceedings before and Power of such Arbitrator

8. In any case where reference shall be made to arbitration as aforesaid the Court or a judge shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any or either of them, to the re-consideration and re-determination of the said arbitrator, upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as to the said Court or judge may seem proper.

Power to send back to Arbitrator.

11. Whenever the parties to any deed or instrument in writing to be hereafter made or executed, or any of them, shall agree that any then existing or future differences between them or any of them shall be referred to arbitration, and any one or more of the Parties so agreeing, or any person or persons claiming through or under him or them, shall nevertheless commence any action at law or suit in equity against the other party or parties, or any of them, or against any person or persons

If Action commenced by One Party after all have agreed to Arbitration, Court or Judge may stay Proceedings.

claiming through or under him or them in respect of the matters so agreed to be referred, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Court in which action or suit is brought, or a judge thereof, on application by the defendant or defendants, or any of them, after appearance and before plea or answer, upon being satisfied that no sufficient reason exists why such matters cannot be or ought not to be referred to arbitration according to such agreement as aforesaid, and that the defendant was at the time of the bringing of such action or suit and still is ready and willing to join and concur in all Acts necessary and proper for causing such matters so to be decided by arbitration, to make a rule or order staying all proceedings in such action or suit, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such Court or judge may seem fit: Provided always that any such rule or order may at any time afterwards be discharged or varied as justice may require.

n Failure of
parties or Arbi-
trators, Judge
may appoint
single Arbitrator
or Umpire.

12. If in any case of arbitration the document authorizing the reference provide that the reference shall be to a single arbitrator, and all the parties do not, after differences have arisen, concur in the appointment of an arbitrator; or if any appointed arbitrator refuse to act, or become incapable of acting, or die, and the terms of such document do not show that it was intended that such vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties do not concur in appointing a new one; or if, where the parties or two arbitrators are at liberty to appoint an umpire or third arbitrator, such parties or arbitrators do not appoint an umpire or third arbitrator; or if any appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuse to act, or become incapable of acting, or die, and the terms of the document authorising the reference do not show that it was intended that such a vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties or arbitrators respectively do not appoint a new one; then in every such instance any party may serve the remaining parties or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notice to appoint an arbitrator, umpire, or third arbitrator respectively; and if within seven clear days after such notice shall have been served no arbitrator, umpire, or third arbitrator be appointed, it shall be lawful for any judge of any of the superior courts of law or equity at Westminster, upon summons to be taken out by the party having served such notice as aforesaid, to appoint an arbitrator, umpire, or third arbitrator, as the case may be, and such arbitrator, umpire, and third arbitrator respectively shall have the like power to act in the reference and make an award as if he had been appointed by consent of all parties.

When Reference
to Two Arbi-
trators and One
party fail to
appoint, other
party may
appoint Arbitra-
tor to act alone.

13. When the reference is or is intended to be to two arbitrators, one appointed by each party, it shall be lawful for either party, in the case of the death, refusal to act, or incapacity of any arbitrator appointed by him, to substitute a new arbitrator, unless the document authorizing the reference show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied; and if on such a reference one party fail to appoint an arbitrator, either originally or by way of substitution as aforesaid, for seven clear days after the other party shall have appointed an arbitrator, and shall have served the party so failing to appoint with notice in writing to make the appointment, the party who has appointed an arbitrator may appoint such arbitrator to act as sole arbitrator in the reference, and an award made by him shall be binding on both parties as if the appointment had been by consent; provided, however, that the court or a judge may revoke such appointment, on such terms as shall seem just.

When Arbitrators
appoint
a

14. When the reference is to two arbitrators, and the terms of the document authorizing it do not show that it was intended that there

should not be an umpire, or provide otherwise for the appointment of an umpire, the two arbitrators may appoint an umpire at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award, unless they be called upon by notice as aforesaid to make the appointment sooner.

15. The arbitrator acting under any such document or compulsory order of reference as aforesaid, or under any order referring the award back, shall make his award under his hand, and (unless such document or order respectively shall contain a different limit of time) within three months after he shall have been appointed, and shall have entered on the reference, or shall have been called upon to act by a notice in writing from any party, but the parties may by consent in writing enlarge the term for making the award; and it shall be lawful for the superior court of which such submission, document, or order is or may be made a rule or order, or for any judge thereof, for good cause to be stated in the rule or order for enlargement, from time to time to enlarge the term for making the award; and if no period be stated for the enlargement in such consent or order for enlargement, it shall be deemed to be an enlargement for one month; and in any case where an umpire shall have been appointed it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the latter shall have allowed their time or their extended time to expire without making an award, or shall have delivered to any party or to the umpire a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree.

Award to be made in Three Months, unless Parties or Court enlarge Time

17. Every agreement or submission to arbitration by consent, whether by deed or instrument in writing not under seal, may be made a rule of any one of the superior courts of law or equity at Westminster, on the application of any party thereto, unless such agreement or submission contain words purporting that the parties intend that it should not be made a rule of court; and if in any such agreement or submission it is provided that the same shall or may be made a rule of one in particular of such superior courts, it may be made a rule of that court only; and if when there is no such provision a case be stated in the award for the opinion of one of the superior courts, and such court be specified in the award, and the document authorising the reference have not, before the publication of the award to the parties, been made a rule of court, such document may be made a rule only of the court specified in the award; and when in any case the document authorising the reference is or has been made a rule or order of any one of such superior courts, no other of such courts shall have any jurisdiction to entertain any motion respecting the arbitration or award.

Agreement or Submission in Writing may be made a Rule of Court, unless contrary Intention appear.

The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland) Act, 1866.

[20. Tenth. 17.]

(Referred to in Article 14 of The Drapers, Cow Sheds, and Mill
Shops Order of July 1879.)

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Cattle Sheds, Cow-
houses, and Byres within Burghs and Populous Places
in Scotland. [Said April 1866.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make more effectual provision for
regulating the inspection of cattle-sheds and cow-houses and byres
within the burghs and populous places in Scotland:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the autho-
rity of the same, as follows:

Section 1. This Act may be cited as "The Cattle Sheds in Burghs (Scotland)
Act, 1866."

Section 2. The words "cattle sheds," "cowhouses," and "byres" shall
mean and include every house, building, shed, yard, or other enclosed
place or premises in which bulls, cows, heifers, oxen, or calves are kept
or intended to be kept.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the interpretation section
(No. 3, and the Jurisdiction of Magistrates section (No. 408) of "The
Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," are hereby incorporated
with and shall be taken so as to extend to this Act.

Section 3. The magistrates of royal burghs and also of Parliamentary burghs
in Scotland shall have power to require, and shall require, all cattle
sheds and cowhouses and byres within their burghs to be inspected
by an officer appointed by them, and, if found to be suitable for such
purpose, to be licensed by them for the period of one year; and the
magistrates shall likewise have power, from time to time, to make rules
and regulations for the proper sanitary condition of the same, and to
fix and determine in each licence the number of cattle which may be
kept in each such cattle shed or cowhouse or byre; and if any person
shall keep any cattle within any burgh without such inspection and
licence, or shall violate any of the conditions of such licence, or of any
of the rules and regulations made by the magistrates, he shall, on con-
viction before any two of them, be subjected to a penalty not exceeding
five pounds for each such offence, and a like penalty for every day after
the conviction for such offence upon which such offence is continued.

Section 4. In the case of burghs (other than Royal and Parliamentary
burghs) and populous places in Scotland which have adopted the whole
or portions of "The Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862,"
or previously to the passing of the said Act of 1862 had adopted the
whole or any parts of "The Police of Towns (Scotland) Act, 1850," the
Commissioners under the said Acts shall have power to require, and
shall require, all cattle sheds and cowhouses and byres within such
burghs or populous places to be inspected by an officer appointed by
them, and, if found to be suitable for such purpose to be licensed by
them for the period of one year; and the Commissioners shall likewise
have power, from time to time, to make rules and regulations for the

proper sanitary condition of the same, and to fix and determine in each licence the number of cattle which may be kept in each such cattle shed or cowhouse or byre; and if any person shall keep any cattle within any burgh or populous place without such inspection and licence, or shall violate any of the conditions of such licence, or any of the rules and regulations made by the Commissioners, he shall, on conviction before the magistrates, be subjected to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each such offence, and a like penalty for every day after the conviction for such offence upon which such offence is continued.

5. The magistrates before whom any person is convicted of non-observance of any of the regulations made by virtue of this Act may, as often as they shall see cause, give notice in writing requiring the owner or occupier of such cattle shed, cowhouse, or byre to make such sanitary improvements in the same as they shall direct, within a period of one month from the date of such written notice; and in any case of noncompliance with or disobedience to such notice, may, in addition to the penalty imposed on such person under the authority of this Act, suspend, for any period not exceeding one month, the licence granted to such person under this Act; and such magistrates may, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, in addition to the penalty imposed under the authority of this Act, declare the licence granted under this Act revoked; and whenever the licence of any such person is revoked as aforesaid, the magistrates or the commissioners may refuse to grant any licence whatsoever to the person whose licence has been so revoked.

Licence for Cattle Sheds, Cowhouses or byres may be suspended in addition to Penalty imposed.

6. Every licence granted under this Act shall continue in force for the period of one year from the granting thereof, except it shall be suspended or revoked under this Act; and no fee or reward shall be taken for any such licence; and such licence shall be required to be renewed once in every year; and if any person shall use any cattle shed, cowhouse, or byre in any burgh or populous place without a licence, he shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, of which offence the fact that bulls, cows, heifers, oxen, or calves have been taken into such place shall be deemed sufficient *prima facie* evidence.

Licences to be renewed every Year.

7. From and after the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, before any licence for the use of any cattle shed, cowhouse, or byre can be granted, fourteen days notice of the intention to apply for such licence shall be given in writing to the magistrates or commissioners.

Licences after 15th May 1867.

8. This Act shall apply only to Scotland.

Extent of Act Commencement of Act.

9. This Act (clause seven excepted) shall come into force on the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867.

[30 & 31 VICT. C. 101.]

(Section 90.—Referred to in Section 71 of the Act of 1878.)

90. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement by Local Authorities for the purposes of this Act:

Regulations to be observed by Local Authorities for the purposes of this Act.

- (1.) The Local Authority before putting in force any of the powers of the said Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land shall

Publication of
Notices.

Publish once at the least, in each of three consecutive weeks in the month of November in some newspaper circulating in the district or some part of the district within which such Local Authority has jurisdiction is situate, an advertisement describing shortly the purpose for which the land is proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed works may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of land that they require and shall further in the month of December

Service of
Notices.

Serve a notice in manner herein-after mentioned on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, an occupier of such land, defining in each case the particular land intended to be taken, and requiring an answer stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect of taking such land; such notice to be served

By delivery of the same personally to the party on whom it is required to be served, or, if such party is absent abroad, to his agent; or

By leaving the same at the usual or last known place of abode of such party as aforesaid; or

By forwarding the same by post in a registered letter addressed to the usual or last known place of abode of such party:

Power to Local
Board to petition
Secretary of
State upon
Matters herein
stated.

- (2.) Upon compliance with the provisions herein-before contained with respect to advertisements and notices, the Local Authority may, if they shall think fit, present a petition to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the petition shall state the land intended to be taken, and the purposes for which it is required, and the names of the owners, lessees, or occupiers of land who have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect of the taking such land, or who have returned an answer to the notice; it shall pray that the Local Authority may, with reference to such land, be allowed to put in force the powers of the said Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, as such prayer shall be supported by such evidence as the Secretary of State requires:

Secretary of
State may direct
Inquiry;

- (3.) Upon the receipt of such petition, and upon due proof of the proper advertisements having been published and notice served, the Secretary of State shall take such petition into consideration, and may either dismiss the same or direct an inquiry in the district in which the land is situate, or otherwise inquire as to the propriety of assenting to the prayer of such petition; but until such inquiry has been made in the district after such notice as may be directed by the Secretary of State no provisional order shall be made affecting any land without the consent of the owners, lessees, and occupiers thereof:

and may make
Provisional
Order.

- (4.) After the completion of the inquiry as last aforesaid, the Secretary of State may, by provisional order, empower the Local Authority to put in force, with reference to the land referred to in such order, the powers of the said Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, or any of them, and either absolutely or with

conditions and modifications as he may think fit, and it shall be the duty of the Local Authority to serve a copy of any order so made in the manner and upon the person in which and upon whom notices in respect of such land are herein-before required to be served :

- (5.) No provisional order so made shall be of any validity unless the same has been confirmed by Act of Parliament, and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, as soon as conveniently may be, to obtain such confirmation, and the Act confirming such order shall be deemed to be a Public General Act of Parliament : No Provisional Order valid confirmed by Parliament
- (6.) All costs, charges, and expenses incurred by the said Secretary of State in relation to any such provisional order as last aforesaid shall, to such amount as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury think proper to direct, become a charge upon the assessment or special water supply assessment levied in the district or special water supply district, as the case may be, to which such order relates, and be repaid to the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by annual instalments not exceeding five, together with interest after the yearly rate of five pounds in the hundred, to be computed from the date of any such last-mentioned order, upon so much of the principal sum due in respect of the said costs, charges, and expenses as may from time to time remain unpaid. Costs how to be defrayed.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

[38 & 39 VICT. c. 55.]

(*Section 176.—Referred to in Sections 40 (3) and 71 of the Act of 1878.*)

176. With respect to the purchase of lands by a local authority for the purposes of this Act, the following regulations shall be observed ; Regulations to purchase land.
(that is to say,)

- (1.) The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869, shall be incorporated with this Act, except the provisions relating to access to the special Act, and except section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 :

- (2.) The Local Authority, before putting in force any of the powers of the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, shall

Publish once at the least in each of three consecutive weeks in the month of November, in some local newspaper circulated in their district, an advertisement describing shortly the nature of the undertaking in respect of which the lands are proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed undertaking may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the quantity of lands that they require ; and shall further

Serve a notice in the month of December on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of such lands, defining in each case the particular lands intended to be taken, and requiring an answer stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect of taking such lands :

- (3.) On compliance with the provisions of this section with respect to advertisements and notices, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, present a petition under their seal to the Local Government Board. The petition shall state the lands intended to be taken, and the purposes for which they are required, and the names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of lands who have assented, dissented, or are neuter in respect of the taking such lands, or who have returned no answer to the notice ; it shall pray that the Local Authority may, with reference to such lands, be allowed to put in force the powers of the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, and such prayer shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government Board requires :
- (4.) On the receipt of such petition and on due proof of the proper advertisements having been published and notices served the Local Government Board shall take such petition into consideration, and may either dismiss the same, or direct a local inquiry as to the propriety of assenting to the prayer of such petition ; but until such inquiry has been made no provisional order shall be made affecting any lands without the consent of the owners lessees and occupiers thereof :
- (5.) After the completion of such inquiry the Local Government Board may, by provisional order, empower the Local Authority to put in force, with reference to the lands referred to in such order, the powers of the said Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, or any of them, and either absolutely or with such conditions and modifications as the board may think fit, and it shall be the duty of the Local Authority to serve a copy of any order so made in the manner and on the person in which and on whom notices in respect of such lands are required to be served :

Provided that the notices by this section required to be given in the months of November and December may be given in the months of September and October or of October and November, but in either of such last-mentioned cases an inquiry preliminary to the provisional order to which such notices refer shall not be held until the expiration of one month from the last day of the second of the two months in which the notices are given ; and any notices or orders by this section required to be served on a number of persons having any right in over or on lands in common may be served on any three or more of such persons on behalf of all such persons.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

[39 & 40 VICT. C. 80.]

(Section 34, referred to in Section 52 (3) of the Act of 1878.)

34. Where under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1876, or any of them, a ship is authorised or ordered to be detained, any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval or military service of Her Majesty, or any officer of the Board of Trade or Customs, or any British consular officer may detain the ship, and if the ship after such detention or after service on the master of any notice of or order for such detention proceeds to sea before it is released by competent authority, the master of the ship, and also the owner, and any person who sends the ship to sea, if such owner or person be party or privy to the offence, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds. Enforcing detention of ship.

Where a ship so proceeding to sea takes to sea when on board thereof in the execution of his duty any officer authorised to detain the ship, or any surveyor or officer of the Board of Trade or Customs, the owner and master of the ship shall each be liable to pay all expenses of and incidental to the officer or surveyor so being taken to sea, and also a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the offence is not prosecuted in a summary manner, not exceeding ten pounds for every day until the officer or surveyor returns, or until such time as would enable him after leaving the ship to return to the port from which he is taken, and such expenses may be recovered in like manner as the penalty.

LONDON:

Printed by ~~GUTHRIE~~ E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

[1508.—10,000.—5/80.]



